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Tuesday

11 February, 2020

22 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 11th February, 2020/22 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as agreed by the House, there will be no Zero Hour, no Question Hour and also no lunch. People who want to have lunch on time; they can go and have lunch and then come back on time so that they will be available for the discussion in time and conclude the Business in time. Nobody needs to have any apprehensions that the House is going to take up any Bill; no Bill only Budget. And, the Budget reply will be at 4'o clock by the Finance Minister, broadly. So, prepare yourselves and come prepared; be prepared and then make your own contributions. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of CDC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1943/17/20]

Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various Councils and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH); AND THE

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1964/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1963/17/20]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1962/17/20]

Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of Vrindavan Research Institute, Mathura, U.P. and related papers

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vrindavan Research Institute, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1969/17/20]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II. Report and Accounts (2018-19) of POSOCO, New Delhi and related papers

III. MoU between the Government of India and the POSOCO

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, along with Delay Statement:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 13 (E), dated the 7th January, 2019, publishing the Energy Conservation (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 2019.
 - (2) No. BEE/S&L/LED/52/2018-19, dated the 21st February, 2019, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Self-ballasted LED lamps), Amendment Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 392/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1)(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1877/17/20]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1878/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh New Delhi and related papers

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (National Population Stabilisation Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1995/17/20]

- I. **Notification of the Ministry of Finance**
- II. **Notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**
- III. **Report and Accounts of the Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland and related papers for the year ended 31st March, 2019**
- IV. **Annual Statement of Accounts (2018-19) of IRDAI, Hyderabad and related papers**
- V. **Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of NIPFP, New Delhi and IEG, Delhi and related papers and Review of performance of the RRBs for the year ended 31st March, 2019**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011:-
- (1) G.S.R. 592 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2019, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Fifty Rupees Coin to commemorate the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi Rules, 2019.

- (2) G.S.R. 791 (E), dated the 16th October, 2019, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative Coin on the occasion of the 550th Prakash Utsav of Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 829 (E), dated the 8th November, 2019, publishing the Coinage of Two Hundred and Fifty Rupees to commemorate the occasion of 250th Session of Rajya Sabha Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 2044/17/20]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 912 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, rescinding with immediate effect, certain rules notified *vide* Notification Nos. G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 17th December, 1981; G.S.R. 664 (E), dated the 17th December, 1981; G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 17th December, 1981; G.S.R. 701 (E), dated the 10th August, 1987; G.S.R. 496 (E), dated the 1st May, 1989; G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2004; G.S.R. 705 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2014; G.S.R. 323 (E), dated the 18th March, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Promotion Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2057/17/20]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 3A of the Government Savings Promotion Act, 1873:-
 - (1) G.S.R. 913 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, rescinding with immediate effect the Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968 Notification No. G.S.R. 1136 (E), dated the 15th June, 1968.
 - (2) G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme, 2019.
 - (3) G.S.R. 915 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the Public Provident Fund Scheme, 2019.
 - (4) G.S.R. 916 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the Senior Citizens' Savings Scheme, 2019.
 - (5) G.S.R. 917 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the National Savings (Monthly Income Account) Scheme, 2019.

- (6) G.S.R. 918 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the National Savings Recurring Deposit Scheme, 2019.
- (7) G.S.R. 919 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) Scheme, 2019.
- (8) G.S.R. 920 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the Kisan Vikas Patra Scheme, 2019.
- (9) G.S.R. 921 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the Post Office Savings Account Scheme, 2019.
- (10) G.S.R. 922 (E), dated the 12th December, 2019, publishing the National Savings Time Deposit Scheme, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T. 2045/17/20]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (1) S.O. 4106 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank and Bihar Gramin Bank with effect from the 1st January, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank".
- (2) S.O. 4107 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank and Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank with effect from the 1st April, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank".
- (3) S.O. 4108 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank and Prathama Bank with effect from the 1st April, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Prathama U.P. Gramin Bank".
- (4) S.O. 4109 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the amalgamation of the Gramin Bank of Aryavart and Allahabad U.P. Gramin Bank with effect from the 1st April, 2019, which ceased to

function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Aryavart Bank".

- (5) S.O. 4110 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank and Kaveri Grameena Bank with effect from the 1st April, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Karnataka Gramin Bank".
- (6) S.O. 4111 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Vananchal Gramin Bank and Jharkhand Gramin Bank with effect from the 1st April, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank".
- (7) S.O. 4112 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Pallavan Grama Bank and Pandyan Grama Bank with effect from the 1st April, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Tamil Nadu Grama Bank".
- (8) S.O. 4113 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank and Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank with effect from the 1st April, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank".
- (9) S.O. 4114 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Punjab Gramin Bank, Malwa Gramin Bank and Sutlej Gramin Bank with effect from the 1st January, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Punjab Gramin Bank".
- (10) S.O. 4115 (E), dated the 14th November, 2019, notifying the dissolution of the Assam Gramin Vikash Bank and Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank with effect from the 1st April, 2019, which ceased to function upon their amalgamation into a single Regional Rural Bank called as the "Assam Gramin Vikash Bank".

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 2052/17/20]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda and Delay Statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 30th September, 2019, publishing the Transshipment of Cargo to Nepal under Electronic Cargo Tracking System Regulations, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 754 (E), dated the 1st October, 2019, publishing the Manufacture and Other Operations in Warehouse (no.2) Regulations, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 755 (E), dated the 1st October, 2019, publishing the Warehouse (Custody and Handing of Goods) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 756 (E), dated the 1st October, 2019, publishing the Warehoused Goods (Removal) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 2053/17/20]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 61 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 62 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 798 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 63 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 64 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 577 (E), dated the 13th July, 1994, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 28th February 1999, to omit/substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (6) G.S.R. 66 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 67 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 123 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, exempting the goods of the description specified in the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of the Health Cess leviable thereon under clause 139 of the Finance Bill, 2020.
- (9) G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 114 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2018, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 70 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2005; G.S.R. 583 (E), dated the 11th September, 2007; G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011 and G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (11) G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1341 (E), dated the 27th October, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 72 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, rescinding notifications Nos. G.S.R. 538 (E), dated the 19th May, 1992; G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 8th June, 1999; G.S.R. 582 (E), dated the 10th August, 1999; G.S.R. 78 (E), dated the 4th February, 2003; G.S.R. 27 (E), dated the 8th January, 2004; G.S.R. 351 (E), dated the 7th June, 2006; G.S.R. 119 (E), dated the 1st March, 2007 and G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (12) See No. L.T. 2053/17/20]

- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 662 (E), dated the 17th September, 2019, publishing the Income-Tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 836 (E), dated the 11th November, 2019, publishing the Income Tax Amendment (13th Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 2046/17/20]

- (viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2A) of Section 76 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 901 (E), dated the 10th December, 2019, publishing the Indian Stamp (Collection of Stamp- Duty through Stock Exchanges, Clearing Corporations and Depositories) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 19 (E), dated the 8th January, 2020, publishing the Indian Stamp (Collection of Stamp-Duty through Stock Exchanges, Clearing Corporations and Depositories) (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 2048/17/20]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 885 (E), dated the 29th November, 2019, publishing the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions (1st Amendment), Rules, 2019, under Section 69 of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act 1988, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2047/17/20]

- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 948 (E), dated the 24th December, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1004 (E), dated the 8th October, 2018 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2050/17/20]

- (xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. F. No. 225/172/2011/ ITA-II, dated the 2nd January,

2020, publishing an order issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes condoning the delay in making investment in Rural Electrification Corporation Bonds for claiming exemption from capital gains, prescribed under Section 54EC of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 by the petitioner Mrs. J. K. Sushma, Mother and legal Guardian of Master Tejas, under sub-clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 119 of the said Act, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2116/17/20]

- (xii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 73 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, publishing the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Amendment Rules, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 74 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, publishing the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Countervailing Duty on Subsidised Articles and for Determination of Injury) Amendment Rules, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 2054/17/20]

- (3) G.S.R. 75 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 30th July, 2018 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2020, *Seeking* to revoke the Anti-Dumping Duty on "Purified Terephthalic Acid" including its variants "Medium Quality Terephthalic Acid" and "Qualified Terephthalic Acid" falling under tariff item 2917 36 00 of the First Schedule to the Act, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Korea RP and Thailand, and imported into India; and thereby rescinding Notification Nos. G.S.R. 664 (E), dated the 5th July, 2016 and G.S.R. 524(E), dated the 24th July, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (3) and (4) *See* No. L.T. 2055/17/20]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. 1-CA(5)/70A/2019, dated the 29th November, 2019, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. 1-CA(5)/70/2019, dated the 30th September, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2051/17/20]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland, for the year ended 31st March, 2019, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2037/17/20]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Statement of Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2036/17/20]

- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2035/17/20]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1791/17/20]

- (iii) Review of Performance of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2038/17/20]

**Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Labour**

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Labour on 'The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Seventh and one Hundred and Thirteenth of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay a statement regarding status of implementation of the Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Twelfth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No. 42) pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare and in the One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Thirteenth Reports of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No. 43) pertaining to the Department of Health Research.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Condition of infrastructure and vacant pots at new AIIMS

†*91. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the research work undertaken at newly established All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) situated at Raipur, Bhopal, Patna, Rishikesh, Bhubaneswar and Jodhpur is negligible;
- (b) the number of posts remaining vacant against the sanctioned posts;
- (c) the details of the steps taken to fill the vacant posts in these Institutions;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the status of buildings constructed along with other resources in the said Institutions; and

(e) the details of the shortage of various equipments, AIIMS-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) No. A total of 4631 research projects by the six new AIIMS namely AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh have been completed or in progress since the time these AIIMS have become functional. All these AIIMS are having facilities for state of the art research laboratories catering to both clinical and non-clinical research needs. Faculty members and students involved in the research activities, contribute to research work on varied topics including intramural and extramural research projects. Institute-wise details of research projects in the six AIIMS are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) A total number of 4089 posts consisting of 305 Faculty posts of various disciplines, 3776 Non-Faculty posts and 8 project cell posts have been created for each of the six functional AIIMS. Institute-wise details of incumbency position against sanctioned Faculty and Non-Faculty posts in the six AIIMS are given in Statement (*See below*).

Recruitment to various positions is done on need basis keeping in view the range of additional services and facilities planned to be added in the hospitals. The incumbency position at various AIIMS is monitored regularly and vacancies are advertised from time to time depending on their requirement. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection, keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up.

(c) Following steps have been taken to fill up the vacant posts in these AIIMS:-

- (i) To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, Standing Selection Committee (SSC) has been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS.
- (ii) The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS has been raised from 50 years to 58 years.
- (iii) Filling up of vacant Faculty posts in the new AIIMS by taking serving Faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on deputation basis has also been allowed.
- (iv) Contractual engagement of retired Faculty of Government Medical Colleges/

Institutes up to 70 years of age has also been allowed to meet the shortage of Faculty in the six new AIIMS. Walk-in-interview for engagement of Faculty on contract basis has also been allowed as a stop gap arrangement.

- (v) Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card holders have been allowed to be appointed on faculty positions.
- (vi) Visiting Faculty scheme in new AIIMS has been formulated to allow national and international faculty to work in new AIIMS for teaching and academic purposes.
- (vii) Centralized recruitment for Non-faculty (Technical) cadres have been introduced.

(d) The building constructed for Medical College, Nursing College, Hospital, Trauma Centre and AYUSH are functional and being utilized for providing healthcare facilities under various specialities and super specialities departments and providing medical and paramedical education.

(e) AIIMS have adequate equipment to cater to the needs of patient care as most of the medical equipment envisaged in the scheme have already been installed and in use. However, with increasing patient load, innovations and advances in medical field, latest and updated equipment are also being continually purchased subject to availability of Specialists and Super Specialists.

Statement

Institute-wise details of incumbency position against sanctioned faculty and non-faculty in six AIIMS

1. Details of research projects in six new AIIMS

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Research projects of six AIIMs						Status of research projects			
		Extra-mural	Intra-mural	Intra-mural	Student projects	PG Thesis	ICMR STS Projects	PhD projects	Inprogress	Completed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bhopal	50	Nil	62	16	220	26	16	345	45	390

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Bhubaneswar	63	119	240	74	210	57	-	472	291	763
3.	Jodhpur	44	151	293	23	328	56	13	654	254	908
4.	Patna	40	-	599	12	72	11	-	623	111	734
5.	Raipur	31	70	277	69	129	46	Nil	551	71	622
6.	Rishikesh	33	237	211	24	564	46	99	364	850	1214
TOTAL									3009	1622	4631

2. Incumbency position of faculty posts in six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned posts	Posts filled	Posts vacant
Bhopal	305	172	133
Bhubaneswar	305	181	124
Jodhpur	305	176	129
Patna	305	107	198
Raipur	305	143	162
Rishikesh	305	256	49
TOTAL	1830	1035	795

3. Incumbency position of non-faculty posts in six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned posts	Posts filled	Posts vacant
Bhopal	3776	1690	2086
Bhubaneswar	3776	1808	1968
Jodhpur	3776	2103	1673
Patna	3776	1529	2247
Raipur	3776	2012	1764
Rishikesh	3776	2853	923
TOTAL	22,656	11,995	10,861

Withdrawal of ₹2000 currency notes from circulation

*92. SHRI A.VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of ATMs have no provisions for dispensing ₹2000 denomination notes;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is intending to withdraw ₹2000 currency notes from circulation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has apprised that following the introduction of new series of Bank notes of denomination ₹500 and ₹2000, Reserve Bank of India took initiatives to recalibrate ATMs across the country and a Task Force with representatives from the Government of India, banks and other stakeholders was constituted to steer the process. Expeditious recalibration of all ATMs was done by banks in a planned manner to ensure adequate availability of new design notes to the public.

- (c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Rise in cases of juvenile diabetes

*93. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of cases of diabetes including juvenile diabetes is on the rise in the country;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any study/survey in this regard, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the action plan drawn by Government for prevention, early detection and affordable treatment of diabetes including juvenile diabetes along with the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) As per International Diabetes Federation, the Total number of diabetes patients and juvenile diabetes patients in India are as under:—

Year	Total diabetes patients (20-79 years)	Juvenile diabetes patients (0-19 years)
2015	69 million	NA
2017	73 million	128,500
2019	77 million	171,281

The Government of India with the support from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has conducted the first ever Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) during the year 2016 to 2018 in 30 States. As per survey report, the prevalence of diabetes was low among both children (1.2%) and adolescents (0.7%).

With Ayushman Bharat, India has launched health care services in a holistic manner to include preventive and promotive health care. A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out, as a part of comprehensive primary health care. Under this initiative, frontline health workers such as Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), *inter alia*, are leveraged to carry out screening as well as to generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs including diabetes among the masses. The initiative is under implementation in over 215 districts across the country. Screening for common NCDs including diabetes is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres. So far 2,77,66,000 persons have been screened for diabetes through these centres.

Apart from this, though Public health and hospitals is a state subject, the central Government supplements efforts of State Governments through technical and financial supports. In order to combat the major Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including diabetes, Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions upto district level under the National Health Mission (NHM), with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion and awareness generation, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment and follow up of non-communicable diseases including diabetes. To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) including cancer, 616

NCD Clinics at District level and 3,827 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under NPCDCS. Treatment for diabetes is also available at other health facilities run by the Central and State Governments.

The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Under National Health Mission, essential drugs and diagnostics are provided free of cost in public health facilities. Under NHM, support is provided to States/UTs through their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) for primary and secondary health care needs. State/UT-wise details of approval under PIP and Utilization under NPCDCS during the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 is given in Statement (*See below*). Separate data regarding expenditure on treatment of diabetes is not maintained centrally. Quality generic medicines are being made available at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme' under Department of Pharmaceuticals, in collaboration with the State Governments. Also, 195 AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) stores have been set up in hospitals, where essential life-saving medicines including for diabetes are being provided at a substantial discount *vis-a-vis* the Maximum Retail Price.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of approval under PIP and Utilization under NPCDCS during the years 2017-18 to 2019-20.

(₹ in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		SPIP Appr-ovals	Expen-diture	SPIP Appr-ovals	Expen-diture	SPIP Appr-ovals	Expen-diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	532.31	75.69	1028.83	307.69	741.37	59.49
2.	Chhattisgarh	427.23	702.14	479.01	331.03	486.34	81.59
3.	Himachal Pradesh	429.07	160.69	236.28	184.62	304.00	24.80
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	594.07	280.09	460.61	285.26	573.17	24.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Jharkhand	901.78	109.35	465.33	96.98	569.78	18.72
6.	Madhya Pradesh	178.05	136.04	399.06	142.53	530.77	44.10
7.	Odisha	366.77	229.28	2485.68	307.99	661.30	143.12
8.	Rajasthan	934.78	740.50	604.68	558.12	1983.90	736.85
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3998.39	2252.51	5055.87	4225.22	5015.06	1600.90
10.	Uttarakhand	123.46	257.11	64.25	25.61	323.94	20.67
SUB TOTAL		8485.91	4943.39	11279.59	6465.06	11189.62	2754.79

B. NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	654.71	270.52	521.80	93.45	327.51	56.36
12.	Assam	1080.29	369.04	1959.54	307.74	1225.22	232.08
13.	Manipur	609.04	94.46	126.02	93.14	183.92	71.64
14.	Meghalaya	90.91	77.08	123.32	101.98	30.20	20.95
15.	Mizoram	309.11	12.96	62.57	19.66	54.48	14.48
16.	Nagaland	257.57	43.76	219.80	176.53	195.04	18.64
17.	Sikkim	127.48	64.40	56.90	76.72	68.31	11.38
18.	Tripura	307.40	264.06	360.79	206.37	191.13	95.04
SUB TOTAL		3436.51	1196.29	3430.74	1075.60	2275.81	520.58

C. Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	589.67	1276.18	391.78	484.39	445.11	3.20
20.	Goa	61.92	24.95	84.70	59.13	58.10	23.05
21.	Gujarat	675.74	599.55	440.79	337.69	419.38	37.91
22.	Haryana	254.03	251.73	387.51	218.52	134.09	89.59
23.	Karnataka	1183.39	757.77	796.70	548.53	535.49	158.66
24.	Kerala	365.46	211.06	552.10	443.41	1494.70	52.26
25.	Maharashtra	902.59	443.03	1651.24	1023.33	2705.78	198.15
26.	Punjab	185.06	90.74	211.40	103.81	184.45	21.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27. Tamil Nadu		758.78	416.08	520.86	624.10	1999.58	285.26
28. Telangana		427.00	375.41	1035.84	399.04	736.04	122.84
29. West Bengal		334.16	260.79	1191.34	527.44	901.04	290.78
SUB TOTAL		5737.80	4707.29	7264.26	4769.39	9613.76	1283.23
D. Small States/UTs							
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		79.52	28.13	84.55	54.21	52.00	7.71
31. Chandigarh		27.19	28.19	7.22	0.40	2.80	0.67
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		34.97	28.05	9.60	30.53	45.32	9.29
33. Daman and Diu		12.96	5.74	5.60	2.10	5.84	3.50
34. Delhi		132.40	9.03	117.48	6.17	141.88	5.75
35. Lakshadweep		14.50	0.00	13.80	0.00	3.48	0.40
36. Puducherry		103.99	18.37	41.18	7.46	24.15	4.93
SUB TOTAL		405.53	117.51	279.43	100.87	275.47	32.26
GRAND TOTAL		18065.75	10964.48	22254.02	12410.93	23354.66	4590.86

Note:

1. SPIP means State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. It is updated upto 30.09.2019, hence provisional.
3. The above data is provisional.
4. The above data comprises of Non Recurring: Renovation and furnishing, furniture, computers, office equipment (fax, phone, photocopier etc.), District CCU/ICU and Cancer Care, District NCD Clinic, NCD Clinic at CHC. Recurring grant: Mobility, Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Information, Education and Communication and Training, Public Private Partnership (NGO, Civil Society, Pvt. Sector), Research and Surveillance, Integration with Ayush, Innovation/Rheumatic Heart Diseases/Rheumatic Fever Intervention.

New schemes of the Ministry

*94. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the new schemes implemented by the Ministry during the last five years, the details thereof;

- (b) the schemes implemented previously but have now been modified;
- (c) the details of such modifications, scheme-wise; and
- (d) the impact of the modifications introduced in these schemes and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The two new schemes implemented by the Ministry of AYUSH during the last five years are as below:-

- (i) The Central Government launched National AYUSH Mission (NAM) in the year 2014-15, which is the flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry for implementing through States/UTs. The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH systems of medicine through cost effective AYUSH services for providing AYUSH treatment facility in the hospitals and dispensaries, strengthening of AYUSH educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs through strengthening of State Government/ Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Pharmacies and sustainable availability of raw-materials for ASU&H medicines.
 - (ii) Central Sector Scheme of Pharmacovigilance of ASU&H Drugs has been implemented since December, 2017 for inculcating the culture of Adverse Drug Experience (ADE) reporting, documentation and analysis for further regulatory action. Under this scheme a three tier network has been established consisting of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA), New Delhi as the National Pharmacovigilance Coordination Centre (NPvCC), 5 Intermediary Pharmacovigilance Centres (IPvC's) and 63 Peripheral Pharmacovigilance Centres (PPvC's) all over India. Surveillance of misleading advertisements and reporting of Adverse Drug Events are actively undertaken by the centres under the program. CMEs, training and awareness programs have been conducted.
- (b) The following schemes implemented previously have now been modified:-
- (i) Before launching of National AYUSH Mission, Ministry was implementing four different Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Development of AYUSH

Hospitals and Dispensaries, Development of AYUSH Educational Institutions, Development of Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Drugs and National Mission on Medicinal Plants. In the year 2014-15 all these erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been merged into a single National AYUSH Mission.

- (ii) The Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of International Co-operation (IC) in AYUSH was last modified on 13.05.2015.
 - (iii) The Central Sector Scheme for assistance to organisations (Government/ Non-Government Non-Profit) engaged in AYUSH Education/Drug Development and Research/Clinical Research etc. for upgradation to Centres of Excellence (CoE) was modified in 2016.
- (c) I. National AYUSH Mission: - NAM has been launched as an umbrella scheme subsuming four erstwhile schemes.
1. The National AYUSH Mission *inter alia* makes provision for the following activities:-
- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs).
 - (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
 - (iii) Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
 - (iv) Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Educational Institutions.
 - (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government Sector.
 - (vi) Strengthening of State Government/State Government Co-operatives/Public Sector Undertakings Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies.
 - (vii) Strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories for ASU&H Drugs.
 - (viii) Support for cultivation of Medicinal Plant including processing and post-harvest management.

2. Under National AYUSH Mission, the following components have been included:—
 - (i) Public Health outreach activity to focus on increasing awareness about AYUSH strength in managing community health problems resulting from nutritional problems, epidemics, vector borne diseases, maternal and child health etc.
 - (ii) Adoption of villages for propagating AYUSH way of life and interventions of health care through AYUSH Gram.
 - (iii) Early prevention of non-communicable diseases and promotion of health care by way of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) integrated with the principles and practices of AYUSH systems.
 - (iv) School Health Programme through AYUSH by way of addressing the health needs of school going children through AYUSH health and nutrition education including education on home remedies, practice of Yoga, health screening and management of common ailments like anemia, worm infestation etc.
3. Under flexipool component following new provisions have been added under NAM:—
 - (i) AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga and Naturopathy.
 - (ii) Tele-medicine.
 - (iii) Sports Medicine through AYUSH.
 - (iv) Innovations in AYUSH including Public Private Partnership.
 - (v) Interest subsidy component for Private AYUSH educational Institutions.
 - (vi) Reimbursement of testing charges.
 - (vii) IEC activities.
 - (viii) Research and Development in areas related to Medicinal Plants.
 - (ix) Voluntary certification scheme: Project based.
 - (x) Market Promotion, Market intelligence and buy back interventions.
 - (xi) Crop Insurance for Medicinal Plants.

II. The following revision of various components of IC scheme was done on 13.05.2015:-

1. Component A (b) of the Scheme, Presentation of AYUSH related scientific research papers in international conferences, workshops, seminar etc.:—
 - (i) Under old scheme, reimbursement was made of 90% of the Total expenditure maximum upto ₹ 2.00 lakh (whichever is less), incurred on air-travel, boarding

and lodging and delegation/ registration fee etc. on submission of an application along with proof of participation.

- (ii) Under revised scheme, reimbursement is made of 90% of the Total expenditure, incurred on air-travel, accommodation and delegation registration fee etc. on submission of an application along with proof of participation. The financial assistance depends upon the country to be visited. Maximum of ₹ 2.00 lakh (or 90% of the Total expenditure, whichever is less) for Asian and African Countries and upto ₹ 3.00 lakh (or 90% of the Total expenditure, whichever is less) for Countries of North and South America, Europe and Australia.
2. Component B (a) of the Scheme, Incentive to AYUSH drug manufacturers, entrepreneurs, AYUSH institutions etc. for participation in international exhibitions, trade fairs, road shows etc.:—
- (i) Under Old Scheme, Financial assistance was given upto 75% of the expenditure incurred limited to maximum of ₹ 02.00 lakh (whichever is less) per industry, on air-travel (economy class), boarding and lodging and product-display arrangement, including hiring of stalls.
 - (ii) Under revised scheme, the financial assistance is made upto maximum of 75% of the expenditure incurred on air-travel (economy class), accommodation and product-display arrangement limited to maximum of ₹02.00 lakh (whichever is less) per industry for two persons, for Asian and African Countries; and upto ₹ 4.00 lakh per industry or 75% of the Total expenditure, whichever is less, for Countries of North and South America, Europe and Australia and per industry for two persons.
3. Component B (b) of the Scheme, Market Authorization/ registration of AYUSH products with USFDA/ EMEA/ UK-MHRA/ NHPD (Canada)/ TGA, Australia/ New Zealand and other international regulatory agencies, etc. abroad:—
- (i) Under Old Scheme, reimbursement was limited to \$ 10,000 or sum of 50% of the actual amount paid to the regulatory authority for market authorization plus expenditure incurred for preparation of dossier, etc. for each product; whichever is less. This financial assistance was only for market authorization for either new product or for old product in new country and Total payment to a company in one financial year was limited to ₹ 50 lakh under this component
 - (ii) Under new Scheme, the reimbursement is limited to a sum of ₹ 50 lakhs or 75% of the actual Total amount incurred on market authorization for one

product; whichever is less. This financial assistance is only for market authorization for either new product or for old product in new country and Total payment to a company in one financial year is limited to ₹ 50 lakh under this component.

III. The objectives and the eligibility criteria of Centre of Excellence Scheme were modified in 2016 by including the following points:—

Objectives:

- (i) Promote international collaborations in Clinical Research.
- (ii) Support establishment of advanced research units in reputed AYUSH and modern organizations having social scientists.
- (iii) Ensure quality services to the Economically Weaker Sections of the population at concessional rate/free of cost at least for 10 years and record for this will be maintained.

Eligibility:

- (i) Allopathic tertiary care hospitals having minimum 250 bed. An Allopathic expert to be included as a member in Project Appraisal Committee & Project Sanctioning Committee member.
 - (ii) Applicant for research project should be recognized by SIRO or affiliated with University.
 - (d) The impact of the modifications introduced in these schemes are as under:—
- I. Under NAM, the Ministry is supporting the efforts of States/UTs by providing financial assistance to them as per proposals received in their State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). Ministry has also conducted mid-term evaluation of NAM Scheme and as per the report of the evaluation major impact of the scheme may be summarized as below:—
- (i) Improvement in AYUSH education through enhanced number of AYUSH Educational Institutions upgraded
 - (ii) Better access to AYUSH services through increased number of AYUSH Hospital and Dispensaries coverage, availability of drugs and manpower
 - (iii) Sustained availability of quality raw-materials for AYUSH Systems of Medicine.
 - (iv) Improved availability of quality ASU&H drugs through increase in the number of quality Pharmacies and Drug Laboratories and enforcement

mechanism of ASU&H drugs.

II. Revision of the IC Scheme has led to increased utilization of the components of the scheme by the beneficiaries of the AYUSH sector. The details are enumerated as under:-

- (i) Average industry participation in international exhibitions, trade fairs, road shows etc. under the IC scheme before year 2015-16 prior to revision of the scheme was 03 industries per annum. This number, however, increased to average 21 industries / hospitals per annum after revision of the scheme.
- (ii) Prior to revision of the scheme, the component of the scheme pertaining to Market Authorization/ registration of AYUSH products with international regulatory agencies, etc. abroad remained unutilized. However, after revision of scheme in the year 2015, five AYUSH industries sought financial support under the scheme for market authorization of their products with international regulatory agencies. So far, 53 products (Unani and Ayurveda) have been registered in 08 countries namely Kenya, USA, Russia, Latvia, Canada, Oman, Tajikistan and Sri Lanka under the IC scheme of the Ministry.

III. The major impacts of the modifications introduced under Centres of Excellence (CoE) scheme are as below:-

- (i) Initiated projects in reputed Allopathy organization such as AIIMS, New Delhi and other research institutions/Universities.
- (ii) Organisations funded under the Scheme were providing services to the Economically Weaker Sessions of the population at concessional rates/free of cost.

Fund allocation for projects in North Eastern States

*95. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sanctioned 18 projects covering all the North Eastern States for ₹1456 crores, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of funds released, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes have sanctioned 18 projects covering all the North Eastern States for ₹1456 crore. The details of these projects along with funds released State-wise are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of projects sanctioned to North Eastern States under
Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes*

(in ₹ crore)						
Sl. No.	State	Scheme	Name of Project	Year of Sanction	Sanction Amt.	Release Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East Circuit: Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang	2014-15	49.77	39.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East Circuit: Jirigaon, Nafra, Seppa, Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys, Lumdung, Lafang Sohung Lake, Taro Yar, New Sagalee, Ziro, Yomcha	2015-16	97.14	77.71
3.	Manipur	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East Circuit: Imphal-Khongjom.	2015-16	72.23	.61.32
4.	Manipur	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Spiritual circuit: Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple -Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple	2016-17	53.80	43.04

5.	Sikkim	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North-East Circuit: Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang-Aritar- Phadamchen-Nathang- S herathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit).	2015-16	98.05	78.44
6.	Sikkim	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East Circuit: Linking Lingmoo- Lingee- Maka-Temi-Bermoik Namchi - Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Melli (Exit)	2016-17	95.32	76.25
7.	Nagaland	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Tribal Circuit: Peren-Kohima- Wokha	2015-16	97.36	77.89
8.	Nagaland	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Tribal Circuit: Mokokchung- Tuensang-Mon	2016-17	99.67	78.09
9.	Nagaland	PRASHAD	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities in Nagaland	2018-19	25.26	7.53
10.	Mizoram	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East Circuit: Thenzawl & South Zote, Districts Serchhip and Reiek.	2015-16	94.91	75.92
11.	Mizoram	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Eco Circuit: Aizawl Rawpuichhip Khawhphawp Lengpui - Durtlang -Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - MutheeBeratlawng - Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang	2016-17	99.07	49.53
12.	Assam	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Wildlife Circuit: Manas-Pobitora-Nameri- Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa	2015-16	95.67	76.54

Written Answers to

[11 February, 2020]

Starred Questions

29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	30
13.	Assam	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Heritage Circuit: Tezpur - Majuli -Sibsagar	2016-17	98.35	45.29	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
14.	Assam	PRASHAD	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	30.71	22.03	
15.	Tripura	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala -Melaghar - Udaipur -Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja- Gandachara-Ambassa	2015-16	99.59	79.67	
16.	Tripura	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East Circuit: Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari- Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chotta khola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	2018-19	65.00	0.00	
17.	Meghalaya	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East Circuit: Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang- Orchid Lake Resort	2016-17	99.13	79.31	
18.	Meghalaya	Swadesh Darshan	Development of North East circuit West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- Krem Tirot - Khudoi & Kohmang Falls- Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang-Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	2018-19	84.97	0.00	
			TOTAL		1456	968.37	Starred Questions

Low growth rate of GDP

*96. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the current growth rate in our country is estimated to be at 5 per cent which is at all time low in the past eleven years:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has initiated any study to find a solution to this situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The First Advance Estimates of National Income released by the National Statistical Office on 7th January 2020 estimated the growth of real GDP to be at 5.0 per cent in 2019-20.

The moderation in India's growth coincides with a deceleration in growth of global output, as estimated by International Monetary Fund (IMF), in recent years. IMF has projected India's GDP growth to pick up to 5.8 per cent in 2020. The Economic Survey 2019-20 has projected a pick-up in India's growth in the range of 6.0 per cent to 6.5 per cent in 2020-21.

In an attempt to boost investment and growth, the Government has implemented several major reforms in recent years. The Government has enacted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and recapitalized banks. The other measures taken, inter-alia, include Goods and Sendees Tax (GST) to simplify the indirect taxation regime, Make-in-India programme to boost domestic manufacturing capacity, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) Trinity towards greater transparency, efficiency and financial inclusion. Recently, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. In December 2019, the government has announced the ₹103 lakh crore National Infrastructure Pipeline which would significantly boost infrastructure and spur growth impulses in the economy. The Union Budget 2020-21 has also announced

a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. These, *inter alia*, include rationalization of personal income tax rates to support domestic demand, a 16-point action plan for holistic development of the agriculture sector and critical measures to boost infrastructure and rural spending. The ongoing reforms and the measures announced in the Union Budget 2020-21 are expected to further strengthen growth.

Development of new tourist spots in Himalayan region

*97. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that almost all the tourist destinations in the Himalayan region hill States are hitting a saturation point;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to develop new tourist destinations in order to ease the load of the existing ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not undertaken study on saturation of tourist destinations in the Himalayan region hill States. However, data on Domestic Tourist Visits and Foreign Tourist Visits for 2018 for States/UTs in the Himalayan region are given below:—

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2018	
		Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	512436	7653
2.	Assam	5856282	36846
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16093935	356568
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	17076315	139520
5.	Manipur	176109	6391
6.	Meghalaya	1198340	18114

1	2	3	4
7.	Mizoram	76551	967
8.	Nagaland	101588	5010
9.	Sikkim	1426127	71172
10.	Tripura	414388	102861
11.	Uttarakhand	35609650	151320
12.	West Bengal	85657365	1617105

(c) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors. The projects under the schemes are identified for development in consultation with State Governments/UT Administration.

Further, various steps have been taken by States/UTs in the Himalayan region for identifying, developing and promoting new destinations in order to divert the heavy influx of tourists/pilgrims at existing destinations, some of which are as follows:

- Exploring potential of different types of tourism like rural tourism, adventure tourism etc. by establishing separate dedicated cells.
- Launching specific schemes.
- Coordinating with various stakeholders for mobilising funds.
- Giving wide publicity of new destinations through electronic/print media, organising festivals etc.

Funds allocation for New and Renewable Energy Generation

*98. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to various States during the last three years for development of New and Renewable Energy specially for Solar power generation;

(b) the amount of funds actually utilised by the States during the last three years; and

(c) the capacity being created for generation of Solar power during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Today most of the utility scale grid connected solar and wind energy projects in the country are being implemented by the private sector developers selected through transparent and competitive bidding process.

However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been providing assistance in the form of Central Financial Assistance (CFA), *inter alia*, for setting up of rooftop solar power plants, canal top solar plants, solar parks, decentralized/off-grid solar systems including home lighting system, solar street lighting, standalone solar powered agricultural pumps, small hydro power plants, biomass power plants, transmission infrastructure under Green Energy Corridor programme, biogas plants, etc.

The State /UT wise details of funds released in the form of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for implementation of various renewable energy programmes/schemes including solar power during the last three years *i.e.* from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and current year till 10th February, 2020 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) A cumulative solar power capacity of 26.97 GW has been installed during the last three years *i.e.* from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and current year till 31st December, 2019 in the country. The State/UT wise details of solar power capacity addition during the last three years and current year till 31st December 2019 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds released as Central Financial Assistance during last three years i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and till 10.2.2020

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till 10.2.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.92	4.96	132.86	29.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.08	45.16	5.94	20.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	60.28	24.86	0.20	25.21
4.	Bihar	0	0	5.26	0.37
5.	Chandigarh	9.69	2.23	18.76	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	72.92	161.96	95.81	2.67
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.34	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	166.04	311.45	228.25	12.27
10.	Goa	0.17	0	0	
11.	Gujarat	74.09	158.89	361.08	118.27
12.	Haryana	16.24	2.16	22.39	18.65
13.	Himachal Pradesh	36.39	42.30	84.13	30.48
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.67	16.12	85.84	20.66
15.	Jharkhand	12.87	5.58	0.99	7.28
16.	Karnataka	52.42	39.54	100.93	16.48
17.	Kerala	36.17	44.02	20.73	2.71
18.	Lakshadweep	0.46	3.97	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	40.16	442.13	105.01	23.35
20.	Maharashtra	155.21	43.12	147.38	52.88
21.	Manipur	12.53	6.65	0	16.86
22.	Meghalaya	20.52	23.28	2.08	3.47
23.	Mizoram	22.38	21.47	7.89	14.36
24.	Nagaland	17.97	11.49	2.39	13.93
25.	Odisha	21.17	13.55	9.11	11.04
26.	Puducherry	1.11	0.31	0.10	0
27.	Punjab	9.19	3.42	30.04	21.24
28.	Rajasthan	86.85	103.14	64.52	19.52
29.	Sikkim	2.87	0.18	2.74	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Tamil Nadu	169.28	30.50	54.94	24.44
31.	Telangana	99.19	174.62	98.96	28.17
32.	Tripura	14.57	2.73	0.22	10.01
33.	Uttar Pradesh	28.11	36.41	37.85	51.71
34.	Uttarakhand	41.92	43.89	0.45	22.85
35.	West Bengal	1.37	6.58	4.29	13.38
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.48	3.03	0	0
37.	Central Agency (Including Ireda, Seci, Nise, NIWE, NIBE, NTPC etc.)	1190.92	1874.44	2683.63	2457.37

Statement-II

Source-wise and State/UT-wise achievements of Solar Power made during the last three and current year (April, 2016 to 31st Dec., 2019) (in MW)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
					(upto 31.12.2019)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1294.26	328.24	890.22	473.34	2986.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		5.13	0	0.22	5.35
3.	Assam	11.78	0.67	9.95	18.83	41.23
4.	Bihar	103.42	33.93	0	6.9	144.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	35.28	102.49	0	0	137.77
6.	Goa	0.71	0.2	3.01	0.86	4.78
7.	Gujarat	130.19	328.89	852.13	323.42	1634.63
8.	Haryana	66.01	123.45	7.67	24.75	221.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0	21.95	9.89	32.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.36	0	13.47	4.47	18.3
11.	Jharkhand	7.08	2.39	9.28	3.45	22.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	882.38	3915.22	1151.44	1179.37	7128.41
13.	Kerala	61.15	33.46	30.65	3.16	128.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	80.67	448.31	534.81	397.33	1461.12
15.	Maharashtra	66.61	777.56	394.36	29.88	1268.41
16.	Manipur	0.03	0.03	3.38	1.14	4.58
17.	Meghalaya	0.01	0.01	0.1	0	0.12
18.	Mizoram	0	0.1	0.3	1.02	1.42
19.	Nagaland	0.5	0.5	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	12.5	0.15	315.16	3.11	330.92
21.	Punjab	388.89	104.15	0	41.48	534.52
22.	Rajasthan	543	518.49	894.02	1617.42	3572.93
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0.01	0.06	0.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	630.01	213.65	666.65	1213.14	2723.45
25.	Telangana	759.13	2004.27	300.84	28.66	3092.9
26.	Tripura	0.09	0	0	4.32	4.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	193.24	357.13	265.69	85	901.06
28.	Uttarakhand	192.35	24.79	46.67	8.74	272.55
29.	West Bengal	18.37	11.06	38.63	33.46	101.52
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.46	0	5.17	0.46	7.09
31.	Chandigarh	10.52	7.88	9.51	2.28	30.19
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2.97	2.49	0	0	5.46
33.	Daman and Diu	6.46	0.15	3.86	2.09	12.56
34.	Delhi	25.99	17.8	57.32	29.23	130.34
35.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0.05	0.08	2.98	2.37	5.48
TOTAL		5526	9362.67	6529.23	5549.85	26967.75

Injuries and deaths from snakebites

*99. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is presently considered a high burden country in terms of snakebite deaths and injuries/disabilities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of snakebite deaths and injuries/disabilities in the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address the issues related to reporting or non-reporting of the snakebite deaths/injuries in the country?

-THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Snake bite is mainly an accidental/occupational hazard in tropical and subtropical countries, where rural populations are mainly affected. It is a common occupational hazard mainly in farmers, plantation workers, herders and labourers leading to significant morbidity and mortality that remains largely unreported. The bites inflicted are frequently accidental as when snakes are trodden upon or could result due to sleeping on floor and open style habitation.

As per data available with Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the State/UT-wise details of cases and deaths reported due to snake bites in the Country during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below). Provisional data under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), a Total of 2,20,872 snake-bite cases were reported during the year 2019. Data of cases and deaths due to snake-bite for the year 2019 are yet to be vetted by the concerned States/UTs.

As reported by CBHI, the number of cases reported during 2016 are 1,78,433; in 2017 are 1,58,650 and in 2018 are 1,64,031. Further, number of deaths reported are 1068 in 2016, 1060 in 2017 and 885 in 2018.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have advised all State/UT Governments to report all snake-bite cases under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), include Anti Snake Venom Serum (ASVS) in the list of essential drugs of the State/UT and procure these drugs locally for supply to health facilities under National Health Mission (NHM).

Further, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has also constituted a "National Task Force for Research on Snake Bite in India" with the following national level multi-centric projects:—

- (i) Nationwide Study to estimate incidence, mortality, morbidity and economic burden due to snakebite in India,
- (ii) ICMR National Snakebite Project (INSP) on capacity building of health system on prevention and management of snakebite envenomation including its complications.

Statement

*State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Snakebite during
the years 2016 - 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016		2017		2018 (Provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20,809	28	20,953	85	25,964	117
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	0	37	0	13	1
3.	Assam	265	0	810	0	2,318	0
4.	Bihar	3,334	11	2,848	14	2,924	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,533	60	4,109	52	4,148	33
6.	Goa	620	1	1,189	8	1,025	1
7.	Gujarat	5,872	72	6,209	49	7,064	50
8.	Haryana	814	4	944	6	977	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,587	23	1,465	9	2,105	30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,357	0	1,422	1	1,391	1
11.	Jharkhand	749	15	788	2	481	2
12.	Karnataka	9,730	46	8,084	28	7,507	30
13.	Kerala	3,019	12	3,608	13	4,189	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,010	113	5,346	96	2,646	39
15.	Maharashtra	29,629	67	16,708	35	18,707	32
16.	Manipur	118	0	150	0	50	1
17.	Meghalaya	405	0	282	2	327	0
18.	Mizoram	205	0	278	0	368	0
19.	Nagaland	106	0	136	0	245	0
20.	Odisha	15,405	120	15,274	147	8,003	98
21.	Punjab	1,511	8	918	3	1,421	4
22.	Rajasthan	4,929	32	6,720	45	5,810	30
23.	Sikkim	242	2	130	0	117	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	16,277	44	13,668	38	14,027	50
25.	Telangana	13,729	96	2,975	2	3,306	9
26.	Tripura	430	1	779	1	813	21
27.	Uttarakhand	194	3	128	0	208	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6,640	118	7,448	12	7,623	73
29.	West Bengal	25,481	138	31,072	268	36,229	203
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	294	0	195	1	208	5
31.	Chandigarh	3,089	36	1,294	9	829	14
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	609	9	626	7	733	4
33.	Daman and Diu	51	0	99	0	130	0
34.	Delhi	200	4	263	2	168	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2,147	5	1,695	9	1,957	3
.TOTAL		1,78,433	1068	1,58,650	1060	1,64,031	885

Laboratories for testing Corona virus samples

†*100. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Coronavirus spread in China is likely to affect India;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has made preparations for testing of the samples of the virus in the laboratories under the National Institute of Virology situated in Pune and Indian Council of Medical Research to deal with the situation; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes. Government is aware of the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus in China and has initiated steps to closely monitor the situation in India.

(b) and (c) Yes, Government have made elaborate arrangements for testing of clinical samples for Novel Coronavirus all over India. Presently, the following fifteen laboratories under the Viral Research and Diagnostics Laboratories (VRDL) network of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) are testing samples:—

- (i) ICMR - National Institute of Virology, Pune - Apex Lab
- (ii) Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute, Bengaluru.
- (iii) NIV Bangalore Field Unit, Bengaluru.
- (iv) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
- (v) King Institute of Preventive Medicine and Research, Guindy Chennai
- (vi) National Institute of Virology Field Unit, Alappuzha
- (vii) National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata
- (viii) Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur
- (ix) Kasturba Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Mumbai
- (x) King George Medical University (KGMU), Lucknow

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (xi) Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad
- (xii) Indira Gandhi Government Medical College (IGGMC), Nagpur
- (xiii) BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad
- (xiv) Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati
- (xv) National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), New Delhi.

All these laboratories have been equipped with sufficient reagents to undertake molecular testing of Novel Coronavirus. ICMR is maintaining close communication with all the laboratories to ensure adherence to appropriate quality of testing, improve timeliness of reporting and, if required, sample transport to ICMR-NIV, Pune for reconfirmation.

Objectives of Mental Healthcare Policy and Legislation

†*101. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the objectives of National Mental Health Policy and the Mental Health Care Act are to provide accessible, affordable and good quality medical treatment to the mentally ill persons;
- (b) whether as per the National Health Profile report released by the Ministry, there is not even a single mental hospital available in six States and seven Union Territories of the country;
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide medical treatment to the fifteen crore people who require an immediate medical attention; and
- (d) by when the adequate number of mental hospitals would be set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

- (a) to (d) The objectives of the National Mental Health Policy, *inter-alia*, include improving access to and utilization of comprehensive mental health services by persons with mental health problems, including those belonging to vulnerable groups, reduction in prevalence and impact of risk factors associated with mental health problems and to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provide appropriate interventions. The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 aims to provide for mental healthcare and services for persons with mental illness and to protect, promote and fulfil the rights of such persons during delivery of mental healthcare and services and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

For providing affordable and accessible mental healthcare facilities, the Government is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country. The District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) component of the NMHP has been sanctioned for implementation in 655 districts for which support is provided to States/UTs through the National Health Mission. Facilities made available under DMHP at the Community Health Centre (CHC) and Primary Health Centre (PHC) levels, *inter-alia*, include outpatient services, assessment, counselling/psycho-social interventions, continuing care and support to persons with severe mental disorders, drugs, outreach services, ambulance services etc. In addition to above services there is a provision of 10 bedded in-patient facility at the District level. The service delivery for mental healthcare through DMHP is aligned with the provisions of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 to provide treatment in a manner which supports persons with mental illness to live in the community and with their families. Under the Tertiary care component of NMHP, 25 Centres of Excellence have been sanctioned to increase the intake of students in PG departments in mental health specialities as well as to provide tertiary level treatment facilities. In addition, the Government has also supported 19 Government medical colleges/institutions to strengthen 47 PG Departments in mental health specialities.

Public health and hospitals is a State subject and setting up of hospitals is primarily within the domain of State Governments. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of State Governments. As per available information, there are 47 Government run mental health hospitals in the country, including 3 Central mental health institutions, *viz.* National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi and Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam. There are no Government run mental health hospitals in 5 Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry and in 4 States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim. However, Departments of Psychiatry is available in Medical Colleges/Hospitals in Manipur, Sikkim and Puducherry. Besides, the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental

Health, Tezpur, Assam is also catering to the needs of patients from all North Eastern States.

With a view to further increase mental healthcare facilities in the country, Department of Psychiatry has been set up in each of the 6 newly established All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and similar provision has been made in the upcoming 15 new AIIMS. Similarly, many other Central as well as State Government hospitals also have Psychiatry Departments.

Mission Indradhanush 2.0 in Maharashtra

*102. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children and pregnant mothers who will be reached and benefitted by the mass immunisation drive in Maharashtra under the Mission Indradhanush 2.0;

(b) whether the vaccination for Japanese Encephalitis will also be provided, if so, the other diseases which are included;

(c) the number of immunisation sessions being planned by the Maharashtra Chapter of the National Health Mission; and

(d) the other States which are going to be taken up for the mass immunisation drive in the future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) As of 6th February, 2020, about 1.41 lakh children and 20 thousand pregnant women have been reached and benefitted during three rounds of Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 (IMI 2.0) in Maharashtra as per IMI 2.0 dashboard.

(b) Vaccination for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is also being provided in 9 identified JE endemic districts of Maharashtra under Universal Immunization Programme viz. Amravati, Bhandara, Beed, Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Latur, Nagpur, Washim and Yavatmal. The other diseases that are included for vaccination in Maharashtra, are (1) Diphtheria, (2) Pertussis, (3) Tetanus, (4) Polio, (5) Measles, (6) Rubella, (7) Tuberculosis, (8) Hepatitis B (9) Haemophilus Influenza type B (Hib) to protect against Meningitis and Pneumonia caused by Haemophilus Influenza type B and (10) Rotavirus diarrhea. All

the above vaccines are part of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) including IMI 2.0.

(c) The State of Maharashtra in the year 2018-19, held 7,61,305 sessions and in the current year 2019-20 (April 2019 to January 2020) held 5,87,723 sessions for Routine Immunization as per Health Management Information System (HMIS).

In addition, as of 6th February 2020, under IMI 2.0 about 16,800 sessions were held as per IMI 2.0 dashboard.

(d) Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 is being carried out in 29 states/UTs including Maharashtra. Other state/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

People treated under Ayushman Bharat Scheme

*103. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor people treated under Ayushman Bhamt Scheme since its inception, in both empanelled public and private hospitals;

(b) whether many patients are facing problems in getting free treatment under Ayushman Bharat in the hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(d) whether, the Indian Medical Association (IMA) has intimated Government about the rate revision of various packages offered under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme by the Centre to increase the participation of private hospitals which might not serve the purpose and they were not satisfied with the revised rates; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) to (c) Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides the secondary and tertiary care hospitalization cover up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per

annum to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families. As on 06.02.2020, 81,25,887 hospital admissions amounting to ₹ 11,355.62 crore cases have been registered under AB-PMJAY in alliance with the converged State schemes across 32 States/UTs. Out of these, 52% cases of hospitalizations have been registered in the private sector hospitals.

In case an AB-PMJAY beneficiary faces any problem, a well-defined Complaint and Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism is in place through which complaints/grievances are registered, acknowledged, escalated for relevant action, monitored and resolved. Grievances can be registered on the portal, through national call centre (14555) or PMJAY website, through mail, letter, fax etc. for resolution. Also, a three-tier grievance redressal structure has been set up to ensure timely redressal of grievances at District, State and National level. All grievances received through various modes are sent to the States/UTs for redressal and the redressal of grievances is monitored regularly.

(d) and (e) After the launch of AB-PMJAY, feedback from various stakeholders on different aspects of AB-PMJAY including Health Benefit Packages (HBPs) was received. Accordingly, an exercise to rationalize the benefit packages was undertaken. Eight specialist committees were set up to provide their inputs and consultation meetings were conducted with subject experts for rationalization of health benefit package. The Governing Board of National Health Authority has approved the rationalized HBPs. No intimation has been received from Indian Medical Association (IMA) after the rationalization of HBPs. During the process of health benefit package rationalization, IMA was also invited to each specialist committee meeting during which deliberation on rates was also done.

Cap on GST evasion

*104. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection has fallen short of the budget estimates till now during the financial year 2019-20, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of GST evasion cases have gone up during the said period; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government to minimise the evasion of GST?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The budget estimate for tax revenue collection is set for the full financial year. The GST gross revenue collection during April to January, 2019-20 is ₹ 10,19,178 crore shows a growth of 4.7% over the GST gross collection of ₹ 9,73,545 crore in the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

(b) here has been growth in detection of GST evasion in 2019-20 (April-December), as compared to previous year.

(c) Efforts are being undertaken to curb evasion in GST through various methods such as:—

- (i) Application of deep data analytics and AI tools to identify cases of GST evasion
- (ii) Targeted anti evasion operations
- (iii) Third party data application for detecting non-compliance
- (iv) Systematic identification of tax gaps, irregular refunds and fake ITC.
- (v) Swift and Coordinated action against tax evaders.
- (vi) Appropriate policy measures like Aadhaar based verification of tax payers, and a centralized system of electronic invoices are being deployed in phased manner.

Change in medical expenditure patterns

*105. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of change in out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare over the last five years;

(b) the details of change in healthcare insurance coverage of the population over the last five years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government as a percentage of GDP on healthcare over the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) As per the National Health Accounts estimates, the Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) as a percentage of Current Health Expenditure, during the latest four years for which data is available is as follows:—

Year	OOPE as a per cent of Current Health Expenditure
2013-14	64.2%
2014-15	62.6%
2015-16	60.6%
2016-17	58.7%

Out of the Total number of persons seeking healthcare, more than 94% seek Outpatient care. In Out- patient care, percentage of drugs and diagnostics expenditure as a proportion of outpatient medical expenditure is more than 70%.

(b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) Annual Report 2018-19, the number of persons having health insurance increased from 28.80 crore in 2014-15 to 48.20 crore in 2017-18.

Based on projected population, the percentage change is 23.25% to 37.55% during the above period.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) launched by the Government of India on 23.9.2018, provides health coverage of ₹ 5.00 lakh per family per year, for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries). This will substantially increase the percentage of population under health insurance coverage.

It may also be mentioned that, in addition, through the National Health Mission (NHM), Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/XJT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities, especially in rural areas. NHM support is also provided for provision of a host of free services related to maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunization programme and control of communicable and non-communicable disease. Further under NHM, Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics

service initiatives, and PM National Dialysis Programme are being implemented to provide free essential medicines, diagnostics and dialysis services in public health facilities, thereby providing healthcare services even without insurance cover.

(c) As per the Economic Survey 2019-20, General Government (Centre and States) expenditure on health as a per cent of GDP in India during the last five years is as follows:—

Year	General Government expenditure on health as percentage of GDP
2019-20 (BE)	1.6%
2018-19 (RE)	1.5%
2017-18	1.4%
2016-17	1.4%
2015-16	1.3%

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

30-minute yoga break

961. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked Government institutions and other corporate bodies to initiate a mandatory 30-minute yoga break for their employees, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the process of developing yoga protocols began with a core group of renowned yoga practitioners and experts framing them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of AYUSH has not asked Government institutions and other corporate bodies to initiate a mandatory 30-minute yoga break for their employees.

However, this Ministry has launched 5-minute Yoga Break (Y-Break) on 13.01.2020 on a voluntary trials basis. It is a 5-minute exercise designed for the workplace to help professionals to de-stress, refresh and re-focus in the working environment. It consists of a few light practices that can be done by taking a 5-minute break from work.

(b) The process of developing 5-minute Yoga protocol was done by Yoga Experts as detailed below:—

- (i) Dr. Ishwar V. Basavaraddi, Director, Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNTY).
- (ii) Shri S. Shridharan, Leading Yoga Expert and Trustee, Krishnamacharya Yoga J Mandiram.
- (iii) Dr. Mukund Vinayak Bhole, Consultant in Yoga Therapy and Promoter of Experiential Yoga, Lokmanya Medical Research Centre.

Yoga villages in the country

962. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Yoga Villages identified in the country, State-wise; and
- (b) the amount of funds released for these Yoga Villages, since the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of AYUSH presently does not have a scheme of identifying Yoga villages.

Since Public Health is a State subject, initiating various steps for promotion of Yoga for healthcare in their respective domains fall under the purview of the respective State/ UT Governments, and some of them- have identified Yoga villages. However, the Ministry of AYUSH does not maintain information on such activities of State/UT Governments.

AYUSH projects in Kerala

963. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal or request for setting up an Ayurvedic Research Institute of international standard in Kannur, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the other projects submitted by Kerala Government on Indian systems of medicine and homoeopathy and details of actions taken by the Centre on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala in 2017 sought financial assistance of approximately ₹ 150 crores for setting up an International Institute for Research in Ayurveda in Kannur District, Kerala. However the detailed project report sought from the Government of Kerala has not been received.

(c) Ministry of AYUSH is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) through States/UTs for the promotion and development of AYUSH in the country including Kerala. Under NAM, as per the proposals received from the State Government of Kerala through their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP), Ministry of AYUSH has released an amount of ₹ 7113.722 lacs from year 2014-15 to 2018-19 as per the following details:-

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1.	2014-15	254.668
2.	2015-16	1273.778
3.	2016-17	891.204
4.	2017-18	2096.234
5.	2018-19	2597.838
TOTAL		7113.722

Ayurvedic treatment for life style diseases

964. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to use Ayurveda as an effective treatment of life style diseases as according to ICMR India State-Level Disease Burden Study report "India: Health of the Nation's States", the estimated proportion of all deaths due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) has increased from 37.09 per cent in 1990 to 61.8 per cent in 2016;

(b) whether Government has entered into any agreement with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for this purpose; and

(c) whether Government has developed any state-of-the-art laboratories with the help of CSIR and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The following National Institutes under Ministry of AYUSH provides treatment through its OPD and IPD Patient Care Services, Consultations, Management and Treatment to many Life Style Diseases and Disorders successfully:-

- (i) National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA)-Jaipur.
- (ii) All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA)-New Delhi.
- (iii) Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda(IPGTRA)-Jamnagar.
- (iv) North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy(NEIAH)-Shillong.

A Specialty Clinic for Life Style Diseases is also functioning in the Hospital of NIA-Jaipur and the Institute get patients for consultation, management and treatment.

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, an autonomous organization under the Ministry, in collaboration with Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has implemented and executed a programme *viz.* Integration of AYUSH(Ayurveda) component with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke(NPCDCS) programme in the identified Districts of 3 States *viz.* Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar to cater health care services and reduce the burden of NCDs by combining the strength of Ayurveda and Yoga.

(b) and (c) Ministry of AYUSH has signed a Memorandum of Undertaking (MOU) with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for promoting high quality research and development work including fundamental research in the domain: AYUSH specific tools; linking microbiome, gene expression and multi-ingredient herbal formulations including their standardization, exploring modern scientific methods for integration with traditional Indian System of Medicine linking disease signatures etc.

Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH, has also entered into MOU with Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, CSIR for project entitled 'Identification of Genomic Correlates of Prakriti in healthy individuals in West Indian population of Gujarat and the project had been completed.

AYUSH facilities in M.P.

†965. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of existing facilities under AYUSH in Madhya Pradesh and proposed expansion of these facilities in the State in the next three years; and
- (b) the details of the best institutes for providing facilities of treatment under different domains of AYUSH in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 1496 Ayurveda dispensaries, 213 Homoeopathic dispensaries, 64 Unani dispensaries, 21 Ayurveda hospitals, 02 Homoeopathic hospitals, 09 AYUSH Educational institutes (07 Ayurveda, 01 Homoeopathy and 01 Unani) and 02 pharmacies exist in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Further, public health being a State subject, expansion of AYUSH Health facilities in the State comes under the purview of respective State Government. However; under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Ministry is supporting the efforts of State/UT Governments including Madhya Pradesh for expansion of AYUSH health facilities. Accordingly, under NAM as per the proposals received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) five

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals has been approved at Bhopal, Indore, Narsinghpur, Chitrakoot and Mandaleshwar respectively. Ministry of AYUSH also supported for upgradation of 32 AYUSH hospitals, 140 AYUSH dispensaries and 9 AYUSH Educational Institutions in the State of Madhya Pradesh under NAM.

(b) National Institutes has been established in different AYUSH systems which provide facilities for quality treatment along with teaching and research. The details of institutes which provide treatment facilities under different domains of AYUSH in the country are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of National Institutes which provide treatment facilities under different domains of AYUSH in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Institutes
1.	National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur, Rajasthan
2.	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA), New Delhi
3.	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong, Meghalaya
4.	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGT & RA), Jamnagar, Gujarat
5.	National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata, West Bengal
6.	National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), Bangalore, Karnataka
7.	National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai, Tamil Nadu
8.	National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune, Maharashtra

**Integration of Indian system of medical treatment with
Western medicinal system**

966. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there still remains skepticism with regard to reliability on Indian medicinal system despite herculean efforts made by Government in recent years;

(b) if so, the steps which are underway to develop faith in Indian medicinal system among the people by way of production and marketing of clinically tested Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy medicines; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to go in for integration of Indian medicinal system with Western medicinal system besides diagnostic tests on the basis of condition of the patients as has been tried in China and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) In order to develop and propagate Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy medicines the Government has taken following steps:—

- Independent Ministry of AYUSH has been set up.
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Quality Control of ASU&H drugs have been implemented under National AYUSH Mission for giving grants in aid to Strengthen of State Drug Testing Laboratories, ASU&H Pharmacies Strengthening of state enforcement mechanism etc.

Under this scheme so far 27 drug testing laboratories 46 ASU&H pharmacies and 30 State enforcement mechanisms in the States have been supported financially.

- Quality Testing techniques and equipments used for the Analysis of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs are the same as applicable in modern system of medicine.
- Manufacturing of licensed ASU&H drugs is done in accordance with the Good manufacturing Practices (GMP) as prescribed under Drugs & Cosmetics Rules.
- WHO-GMP and Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CoPP) guidelines have been made applicable to ASU herbal drugs for Quality Certification and facilitating Export of these drugs.
- Good Clinical Practices (GCP) for conduct of clinical trials in AYUSH have been published which are based on GCP guidelines for conventional drugs.
- Registration of Research trials for ASU&H drugs are done under Clinical Trials Registry -India (CTRI) maintained by Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR).

- Research and Development (R&D) interventions in AYUSH are by and large done on the basis of integrated protocols and methodologies involving both AYUSH and modern scientific parameters.
- Collaborative Research involving modern and scientific institutions is also being promoted.
- Shelf-life or date of expiry of ASU drugs has been notified.
- Central Government has notified insertion of Rule 170 in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 on 24th December, 2018 specifically for controlling inappropriate advertisements of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines.
- Central Sector Scheme of Pharmacovigilance of ASU&H Drugs has been implemented since December 2017 for inculcating the culture of ADE reporting, documentation and analysis for further regulatory action. Under this Scheme a three tier network has been established consisting of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AILA), New Delhi as the National Pharmacovigilance Coordination Centre (NPvCC), 5 Intermediary Pharmacovigilance Centres (IPvC's) and 63 Peripheral Pharmacovigilance Centres (PPvC's) all over India.

Including yoga in school and college curricula

†967. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sent a proposal to Ministry of Human Resource Development regarding inclusion of Yoga in the syllabus for the academic year 2020-21;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Physical Education (PE) subject would be included in the syllabus as compulsory subject for school and college students under this proposal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There is no such proposal sent by the Ministry of AYUSH to Ministry of Human Resource Development regarding inclusion of Yoga in the syllabus for the academic year 2020-21.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommended Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education. Health and Physical Education is a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X and optional from Class XI to XII. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has already developed integrated syllabi on Health and Physical Education from Class I to Class X.

Also, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has prepared guidelines for institutional fitness plan. These guidelines encourage higher educational institutions to adopt policies and practices towards fitness and well being of students and staff. The indicative guidelines *inter-alia* suggest devoting a minimum one hour per day on fitness activities.

Ayurvedic drug de-addiction centres

968. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to start Government-run Ayurvedic based drug de-addiction centres in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any such centres are already working and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) At present there is no such proposal. However an Ayurvedic de-addiction centre (OPD) has been running under Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Bengaluru under CCRAS in collaboration with National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences since 7th January 2018; likewise a de-addiction unit is functioning in the hospital of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur and in the North-Eastern Institute of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong.

Reduction of cost of compliance for corporates

969. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to reduce cost of compliance for corporates; and

(b) whether Government is thinking of exempting small companies from rigours of undue compliance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Government in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) administers Companies Act/ Limited Liability Partnership Act. The Ministry has been taking steps on an ongoing basis by amending the Act and the rules and forms thereunder, from time to time in the years 2015, 2017 and 2019, to reduce the cost of compliance and for ease of doing business. MCA has increased the requirement of paid up capital from rupees 5 crore to rupees 10 crore for appointment of Whole Time Company Secretary *vide* Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Amendment Rules, 2020, and the registration fee for incorporation of Companies with authorized capital of up to ₹ 15 lakh has been reduced to Zero by the Companies (Incorporation) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.

(b) MCA has reduced cost of compliance for small companies which is defined under section 2(85) of the companies Act, 2013 and also for private companies (Start Up) from complying with various provision of Companies Act which are as under:—

- A private company which is a startup /small companies are not required to include cash flow statement with financial statements which otherwise is a mandatory.
- A private company which is a startup/small companies, Annual return shall be signed by the company secretary or where there is no company secretary, by the director of the company.
- A private company which is a startup/small companies, One board meeting in each half of a calendar year with gap between two meetings of not less than 90 days is sufficient to comply with the requirement of section 173(5) of the Companies Act as against the earlier requirement meeting at least once in 120 days and hold a minimum of 04 board meetings in a year.
- Small companies are exempted from producing certification form practicing professionals, under various provisions of the Act, 2013 r.w rule 12 (a) of the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014,
- Small companies can approach Regional Director for corporate mergers, arrangements etc. instead of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT),

- Lesser penalties are applicable for small companies one person companies for certain contravention under section 446 B of the Companies Act, 2013 and
- Small companies are given certain concessions/rebates on fee payable on applications (including appeal) made to Central Government under Section 459 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Protest against e-commerce majors

970. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI), the consumer watchdog regulatory mechanism has set in motion an exercise of keeping a close watch on the phenomenal on-line sale blitz-krieg of mobile phones, terming it as unfair trade practice hurting the fate of brick-and-mortar retail outlets;

(b) whether coinciding with the hardening stand of CCI, small traders have intensified the protest against e-commerce majors, mainly Amazon and Walmart-owned Flipkart; and

(c) whether CCI had taken cognizance of a complaint earlier by Delhi Vyapar Sangh and had asked the e-majors to remove deficiencies that give them unfair advantage as a self-regulatory attempt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) conducted a Market Study on e-commerce in India in 2019. The Study was initiated with a view to better understand the functioning of e-commerce in India and its implications for markets and competition. The objective was to identify impediments to competition, if any, emerging from e-commerce and to ascertain the Commission's enforcement and advocacy priorities in light of the same. The study covered three broad categories of e-commerce viz. consumer goods (mobiles, lifestyle, electrical and electronic appliances, and grocery), accommodation services and food services. A Report titled "Market Study on E-Commerce in India: Key Findings and Observations" has been released on 8th January, 2020 and is available on CCI's website: https://www.cci.gov.in/sites/default/files/_whats_newdocument/Market-study-on-e-Commerce-in-India.pdf.

(b) The CCI's enforcement and advocacy efforts in e-commerce, like in any other sector, are undertaken purely from the standpoint of competition and the effects that business practices are likely to have on competition in the markets, as per provisions of the Competition Act, 2002.

(c) On the basis of information filed by Delhi Vyapar Mahasangh (the informant), CCI has passed an order for a formal investigation u/s 26(1) of the Competition Act, 2002 to determine whether issues such as exclusive agreements, platform neutrality, deep-discounting and preferential listing by the POs (opposite parties) have any appreciable adverse effect on competition. The order is available on CCI's website: <https://www.cci.gov.in/sites/default/files/40-of-2019.pdf>.

Job loss in MNCs/private entities

971. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last six years period more than one crore people have lost their jobs from different MNCs and other private entities under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Ministry during the last six years period, year-wise and subject-wise;

(c) the action taken or proposed by Government on the complaints; and

(d) the proposal of Government to make 'zero-complaints' country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Government in Ministry of Corporate Affairs has no such information. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also informed that there is no such information maintained.

Report on chit fund scam by SFIO

†972. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has handed over its report on Chit Fund Scam to the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the SFIO has exhorted Government to take retrospective action to protect life time savings of small investors; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No report on Chit Fund Scam was sought from SFIO. However, during the last three years (till 31.01.2020), SFIO has submitted investigation reports in 15 cases involving 112 companies, which were allegedly involved in Multi-Level Marketing (MLM)/ Ponzi scheme activities.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been forwarded by SFIO to the Ministry recommending any retrospective action to protect life time savings of small investors.

Details of CSR funds available and utilised by CPSUs

973. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of CSR funds available and utilised, with each of CPSUs for the fiscal year 2018-19;
- (b) the priority areas for which the CSR funds assistance have been considered and utilised;
- (c) the details of utilisation of the CSR funds of CPSUs for the fiscal year 2018-19, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of the CSR funds assistance, which have been considered and utilised through Non-Governmental Organisations for the fiscal year 2018-19 along with the names of such NGOs and the amount of funds sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the information provided by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), the details of CSR funds allocation and CSR expenditure by

Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) during the financial year 2018-19 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) DPE, on the recommendations of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) Conclave held in April, 2018, issued guidelines on 10.12.2018 to all administrative Ministries and CPSEs for adopting a theme based focused approach every year on CSR expenditure by CPSEs. The guidelines *inter-alia* provide that 60% of annual CSR expenditure by CPSEs will be towards a thematic programme and preference may be given to aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. For 2018-19 the theme identified was School Educational and Health Care. For the year 2019-20, the theme is School Education, Healthcare and Nutrition as per DPE Guidelines issued on 29th May, 2019 to the CPSEs.

(c) and (d) No such data is maintained by the Ministry.

Statement

CSR Expenditure by CPSEs during 2018-19

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Amount allocated for CSR (including carried forward, if any)	Actual CSR Spent
1	2	3	4
1.	Air India Express Ltd.	3.68	0.57
2.	Airports Authority of India	85.71	86.77
3.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	0.19	0.09
4.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	19.28	6.89
5.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	1.22	0.20
6.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	5.15	5.16
7.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	0.12	0.12
8.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	0.31	0.08

1	2	3
9.	BEML Ltd.	3.10
10.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	29.16
11.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	25.75
12.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	79.03
13.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	37.84
14.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	350.19
15.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	0.25
16.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	0.35
17.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Const. Company Ltd.	0.92
18.	Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	0.40
19.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	0.04
20.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.76
21.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	88.16
22.	Central Electronics Ltd.	0.51
23.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1.53
24.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	0.43
25.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	3.93
26.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.66
27.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	18.88
28.	Coal India Ltd.	6.50
29.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	10.15
30.	Concor Air Ltd.	1.18
31.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	36.88
32.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.38
33.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	2.39
34.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	7.00

1	2	3	4
35.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	24.29	16.46
36.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.73	1.36
37.	Engineers India Ltd.	31.06	10.04
38.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	0.99	0.70
39.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	0.65	0.67
40.	Gail (India) Ltd.	119.92	119.29
41.	Gail Gas Ltd.	1.85	1.73
42.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	2.68	2.68
43.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.12	0.12
44.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	4.12	4.32
45.	HIL (India) Ltd.	0.20	0.20
46.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	76.74	72.46
47.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	2.57	2.08
48.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	0.00	0.04
49.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	158.86	159.81
50.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	0.00	0.03
51.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	1.62	1.62
52.	HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd.	0.28	0.01
53.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	0.00	0.23
54.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	26.96	4.58
55.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	1.34	1.34
56.	I T I Ltd.	0.00	0.64
57.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.43	0.44
58.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	6.68	4.37
59.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	0.28	0.01
60.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	490.60	490.60

1	2	3	4
61.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	6.78	6.88
62.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	70.94	7.20
63..	Indian Renewable Energy Devt.Agency Ltd.	32.75	12.56
64.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	0.18	0.15
65.	Ircon International Ltd.	8.74	8.74
66.	Ircon Pb Tollway Ltd.	0.13	0.13
67.	IREL (India) Ltd.	0.00	1.51
68.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	15.70	4.69
69.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0.00	5.09
70.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.67	0.63
71.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	0.37	0.30
72.	KIOCL Ltd.	0.40	0.33
73.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	3.70	2.39
74.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	0.23	0.00
75.	MMTC Ltd.	2.02	1.38
76.	MSTC Ltd.	2.00	2.00
77.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	0.00	0.11
78.	Mahanadi Coalfieldls Ltd.	136.36	167.16
79.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	90.63	31.32
80.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	29.25	23.47
81.	Mecon Ltd.	5.44	0.17
82.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	3.30	2.77
83.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	3.65	3.93
84.	MOIL Ltd.	9.00	9.30
85.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	0.82	0.77
86.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	27.38	30.35

1	2	3	4
87.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp.Co.	1.59	1.32
88.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	10.18	2.29
89.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.02	0.00
90.	National Handloom Development Corpn. Ltd.	1.21	1.06
91.	National Highways and Infr. Develp. Corpn. Ltd.	1.04	0.74
92.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	1.90	0.88
93.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	1.17	0.55
94.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devt. Corpn	0.89	0.38
95.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Dev. Corpn.	1.47	0.42
96.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	1.51	0.17
97.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	2.22	1.49
98.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	3.15	3.18
99.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	0.00	0.02
100.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	9.51	9.79
101.	NBCC Services Ltd.	0.20	0.20
102.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	0.00	1.91
103.	NHDC Ltd.	41.77	30.40
104.	NHPC Ltd.	81.00	17.58
105.	NLC India Ltd.	49.46	49.46
106.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	1.78	1.78
107.	NMDC CSR Foundation	0.00	1.94
108.	NMDC Ltd.	200.00	167.24
109.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	9.35	5.16
110.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	75.44	73.57
111.	NTPC Ltd.	237.01	285.46
112.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	2.14	0.09

1	2	3	4
113.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	74.86	76.46
114.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	54.36	54.85
115.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1091.29	614.64
116.	Oil India Ltd.	133.39	133.39
117.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.	0.36	0.28
118.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	0.60	0.48
119.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	1.39	1.33
120.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	279.38	100.50
121.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	310.10	195.51
122.	Power Grid Warora Transmission Ltd.	0.27	0.27
123.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	1.36	1.36
124.	Powergrid Kala Amb Transmission Ltd.	0.07	0.07
125.	Powergrid Unchahar Transmission Ltd.	0.05	0.05
126.	Powergrid Vizag Transmission Ltd.	0.37	0.37
127.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	0.04	0.04
128.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	9.37	11.48
129.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	7.31	3.03
130.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	0.55	0.55
131.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	0.33	0.29
132.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	3.84	3.88
133.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	11.90	10.30
134.	REC Ltd.	346.56	103.39
135.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	1.95	0.82
136.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	1.43	0.28
137.	RITES Ltd.	10.11	10.23
138.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	0.56	0.56

1	2	3	4
139.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	10.66	3.90
140.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	8.36	5.66
141.	SJVN Ltd.	34.85	40.25
142.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	1.38	1.13
143.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	267.07	83.55
144.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	30.00	31.18
145.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	0.56	0.56
146.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1.16	0.53
147.	THDC India Ltd.	17.35	17.52
148.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.43	0.24
149.	WAPCOS Ltd.	3.03	3.98
150.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	9.65	4.25
TOTAL		5686.75	3873.32

Standard measures to map financial transparency

974. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are standardised measures to map financial transparency in terms of tax payment, black money and corruption for each State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Central Government in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) administers the Companies Act/Limited Liability Partnership Act and as such there are no measures to map financial transparency in terms of tax payment, black money and corruption for each State. However, under the provisions of the Companies Act, companies are required to file financial statement with the concerned Registrars of Companies (ROCs) along with the Auditors report and other attachments /annexures. Based on the auditors qualification reported, if any, regarding

default in tax payment to various authorities, fraud etc., and on the basis of complaints inquiry/inspection/investigation can be ordered by the MCA to examine and take action or refer the matter to concerned authorities for necessary action.

Equal human rights to unorganised sector women workers

975. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (SHWW Act) protects the women workers in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures taken to provide equal human rights to the unorganised sector workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development *vide* their OM dated 07.02.2020 has stated that the Government of India has enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (Act) to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. As per Section 3(1) of the Act, "no woman shall be subjected to sexual harassment at any workplace" whether working in organised or unorganised sector. Section 2 (p) of the Act defines the unorganised sector as 'an enterprise owned by individuals or self-employed workers and engaged in the production or sale of goods or providing service of any kind whatsoever, and where the enterprise employs workers, the number of such workers is less than ten'.

Impact of modifications in schemes implemented

976. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the new schemes implemented by the Ministry during the last five years, the details thereof;

(b) the schemes which were implemented previously but have now been modified and the details of such modifications, scheme-wise; and

(c) the impact of modifications introduced in these schemes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Central Government in Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) administers the Companies Act/ Limited Liability Partnership Act. MCA has introduced: (i) Company Law Settlement Scheme (CLSS) *vide* General Circular no. 34/2014 dated 12.08.2014 under which companies were permitted to file annual statutory documents that were due for filing until June 30, 2014. The Scheme was valid up to October 15, 2014 giving defaulting companies an opportunity to file their delayed filings until that date by paying fees as prescribed under Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014 along with 25% of the regular additional fees payable on the date of filing, by filing e-form CLSS-2014.

(ii) Condonation of Delay Scheme, 2018 (CODS) was introduced by this Ministry on 29th December, 2017 (*vide* General Circular No. 16/2017 on the 29th day of December, 2017) as a relief to those companies who had not filed its financial statements or annual returns for the last three financial years or more which were due for filing till 30.06.2017 as required under the Companies Act 2013 and/or the Companies Act, 1956. This scheme was valid from 1st January, 2018 to 1st May, 2018. The defaulting companies were allowed to file the overdue documents (financial statements or annual returns) which were due for filing till 30.06.2017, in the respective prescribed e-Forms by paying the statutory filing fee and additional fee payable as per section 403 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Registration Offices and fee) Rules, 2014 for filing these overdue documents under this scheme.

Excavation in Tamil Nadu

977. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to excavate more areas of Keeladi in the State of Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to undertake more such excavation in the State in the near future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology is undertaking excavation at Keeladi and other sites in its cluster viz., Kondagai, Agaram and Manalur.

(b) Presently, there is no such proposal with ASI.

Renovation project at Patra in Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal

978. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and Archaeological Survey of India has taken up the renovation project at Patra in the district of Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal, if so, the amount of money sanctioned for this project; and

(b) whether Archaeological Survey of India has not paid the price for the land acquired, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Conservation work of protected monuments in the country including at Patra in the district of Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal is a continuous process and attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as per the requirement of different sites and availability of resources. The allocation of funds for the current financial year for conservation of protected monuments at Patra is ₹35.00 lakhs.

(b) The process for land acquisition has been initiated.

Cultural heritage centres in North Eastern States

979. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural heritage centres and other places of heritage importance identified in various States, especially in North Eastern States as on date;

(b) the measures taken by the Central and State Governments for their protection and conservation;

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years and current years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government/ASI for promotion of such preserved cultural heritage sites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) There is no provision under The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 to declare or recognize cultural heritage centres. However, as per Section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains, as the case may be, which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, and have been in existence for not less than 100 years, may be declared by the Central Government as of national importance. At present, 3691 monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance in the country. A State-wise abstract, including North Eastern States is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The protection and maintenance of monuments, declared as of national importance is taken up by Archaeological Survey of India by way of structural repairs, chemical preservation and environmental development around the monument which is a regular and ongoing progress and the required work are taken up on need basis as per the established principles of conservation, subject to availability of resources. In addition, creating of tourist related amenities (*e.g.* drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for Divyangjan, pathways, cultural notice boards/ signages, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/ sites are also the regular activity which the ASI undertakes as per need and availability of resources.

(c) The funds allocated for this purpose during last three years and current year centrally protected monuments in North Eastern States for this purpose:—

Financial year	Funds Allocated (Amount in Lacs)
2016-17	344.19
2017-18	483.20
2018-19	438.00
2019-20	242.65

(d) Archaeological Survey of India organizes exhibitions and awareness programs for visitors and students on various occasions like World Heritage Week, World Museum Day and World Heritage Day and National Days etc. in monuments of national importance.

Apart from this, ASI has identified 4 monuments/ sites in North Eastern States with potential visitor footfall to be 'Adarsh Smarak' where tourist facilities like drinking water, toilets, ramps, signages, sitting benches, Wi-Fi, souvenir shops, etc. are provided.

Statement

*Abstract of Centrally Protected Monuments under the Jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nos. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (U.T.)	56
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Ladakh (U.T.)	14
14.	Karnataka	506
15.	Kerala	28
16.	Madhya Pradesh	292
17.	Maharashtra	286
18.	Manipur	01
19.	Meghalaya	08
20.	Mizoram	01

1	2	3
21.	Nagaland	04
22.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
23.	Odisha	80
24.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
25.	Punjab	33
26.	Rajasthan	163
27.	Sikkim	03
28.	Telangana	08
29.	Tamil Nadu	413
30.	Tripura	08
31.	Uttar Pradesh	745
32.	Uttarakhand	42
33.	West Bengal	135
	TOTAL	3691

Protection of indigenous music and dance forms of tribals

980. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Ministry has undertaken to protect, preserve and develop indigenous music and dance forms of tribals in India;

(b) the financial expenditure undertaken in this regard;

(c) the indigenous tribal music and dance forms which have benefited from the Government's intervention, if any; and

(d) the plans to undertake these activities in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and culture and for development of indigenous music and dance forms including that of tribals in India throughout the country, Ministry of Culture, Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur,

Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs also work with artists from tribal regions to promote folk including tribal culture during organization of various cultural activities and programmes.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India in association with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) organizes national tribal festivals/carnivals annually at Delhi and other States to showcase the rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs etc. National Tribal Festivals (Aadi Mahotsavs)/National Tribal Carnivals are being organized regularly every year at New Delhi from 2015 onwards.

MoTA and TRIFED have also organised such festivals at Ooty, Leh, Shimla, Vishakhapatnam, Noida, Pune, Indore and Bhubaneswar, Varanasi, Goa, Ranchi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Bhopal, Puducherry, Prayagraj, Bangalore, Patna, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad. A Total of ₹ 11.75 crore has been released to TRIFED by MoTA during 2019-20 for this purpose.

Government has established Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) under MoTA in 24 States and 2 UTs. Core responsibility of TRIs is to function as a body of knowledge and research and as a think tank for tribal development and preservation of art and culture of tribal people. MoTA provides funds to State Governments under the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' for functioning of TRIs.

(b) The details of funds released by MoTA during the last three years is given as under:—

Year	Amount (in lakh)
2016-17	2100.00
2017-18	8000.00
2018-19	10000.00

The details of funds released to all seven ZCCs by Ministry of Culture under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount (in lakh)
2016-17	149.97
2017-18	155.74
2018-19	180.49

(c) A variety of indigenous tribal music and dance forms which have benefitted from the Ministry of Culture's intervention are given as under:-

- (i) Gaddi Dance, Kinnauri Nati & Laholi Dance (Himachal Pradesh)
- (ii) Jabro Dance (UT of Ladakh)
- (iii) Gujjar Bakharwal & Gojri dance/Pahari Dance (UT of Jammu and Kashmir)
- (iv) Jaunsari Nrity & Tharu Bhaksa (Uttarakhand)
- (v) Ladakhi Gazal Dance (Leh, UT of Ladakh)
- (vi) Bazigarnia Ka Gidha (Punjab)
- (vii) Mathuri, Lambadi, Dhimsa & Koya (Telangana)
- (viii) Siddi Dance (Karnataka)
- (ix) Siddi Dhamal (Gujarat)
- (x) Thappetagullu (Andhra Pradesh)
- (xi) Ghubkudi Tribal Dance & Sambalpuri Dance (Odisha)
- (xii) Seraikella Chhau (Jharkhand)
- (xiii) Longo and Banjara (Maharashtra)
- (xiv) Panthi & Kaksar (Chhattisgarh)
- (xv) Dholu Kunitha St Purvantika (Karnataka)
- (xvi) Saila Karma (Madhya Pradesh)
- (xvii) Mayurbhanj Chhau, Dhamsa, Saora Nritya & Singha Nritya (Odisha)
- (xviii) Singhua Nritya, Rata Nritya, Rinjha Dance, Kiho Dance, Birhor Dance, Data Nritya, Korawa, Faaguwa & Turi (Jharkhand)
- (xix) Tiwa & Rabha Badya Jantra (Assam)
- (xx) Rosem, Molsom Songs & Dances (Tripura)
- (xxi) Kalika Patari & Santhal Nritya (West Bengal)
- (xxii) Rabha Song & Dance (North Bengal)
- (xxiii) Kuki Dances (Manipur)

(d) Ministry of Culture through its Zonal Cultural Centres undertake cultural activities and programmes for development of folk forms including tribal culture all over the country as per their annual programme calendar. Similarly, Ministry of Tribal Affairs in association with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India and its Tribal Research Institutes regularly organize Tribal Festivals/Carnivals to showcase the rich cultural heritage of Tribal people as also provide a think tank for tribal development and preservation of art and culture of tribal people throughout the country.

Policy on cultural integration

981. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any effective policy on cultural integration of different cultures being followed by the country for healthy inter-mingling of their beliefs and rituals;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the efforts made so far in this regard; and

(c) the future plans of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The objectives of the Ministry of Culture are to preserve, promote and disseminate all forms of art and culture including integration of different cultures, through various schemes.

Modernisation of libraries in Karnataka

982. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of libraries operating in Karnataka under the Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to modernize 100 libraries with an estimated cost of ₹1,200 crores; and

(c) if so, details of libraries that are going to be modernized in Karnataka and whether any blueprint has been prepared for this purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Sir, as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India Library

is a state subject and libraries functions under the administrative control of respective State/Union Territory authorities. Therefore, Ministry of Culture has no Library in the State of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

Satyagrah museum in Yavatmal

983. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of historic Forest Satyagrah against the British imperialism in 1930 in Maharashtra led by Dr. K. B. Hedgewar, that began from Yavatmal and got popular response of Indian nationalist and rejuvenated the Civil Disobedience Movement;

(b) whether Government will develop a Satyagrah Museum at that spot to resurrect inspiring memory of the Satyagrah; and

(c) whether Government will develop other such sports of the Satyagrah including Champaran, Chimur in Maharashtra to enliven the memory of the freedom movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) As reported by the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), Forest Satyagrah took place in Maharashtra during the Civil Disobedience Movement against British imperialism in 1930. In this movement 21 martyrs sacrificed their lives.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Financial assistance under Seva Bhoj Yojana

984. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Total amount so far reimbursed of CGST and Central Government's Share of IGST paid by charitable or religious institutions on purchase of specific raw food-items for serving free food to public or devotees under the Seva Bhoj Yojana Scheme; and

(b) the details of criteria for financial assistance for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Total amount of CGST and Central Government's share of IGST reimbursed to charitable/religious organizations so far under the Seva Bhoj Yojana Scheme is ₹ 2,04,04,832/- (Rupees Two Crores Four lakhs Four thousand Eight Hundred Thirty Two only).

(b) The details of criteria for financial assistance under the scheme of Seva Bhoj Yojana is as follows:-

- (i) A Public Trust or society or body corporate, or organisation or institution covered under the provisions of section 10 (23BBA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (as amended from time to time) or registered under the provisions of section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for charitable/religious purposes, or a company formed and registered under the provisions of section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, as the case may be, for charitable/religious purposes, or a Public Trust registered as such for charitable/religious purposes under any Law for the time being in force, or a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for charitable/religious purposes can apply under Seva Bhoj Yojana.
- (ii) The applicant Public Trust or society or body corporate, or organisation or institution, as the case may be, must be involved in charitable/religious activities by way of free and philanthropic distribution of food/prasad/langar(Community Kitchen)/ bhandara free of cost and without discrimination through the modus of public, charitable/religious trusts or endowments including maths, temples, gurudwaras, wakfs, churches, synagogues, agiaries or other places of public religious worship.
- (iii) The institutions/organizations should have been distributing free food, langar and prasad to atleast 5000 persons in a calendar month can apply under the scheme.
- (iv) Financial Assistance under the scheme shall be given only to those institutions which are not in receipt of any Financial Assistance from the Central/State Government for the purpose of distributing free food.
- (v) The Institution/Organization blacklisted under the provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) or under the provisions of any Act/Rules of the Central/State shall not be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

Quantum of assistance:

Financial Assistance in the form of reimbursement shall be provided where the institution has already paid CGST and Central Government's share of IGST on all or any of the raw food items listed below:—

- (i) Ghee
- (ii) Edible oil
- (iii) Sugar/Burra/Jaggery
- (iv) Rice
- (v) Atta/Maida/Rava/Flour
- (vi) Pulses

Conservation of Shree Jagannath temple, Puri

985. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state whether the Ministry considers to take steps through the Archaeological Survey of India for completion of conservation work of Jagamohana of world famous Shree Jagannath Temple within scheduled timeline as the Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri has been a centrally protected monument under ASI since 1975 and it is important living shrine of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): Conservation work of protected monuments including Shree Jagannath Temple Puri, is a continuous process where essential conservation work is attended regularly as per the requirements of the different sites and availability of resources. The important work of strengthening of Jagamohana of the Temple was completed in a time bound manner. Due to continuous care by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Shree Jagannath Temple is in a good state of preservation.

Vacancies in Archaeological Survey of India

986. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of vacancies in the Archaeological Survey of India, class-wise;
- (b) the timeline by which Government plans to fill these vacancies;

- (c) whether Government has any plan to create more posts in the ASI; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The details of vacancies in Archaeological Survey of India, class-wise is furnished as under:—

Class	Sanctioned Strength	Filled	Vacant
Group A	233	137	96
Group B (Gaz.)	141	122	19
Group B (Non-Gaz.)	703	444	259
Group C	1197	829	368
Group C-MTS	6152	4444	1708
TOTAL	8426	5976	2450

(b) Action for filling up vacancies is taken from time to time as and when they arise in accordance with the provisions of the recruitment rules, such as, holding Departmental Promotion Committee meetings and sending requisition to UPSC and SSC for filling up vacancies falling under recruitment quota. The matter is also pursued with these agencies for speedy filling up of vacancies.

(c) and (d) There is a proposal with the Government to create posts, the details of which are yet to be finalised.

Conservation of monuments in Haryana

987. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the monuments where conservation work is being carried out;
- (b) the amount of funds being released and utilised for conservation of monuments for the last three years;
- (c) whether Government maintains any data of employment generated under conservation works; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with special reference to Haryana and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has 3691 numbers of protected monuments in the country including 91 numbers in Haryana. The conservation work on them is attended by the ASI regularly as per the requirements of different sites and availability of the resources. Due to continuous care by the ASI the protected monuments in the country including Haryana are in a good state of preservation.

The details of funds released and expenditure incurred for conservation of monuments in the country including Haryana, during the last three years, are given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation/Expenditure incurred (Amount ₹ in lakhs)
1.	2016-17	30129.37
2.	2017-18	41076.79
3.	2018-19	40502.01

(c) and (d) The volume of the conservation work handled involves manpower requirement in intermittent way. Therefore the scope of employment generation is very limited for maintaining any data of employment including for Haryana. However, the essential records of the workers engaged for execution of conservation works are properly maintained.

Extension of opening hours of monuments

988. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to keep a number of monuments of the country open till 9 p.m.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the decision to open the monuments for longer periods has been taken so that tourists have more time to enjoy the site; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that extended hours will be considered for other monuments as well, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes. However, no monument is shortlisted so far for the purpose.

Implementation of new scheme under the Ministry

989. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the new schemes implemented by the Ministry during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the schemes implemented previously but have now been modified and the details of such modifications, scheme-wise; and

(c) the impact of modifications introduced in these schemes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Culture implemented two new schemes namely "Seva Bhoj Yojana" and "Financial assistance for allied cultural activities". The details are as follows:—

- (i) "Seva Bhoj Yojana" has been made operational with effect from the 1st August, 2018 for providing financial assistance to charitable/religious institutions. It is a central sector scheme under which Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Central Government's share of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) paid by charitable/religious institutions like temples, gurudwara, dharmik ashram, mosques, dargah, church, matth, monastries etc. on purchase of specific raw food items shall be reimbursed to them as financial assistance by the Government of India. These institutions claiming for reimbursement should have been distributing free food in the form of 'prasad', 'langar'/bhandara (community kitchen) to at least 5000 persons in a calendar month for at least past three years.
- (ii) "Financial assistance for allied cultural activities" was launched on 15th October, 2018. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided for

creation of assets for enhancing the audio-visual spectacle for allied cultural activities to give first hand experience of live performances on regular basis and during festivals in open/closed areas/spaces where large numbers of tourists/visitors come regularly and during major events/festivals when the number of visitors swells to lakhs.

(b) As per the available information, the Ministry has not modified any scheme previously implemented. The schemes, however, have been merged as under:—

Name of the previously implemented scheme	Merged as
Festival of India Scheme	"Scheme for promotion of International Cultural Relations" (2017)
Scheme for Grant-in-aid to Indo Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies	
Museum Grant Scheme	"Museum Grant Scheme".(2017)
Scheme for Financial Assistance for Digitization of Museum Collections	
Scheme for Financial Assistance for Capacity Building and Training of Museum Professionals	
Science Cities Scheme	"Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS)" (2017)
SPICES Scheme	

(c) The modifications introduced in these schemes have made implementation easier.

Funds for modernisation of Indian Museum in Kolkata

990. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to allocate extra funds for the modernisation of Indian Museum Kolkata, the first museum in Asia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) After presentation of Union Budget 2020-21 in the Parliament, Detailed Demand for Grants is being prepared. Final allocations of funds will be known after Detailed Demand for Grants is approved by the Parliament.

Plans to rename Victoria Memorial

991. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to change the name of the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to change the name of Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata.

(b) Not applicable.

Reforms to strengthen ASI

992. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for restructuring Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was under consideration by Government in 2014;

(b) whether the proposal is still pending;

(c) whether it is not a fact that overall efficiency of ASI has gone down drastically because of inadequate manpower and lack of cadre management; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen and restructure ASI considering high value attached to culture and tradition of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Central Government has taken the requisite measures to fulfill the mandate on Archaeological Survey of India, such as, by hiring of manpower on contract basis wherever required.

Establishment of Indian Institute of Culture

993. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to set up an Indian Institute of Culture to promote native cultural traditions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any public consultation has also been done in this regard; and

(c) the time within which the proposed institution is expected to come into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) In pursuance of an announcement in the Union Budget 2020. Ministry of Culture is planning to establish an Indian Institute of Heritage and Conservation to impart higher education/research/training in the field of cultural heritage of country. Establishment of Indian Institute of Heritage and Conservation is at conceptual stage.

Measures to fill vacancies in various organisations

994. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is facing a shortage of manpower against the sanctioned strength and if so, the number of posts lying vacant;

(b) the number of vacant posts in various organizations under the Ministry, organization-wise; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry to address the issue of substantial number of vacancies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. As against a Total sanctioned strength of 8426 posts in Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), 2450 are lying vacant.

(b) 951 posts are vacant in Attached/Subordinate organizations under the Ministry of Culture.

(c) As far Archaeological Survey of India [ASI] is concerned, action for filling up vacancies is taken from time to time as and when they arise in accordance with the provisions of the recruitment rules, such as, holding Departmental Promotion Committee meetings and sending requisition to UPSC and SSC for filling up vacancies falling under recruitment quota. ASI has also been hiring manpower through outsourcing agencies wherever found necessary.

37th Indian Ocean Scientific Expedition

995. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 37th Indian Ocean Scientific Expedition to Antarctica has been successful; and

(b) the major findings of the above expedition?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The 37th Annual Indian Scientific expedition to Antarctica launched in the year 2017-18 was successfully completed.

(b) During the 37th Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica, thirty-one scientific long-term and short-term scientific projects were carried out by sixteen institutes and universities. Major projects and findings of this expedition are as follows:—

- A joint team of scientists from National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR) and Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI) conducted various geophysical, glaciological and meteorological measurements to understand past and present ice dynamics and mass balance of Nivlisen ice shelf and adjacent ice rises under the Indo-Norwegian collaborative project 'Mass Balance, Dynamics, and Climate of the Central Dronning Maud Land Coast, East Antarctica (MADICE)'. A 153 m long ice-core from the Leningradkollen ice rise was

retrieved to examine the past climate and the link to the oceanic processes in the past millennia.

- Scientists from National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (NIHSAD) of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) investigated animal metaviromes by studying the fecal samples of Weddell Seal, Adelie penguin and South Polar Skua as well as from ornithogenic soil of Penguin rookery. Diversity and abundance analysis revealed the presence of 416, 584, 550 and 727 different viruses across 41, 57, 55 and 60 different virus families in fecal metavirome of Adelie penguins, Weddell seal, South polar skua and ornithogenic soil, respectively.
- Botanical Survey of India (BSI) collected over 155 algal samples for psychrophilic Lithophilic Algal Community analysis and physico-chemical parameters, diversity and species composition in relation to their habitat were studied.
- A Scientific team of Wildlife Institute of India (WII) established >250 nest plots for long term monitoring of wildlife and its habitats in Antarctica. The team carried out nest monitoring using motion sensing camera along with genetic monitoring of snow petrels using mitochondrial DNA sequencing.
- Bathymetric charting of the Prydz Bay area was done by National Hydrographic Office (NHO) and the Chart 901 for Quilty Bay and Thala Fjord (Off Bharati Station in Larsemann Hills) is published.
- National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) established a seismological observatory at Bharati to monitor seismicity and to investigate crustal structure and ice quakes.
- National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully installed and commissioned an additional antenna for augmentation of Data Reception System (DRS) and Data Communication System (DCS).

Rise in frequency of natural disasters

996. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an unexpected increase in natural disasters like cyclones and floods over the last three years, if so, details thereof; and

(b) the steps that has been taken by the Ministry to make its forecasting systems more accurate in wake of increasing climate disasters, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. The country has witnessed increase in extreme weather events like extremely heavy rainfalls leading to floods, severe heat waves, cyclones etc. in the recent past.

In the changing climate scenario, central and northern India and Western Himalayas have become more prone to extreme rainfall events, whereas north, northwest and neighbouring central India are prone to expansion of semi arid regions. Indian monsoon also shows a natural variability in seasonal rainfall with epochal variations.

Even though it cannot be termed as a direct cause, events like heavy rainfall in various parts of the country have a possible linkage with global warming, since climate model simulation brings out intensification of extreme precipitation in various parts of the world due to global warming. Also several scientific studies bring out the possible linkage of Climate Change with the sudden occurrence of rainfall extreme, temperature extreme etc.

Regarding tropical Cyclones, based on the statistics during 1891-2017, on an average 5 cyclones develop over North Indian Ocean (NIO) in a year with 4 developing over Bay of Bengal (BoB) and 1 over Arabian Sea (AS). The study shows increase in frequency of severe cyclones over Arabian Sea in recent years. During 2017, only 3 systems formed, 2 over the BoB and one over the AS. During 2018, there were 7 cyclones over NIO, with 4 over BoB and 3 over AS. During the year 2019, 8 cyclonic storms formed over Indian Seas; 5 over Arabian Sea and 3 over Bay of Bengal. The occurrence of 5 cyclones over Arabian Sea in 2019 against the normal of 1 per year equals the previous record of 1902 for the highest annual cyclone frequency over Arabian Sea. Also 2019 witnessed development of more intense cyclones over Arabian Sea.

(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is dedicated for monitoring, detection and forecasting of weather and climate including early warning for severe weather events such as cyclones, heavy rainfall etc. The weather forecasting and early warning systems in the country are comparable to most of the developed countries in the world in terms of accuracy, lead time and associated impact. IMD continuously expands its infrastructure for meteorological observations, data exchange, monitoring and analysis,

forecasting and warning services using contemporary technology. IMD uses a suite of quality observations from satellites, radars and conventional & automatic weather stations for monitoring of cyclones and prediction of weather. It includes INSAT 3D, 3DR and SCATSAT satellites, Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) along the coast and coastal automated weather stations (AWS), automatic rain gauges (ARGs), meteorological buoys and ships. The High Performance Computing (HPC) system have been recently upgraded with 6.8 petaflops so as to support the ongoing efforts on modelling. Operational implementation of improved suite of prediction models has enhanced the weather forecasting capability through assimilation of all available global satellite radiance & Radar data for the generation of forecast products at 12 km grid globally and 3 km grid over India/regional/mega city domains.

Heavy rainfall events lead to floods over different river basins of the country. River basin floods are dealt by the Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Water Resources. In order to meet specific requirements of flood forecasting, which is provided by CWC, IMD operates Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) at thirteen locations viz., Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi, Patna, Srinagar, Bengaluru and Chennai. Apart from this, IMD also supports Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) by providing Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) for Damodar river basin areas for their flood forecasting activities. CWC is working in close association with IMD and State Governments for timely flood forecast whenever the river water level rises above warning level. FMOs operated by IMD provide meteorological support to the CWC for issuing flood warnings well in advance in respect of the 43 rivers of India covering 146 river basins. CWC issues flood forecasts 6 hrs. to 30 hrs. in advance for 176 stations using QPF received from FMOs and *in-situ* hydrometeorological data.

During recent years, IMD has consistently given accurate prediction for cyclones like Phailin (2013), Hudhud (2014), Vardha (2016), Mekunu (2018), Sagar (2018), Titli (2018), Luban (2018), Fani (2019), Hikaa (2019) and Bulbul (2019) thereby helping disaster managers to minimize the loss of lives to less than 100 due to tropical cyclones.

IMD has one of the best forecasting systems for predicting tropical cyclones using high resolution advanced mathematical models (including global, regional and cyclone specific models) crossing both west and east coast of India and associated adverse weather over India. IMD utilizes an array of various models including global,

regional and cyclone specific models for forecasting Cyclone track, intensity and associated adverse weather like heavy rainfall, gale wind and storm surge. To improve the numerical modelling capability for forecasting cyclones, in addition to in-house efforts, collaborative efforts with various Academic and R&D Institutes have been taken up to improve early warning services.

Coastal erosion in Kerala

997. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that according to an official study, India has witnessed 34 per cent coastal erosion which has led to the contamination of ground water, loss of livelihood and other related damages;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the damages in Kerala; and

(c) whether Government has taken any measures to prevent coastal erosion and protecting the coastal ecosystem in Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. According to study conducted by National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), about 33% of mainland coast of India is experiencing erosion with varying magnitude.

(b) Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) through National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) has monitored the shoreline changes along the entire Indian Coast covering nine Coastal states and two Union Territories for the period of 1990-2016 using Remote Sensing techniques to check the status of coastal erosion, its extent and nature of erosion. NCCR has analysed the data which provided information about shoreline changes in terms of erosion and accretion. The 593 km long coastline of Kerala covering 9 coastal districts from Kasaragod in the north to Thiruvananthapuram in the south has been analyzed. The 9 data sets (1990, 2000, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016) were used in the analysis to estimate the cumulative erosion during 1990-2016. The study revealed that about 45% of the Kerala coast is under varying degrees of erosion. Erosion was very prominent in Kozhikode (63%), Alappuzha (57%), Malappuram (49%) and Ernakulam (47%) districts.

(c) Yes Sir. MoES through National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) and National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) has extended technical support in design

of anti-sea erosion measures to Kerala State Coastal Area Development Corporation Limited (KSCADC) at locations like Poonthura, Valiyathura, Shangumughamand as well as to the Irrigation Department, Government of Kerala at other locations.

Automatic weather stations

998. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) across the country to improve forecast accuracy significantly, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments have demanded more AWS in the aftermath of floods in their States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. Government proposes to set up more Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) and Automatic Raingauges (ARGs) across the country, as per given below:-

1. 300 AWSs & ARGs for North East India.
2. 100 AWSs for Kerala.
3. 200 AWSs for replacement of existing obsolete AWSs across the country.
4. 530 AWS for District Agricultural Meteorological Units (DAMUs) for real time monitoring of all Agro & Weather Parameters.
5. AWS network across Himalaya region for continuous monitoring of Himalayan weather.
6. 200 AWSs at Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country.
7. Dense network of AWS in each major city to improve urban meteorological services.

(b) Yes Sir. Government of Kerala has demanded 100 Nos. of AWSs in the aftermath of floods in the State, out of which 15 are already under installation.

AI based weather forecast models

999. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented the use of AI based technologies in the weather forecast prediction models of India Meteorological Department (IMD);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the prediction models utilised are presently able to explain dramatic weather disruption in medium and long term forecasts at the local level?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) The research on the potential feasibility of Artificial Intelligence (AI) based technologies for weather forecasting is in nascent stage all over the world. The outcomes may help to integrate the AI approach with existing numerical weather prediction models and other simulation models to make the weather forecast operationally. Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has now initiated the efforts towards the application of AI based technologies in weather prediction models. Research proposals for projects in Artificial Intelligence are being solicited by the Ministry.

(c) Currently, India Meteorological Department (IMD) generates forecasts by using different sets of state-of-the-art Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models for different spatial and temporal scales. Details of the same are as follows:

- Using both regional and global NWP models, IMD generates forecasts at Block/District levels up to 5 days to predict the extreme weather events.
- Using the high resolution Global NWP models IMD also generates district level five-days forecasts for five meteorological parameters (Rainfall, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, humidity and cloud cover) with daily update.
- IMD has specific models for prediction of intensity, track and storm surge associated with cyclones.
- IMD runs ocean-atmosphere coupled models to generate meteorological Subdivision/State levels extended range forecasts for next four weeks with weekly updates. The forecast of active and break phase of monsoon, high temperature, low temperature etc. are well predicted up to two weeks, by this model.

- IMD also runs ocean-atmosphere coupled models for generating seasonal forecasts of rainfall and temperature for subsequent seasons for four homogeneous regions of India with monthly updates.

NABARD schemes for farmers

1000. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is implementing any new schemes/programmes for the welfare of farmers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, State-wise;
- (c) the number of farmers benefitted along with the TOTAL funds allocated under such programmes/schemes during the said period, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by NABARD to provide assistance to farmers especially those in weaker and low income farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is implementing various programmes for the welfare of farmers which, *inter-alia*, include:

1. Self Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP): - SHG-BLP is the savings led and community based microfinance programme where the groups of poor get linked to banks, directly for savings and loans. NABARD has been supporting various partner agencies with grant assistance to promote and credit link SHGs to banks with the objective of increasing the stock of good quality SHGs. Details of funds provided by Banks under SHG-BLP in different States during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the Statement-I to this reply (*See* below).
2. Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) - JLGs are meant for augmenting flow of credit to tenant/landless farmers, extending collateral free loans to them and building mutual trust and confidence between banks and JLG members. Details of funds provided by Banks under JLGs in different States during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the Statement-II to this reply (*See* below).

3. Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP) and Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP) — With a view to create livelihood options for the SHGs, NABARD has been promoting MEDPs and LEDPs for skill training of SHG members. Details of number of programmes conducted and participants covered during last 2 years are given in the Statement-III to this reply (*See below*).
4. Watershed Development Programme (WDP)- Under WDP NABARD facilitates water availability through water harvesting, plantation and soil conservation. State-wise details for loans sanctioned/funds or grants disbursed under WDP during last 2 years are given in the Statement-IV to this reply (*See below*).
5. Tribal Development Programme (TDP) - Under TDP NABARD works for promotion of livelihood in tribal areas. State-wise details for loans sanctioned/ funds or grants disbursed under TDF are provided in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

Bank Loans disbursed under SHG-BLP during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Amount in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed Amount	No. of SHGs	Loans Disbursed Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhattisgarh	21686	23080.59	32227	32067.57
2.	Madhya Pradesh	25987	17984.38	27563	23055.55
3.	Uttarakhand	4415	2586.83	5353	2979.59
4.	Uttar Pradesh	17207	12291.75	19992	14096.64
	SUB-TOTAL	69295	55943.55	85135	72199.35
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	309	668.40	369	842.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bihar	226645	234361.35	227976	305582.23
7.	Jharkhand	35466	33877.27	33137	27609.68
8.	Odisha	111411	151669.61	150062	167467.92
9.	West Bengal	346613	488373.28	497831	695576.79
	SUB TOTAL	720444	908949.91	909375	1197079.08
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	119	118.30	40	35.00
11.	Assam	31029	30934.94	19895	23242.96
12.	Manipur	430	366.97	1038	885.87
13.	Meghalaya	387	281.34	232	140.51
14.	Mizoram	593	1005.93	912	1318.87
15.	Nagaland	727	1397.47	263	415.55
16.	Sikkim	712	652.86	766	814.11
17.	Tripura	1020	963.92	3940	2148.34
	SUB TOTAL	35017	35721.73	27086	29001.21
18.	Chandigarh	21	11.79	44	68.27
19.	Haryana	4748	3709.68	5897	5812.66
20.	Himachal Pradesh	3528	5016.97	5098	7640.69
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	9676	10535.49	1937	3295.02
22.	New Delhi	129	202.82	133	163.75
23.	Punjab	3536	1967.91	2278	1864.63
24.	Rajasthan	30162	32593.96	40535	43818.58
	SUB TOTAL	51800	54038.62	55922	62663.60
25.	Andhra Pradesh	314466	1065195.06	387763	1536457.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Karnataka	399295	819680.29	478490	844587.46
27.	Kerala	90768	272855.33	98799	340094.36
28.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Puducherry	2467	7927.23	2330	7821.05
30.	Tamil Nadu	164029	536063.43	170186	601711.94
31.	Telangana	284578	807112.76	336640	955583.70
	SUB TOTAL	1255603	3508834.10	1474208	4286255.78
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	24.08	60	29.29
34.	Goa	692	1684.08	678	2039.88
35.	Gujarat	16178	15238.63	18340	18394.10
36.	Maharashtra	112043	138152.91	127596	164100.59
	SUB TOTAL	128973	155099.70	146674	184563.86
	GRAND TOTAL	2261132	4718587.61	2698400	5831762.88

Source: NABARD

Statement-II

*Details of funds provided by Banks under Joint Liability Groups
in different States*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Office	No. of JLGs promoted during 2017-18	Loan Disbursed during 2017-18	No. of JLGs promoted during 2018-19	Loan Disbursed during 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhattisgarh	24184	31451.90	29984	44900.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Madhya Pradesh	52266	69958.52	69848	149264.30
3.	Uttarakhand	4930	6068.85	8523	11674.60
4.	Uttar Pradesh	33406	66878.66	51917	120467.83
	SUB TOTAL	114786	174357.93	160272	326307.22
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	50.15	20	36.30
6.	Bihar	99069	137751.25	156079	254311.92
7.	Jharkhand	20035	27438.00	26660	44929.11
8.	Odisha	73774	89907.95	213998	448515.47
9.	West Bengal	178844	99289.82	220798	190949.24
	SUB TOTAL	371763	354437.17	617555	938742.04
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	16.41	0	0.00
11.	Assam	26372	40530.56	50006	64069.21
12.	Manipur	1274	538.67	912	1260.87
13.	Meghalaya	136	250.36	190	314.98
14.	Mizoram	154	387.95	122	317.09
15.	Nagaland	272	724.94	33	23.33
16.	Sikkim	717	824.41	993	1297.37
17.	Tripura	22403	9874.41	25757	23383.95
	SUB TOTAL	51334	53147.71	78013	90666.80
18.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	Haryana	13005	19595.66	25301	39610.83
20.	Himachal Pradesh	710	1066.72	1178	1234.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	4364	4741.46	1262	1343.38
22.	New Delhi	885	2028.04	1305	1911.35
23.	Punjab	19734	31258.92	37872	62921.09
24.	Rajasthan	40380	57576.42	65354	111704.51
	SUB TOTAL	79078	116267.22	132272	218725.63
25.	Andhra Pradesh	14072	35002.24	13807	36810.66
26.	Karnataka	100392	157087.52	127678	250054.56
27.	Kerala	37817	82065.62	91634	242227.15
28.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Puducherry	405	801.62	577	767.25
30.	Tamil Nadu	139473	239341.07	227148	677530.99
31.	Telangana	10410	23068.18	8410	9957.51
	SUB TOTAL	302569	537366.25	469254	1217348.12
32.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	2.68	1	1.91
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0	0.00	0	0.00
34.	Goa	2213	3726.85	2607	4829.82
35.	Gujarat	32613	48679.97	39765	69371.15
36.	Maharashtra	65041	107528.77	103917	228694.70
	SUB TOTAL	99869	159938.27	146290	302897.58
	GRAND TOTAL	1019399	1395514.55	1603656	3094687.39

Source: NABARD

Statement-III*MEDP and LEDP - Number of Programmes conducted and participants covered*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	State	MEDP						LEDP					
		2017-18			2018-19			2017-18			2018-19		
		No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Am- ount Rele- ased	No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Am- ount Rele- ased	No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Am- ount Rele- ased	No. of Progr- ammes	No. of Partici- pants	Am- ount Rele- ased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	745	9.67	34	1118	13.99	3	0	7.56	0	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	109	4980	27.81	131	2250	68.04	20	2250	8.43	26	2250	100.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	60	1.00	2	60	0.90	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
4.	Assam	19	570	6.09	53	840	15.20	2	90	6.63	3	90	16.04
5.	Bihar	12	360	5.68	8	0	2.48	28	0	15.98	38	450	173.38
6.	Chhattisgarh	6	180	1.71	15	30	3.99	8	150	10.19	0	0	0.00

7.	Goa	7	216	2.69	6	150	3.00	1	0	1.84	1	60	5.48
8.	Gujarat	35	1050	18.72	24	1620	24.82	4	0	2.20	3	120	13.48
9.	Haryana	14	500	6.39	17	450	7.95	9	150	24.45	5	600	24.90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33	965	13.43	29	510	12.12	3	0	4.24	2	0	11.86
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.25	2	150	0.75	5	30	4.57	1	150	5.59
12.	Jharkhand	76	2409	24.07	47	690	0.00	39	792	26.61	19	2045	97.98
13.	Karnataka	0	0	0.00	2	300	5.39	12	0	7.64	3	150	13.46
14.	Kerala	37	1185	15.00	21	630	10.51	8	440	13.16	5	455	22.01
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	50	0.98	33	360	15.10	47	2700	93.45	25	1600	153.61
16.	Maharashtra	33	992	12.56	32	1839	10.24	4	30	9.81	2	105	10.87
17.	Manipur	7	216	3.50	5	150	2.50	3	120	9.39	2	600	12.61
18.	Meghalaya	10	300	4.31	11	150	6.65	2	156	2.09	1	300	5.24
19.	Mizoram	3	350	1.23	7	224	3.23	2	0	4.17	1	0	2.30
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	1	30	0.00	1	150	0.00	1	0	6.43
21.	New Delhi	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	24.28	0	0	0.00

Written Answers to

[11 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Odisha	107	3210	34.47	97	1410	43.18	38	1170	2.67	28	780	89.91
23.	Punjab	26	768	13.00	10	540	9.00	2	0	8.08	1	90	4.98
24.	Rajasthan	9	270	3.39	0	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
25.	Sikkim	2	60	0.90	0	0	0.00	0	0	35.31	1	0	6.75
26.	Tamil Nadu	116	3441	37.36	68	1980	28.76	19	785	41.27	9	1110	41.78
27.	Telangana	72	2160	29.73	57	210	20.25	28	0	0.00	7	90	34.41
28.	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	35.55	1	150	2.04
29.	Uttar Pradesh	59	1735	26.63	21	840	13.37	15	403	1.37	7	340	42.86
30.	Uttarakhand	12	410	5.79	11	420	2.99	4	180	13.51	2	330	9.80
31.	West Bengal	23	690	8.99	126	2520	72.68	11	120	47.36	7	420	33.15
TOTAL		854	27872	315	870	19471	397.09	324	9716	461.79	201	12285	941

Source: NABARD.

Statement-IV*State-wise details of NABARD watershed projects*

(Amounts in ₹ lakh)

State	Total No. of projects	Households covered	Amount	
			2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	328	126400	851.16	1,145.50
Arunachal Pradesh	2	800	0.76	2.61
Assam	3	1200	2.67	0.93
Bihar	139	54800	246.21	201.05
Chhattisgarh	93	35600	583.79	465.42
Gujarat	91	30800	670.58	466.03
Haryana	2	800	129.77	103.84
Himachal Pradesh	22	6800	149.48	93.06
Jammu and Kashmir	4	1600	49.24	44.66
Jharkhand	78	30800	352.47	256.16
Karnataka	327	113600	789.88	1,045.59
Kerala	201	80400	376.62	181.50
Madhya Pradesh	40	13600	381.07	341.64
Maharashtra	477	182800	963.20	1,042.22
Manipur	4	1600	-	5.62
Meghalaya	4	1600	0.38	1.50
Mizoram	6	2400	3.58	5.93
Nagaland	13	5200	2.25	44.92
Odisha	179	67600	937.21	1,210.17
Rajasthan	97	35200	723.14	798.95
Sikkim	2	800	0.25	3.93
Tamil Nadu	244	84000	913.86	986.48
Telangana	485	178800	930.88	1,042.92

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	2	800	0.02	2.95
Uttar Pradesh	105	18000	357.79	367.27
Uttarakhand	14	4800	143.29	47.12
West Bengal	72	20800	144.55	189.81
TOTAL	3034	1101600	9,704.07	10,097.75

Source: NABARD.

Statement-V

State-wise details of loans sanctioned/funds or grants disbursed under Tribal Development Programme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Grant sanctioned under TDF	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	586.72
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0
4.	Assam	392.44	514.99
5.	Bihar	493.98	593.81
6.	Chhattisgarh	534.03	274.94
7.	Gujarat	183.96	228.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	353.45
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	298.40	131.49
10.	Jharkhand	269.81	596.96
11.	Karnataka	499.49	0
12.	Kerala	247.84	460.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	435.87	528.11

1	2	3	4
14.	Maharashtra	463.41	0
15.	Manipur	0.00	249.85
16.	Meghalaya	131.09	248.97
17.	Mizoram	208.24	296.23
18.	Nagaland	119.60	119.91
19.	Odisha	1019.77	536.95
20.	Rajasthan	769.72	0
21.	Sikkim	135.00	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	535.69	516.78
23.	Telangana	275.35	0
24.	Tripura	147.57	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	513.20	520.93
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	126.04
27.	West Bengal	1363.31	859.92
TOTAL		9037.76	7744.77

Source: NABARD.

NPA's in nationalised commercial banks

1001. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised commercial banks have been facing acute problems of NPAs;

(b) if so, the amount of NPAs of the nationalised commercial banks in the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020 upto January, 2020; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of nationalised banks increased from ₹ 11,33,137

crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 34,03,717 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of nationalised banks, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 1,92,809 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 4,62,169 crore as on 31.3.2017, to ₹ 6,16,586 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined to ₹ 5,66,791 crore as on 31.3.2019 and further declined to ₹ 5,65,660 crore as on 30.9.2019. With regard to NPAs of nationalised banks as on January, 2020, RBI has informed that data on the same are not available.

Government has implemented a comprehensive strategy, consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovery of value from stressed accounts, recapitalisation of nationalised banks, and reforms in nationalised banks and the wider financial ecosystem for a responsible and clean system. Comprehensive steps have been taken under the Government strategy to reduce NPAs of nationalised banks, including, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (i) Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/ owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details, and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days.
- (iii) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.

- (iv) Over the last five financial years including the current financial year till date, nationalised banks have been recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.18 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 2.78 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.40 lakh crore by nationalised banks themselves, enabling nationalised banks to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (v) Key reforms have been instituted in nationalised banks as part of the Public Sector Banks Reforms Agenda, including the following:—
1. Board-approved loan policies of nationalised banks now mandate tying up necessary clearances/approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.
 2. Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted, thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud.
 3. Monitoring has been strictly segregated from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and specialised monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge have been deployed for effective monitoring of loans above ₹ 250 crore.
 4. To ensure timely and better realisation in one-time settlements (OTSs), online end-to-end OTS platforms have been set up.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of nationalised banks, after reaching a peak of ₹ 6,16,586 crore as on 31.3.2018, declined to ₹ 5,65,660 crore as on 30.9.2019. Further, nationalised banks have effected recovery of ₹ 2,47,241 crore over the last four financial years and the second quarter of the current financial year, including record recovery of ₹ 86,014 crore during the financial year 2018-19.

Loans extended to women under MUDRA

†1002. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of women who have been extended loans under "Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana" till date, the details thereof, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the Total amount of loans that have been disbursed to women across the country and the names of the professions for which these have been disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (b) As on 31.01.2020, over 15 crore loans have been disbursed to women borrowers, since inception of the scheme, amounting to ₹ 4.78 lakh crore under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Under PMMY, loans are extended to eligible borrowers for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture, which help in creating income generating activities and employment. However, profession wise details are not maintained centrally.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of loan accounts disbursed to women borrowers under PMMY as on 31.01.2020, since inception of the Scheme on 08.04.2015

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No of A/Cs	Disbursed Amt.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,209	94.80
2.	Andhra Pradesh	911,061	8,117.19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,108	65.19
4.	Assam	3,937,730	14,092.94
5.	Bihar	15,907,522	44,879.70
6.	Chandigarh	32,817	211.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,931,745	8,072.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,700	41.66
9.	Daman and Diu	940	10.28
10.	Delhi	1,387,743	5,416.00
11.	Goa	85,130	513.45

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	4,200,265	15,089.51
13.	Haryana	2,824,351	9,205.95
14.	Himachal Pradesh	180,397	1,213.27
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	104,107	1,646.15
16.	Jharkhand	4,357,407	11,723.94
17.	Karnataka	16,169,488	47,714.04
18.	Kerala	5,404,999	17,034.01
19.	Lakshadweep	780	5.07
20.	Madhya Pradesh	10,207,355	28,562.52
21.	Maharashtra	14,469,135	42,076.62
22.	Manipur	84,946	383.16
23.	Meghalaya	69,073	354.15
24.	Mizoram	26,698	252.17
25.	Nagaland	36,133	229.10
26.	Odisha	12,396,132	30,323.00
27.	Puducherry	513,319	2,070.08
28.	Punjab	2,375,467	7,905.27
29.	Rajasthan	5,697,856	17,296.08
30.	Sikkim	31,265	170.48
31.	Tamil Nadu	19,042,556	58,227.47
32.	Telangana	1,651,780	7,681.44
33.	Tripura	978,491	3,509.11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12,384,212	34,912.02
35.	Uttarakhand	954,528	3,334.26
36.	West Bengal	18,176,571	55,232.19
TOTAL		157,549,016	477,665.56

Source: Data reported by Member Lending Institution (MLIs) on Mudra Portal.

Fraudulent GST Refunds

1003. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any inquiry against dubious exporters who have tried to claim fraudulent GST refunds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether digital process for issue of IGST refunds has been misused to claim fraudulent refunds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to introduce any verification mechanism before sanction of refunds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the fraudulent Refund claims by exporters, as detected by the CGST authorities during the period 01.07.2017 to 31.01.2020 are as follows:

Total No. Entities against whom GST Refund Fraud Detected	Amount Involved in GST Refunds Detected (₹ Crores)	Recovery (₹ Crores)	No. of Persons Arrested
634	1912.33	238.97	35

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken measures to use data analytics to identify risky taxpayers and verify them before sanction of refunds.

Economic slowdown in the country

1004. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has analysed the reasons for economic slowdown in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study regarding the impact of implementation of foreign trade agreements and economic slowdown, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated any action to overcome the present crisis developed due to economic slowdown, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to change the policy so as to overcome the economic slowdown, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the National Statistical Office (NSO), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth on average was 7.4 per cent in 2014-19. As per the first revised estimates of annual national income 2018-19 released by NSO, the growth of real GDP is estimated at 7.0 per cent and 6.1 per cent in 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. The first advance estimates of national income has estimated the growth of real GDP to be 5.0 per cent in 2019-20.

As per the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates, India continues to be among the fastest growing economies in the world and its GDP is estimated to grow at 5.8 per cent in 2020-21 and at 6.5 per cent in 2021-22. The deceleration in the growth rate of GDP coincides with a deceleration in growth of global output from 3.6 per cent in 2018 to 2.9 per cent in 2019 as estimated in the World Economic Outlook (WEO) update January 2020 published by IMF. Government has been taking several measures to address moderate levels of fixed investment rate in the economy, plateauing of private consumption rate and a modest export performance, with a view to increasing the GDP growth of the country.

(b) Government publishes an Economic Survey of the country on an annual basis analyzing various aspects of the economy including trade agreements and state of the economy. Government has also been engaging with various stakeholders to understand their concerns and taking appropriate measures for the economy.

(c) and (d) Government has implemented several major reforms in recent years to bolster investment and growth. Some of the recent reforms include Insolvency and

Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to strengthen the financial system, Goods and Services Tax (GST) to simplify the indirect taxation regime, Make-in-India programme to boost domestic manufacturing capacity, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) Trinity towards greater transparency, efficiency and financial inclusion. Recently, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. In December 2019, the government has announced the ₹103 lakh crore National Infrastructure Pipeline which would significantly boost infrastructure and spur growth impulses in the economy. Union Budget 2020-21 has also announced a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. These, *inter alia*, include rationalization of personal income tax rates to support domestic demand, a 16-point action plan for holistic development of the agriculture sector and critical measures to boost infrastructure and rural spending.

Refinancing of NBFCs and private operators by NABARD

1005. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) when did NABARD started refinancing to NBFCs and private operators, the details of refinance given to NBFCs from the beginning, year-wise and institution-wise;
- (b) the details of NPAs of NABARD for the last five years, year-wise, productwise and institution-wise;
- (c) the details of defaulters and of reschedulement facility, if any, extended to them;
- (d) the details of itemised and productwise investments of NABARD; and
- (e) the amount of investment of NABARD Employees Pension Fund, yearwise, company-wise and product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) NABARD extends refinance to institutions like Commercial Banks, Small Finance Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs), Primary Urban Cooperative Banks (PUCBs), NBFCs, NBFC Micro Finance Institutions

(MFIs) and Subsidiaries of NABARD only. NBFCs were included as a class of eligible institutions for grant of refinance under section 25(1)(a) of NABARD Act, 1981. The Policy circular for financing NBFCs was issued on 27 April 2007. However, refinance was extended to this class of institutions from 2014-15. Details of refinance extended to NBFCs/NBFC MFIs as reported by NABARD are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of NABARD for the last 02 years, as reported by NABARD, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

NABARD has informed that they had 5 rescheduled loan accounts amounting to ₹ 17.47 crore, viz Waterlife Ltd. (₹ 13.85. crore), Ants Craft (0.38 crore), Manav Gramin Vikas (₹ 0.37 crore), Shri Kukudeshwar Adivasi Hirda Utapdak Samiti (₹ 1.22 crore) under Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource management (UPNRM) and Nanjanad INDCO Tea (₹ 1.65 crore) under Producers Organization Development Fund (PODF) loans, as on 31.03.2019.

As reported by NABARD, the details of itemized and product-wise investments of NABARD are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

As reported by NABARD, the amount of investment of NABARD in Employees Pension Fund as on 31.03.2019 are as under:—

Particulars	NABARD Pension Fund Trust
	Balance (As on 31.03.2019) (₹ in crore)
Investment A/C-Corporate Bonds	1630.77
Investment A/C- Fixed Deposits	296.48
Investment A/C -Equity Mutual Fund	224.34
Investment A/C-Government Security	2195.63
Investment A/C- Short Term Deposits STD	100.00
TOTAL	4447.22

Statement-I***Refinance extended by NABARD to NBFCs/NBFC MFI
during last five years***

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No. Name of NBFC	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1. Shriram Transport Finance Co. Ltd.	0	500	300	700	1144
3. Reliance Commercial Finance Ltd.	0	0	300	500	750
4. Avanse Financial Services Limited	0	0	0	0	150
5. Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited	0	0	0	0	2015
6. Indiabulls Consumer Finance Limited	0	0	0	0	864
7. Indostar Capital Finance Limited	0	0	0	0	101
8. Mahindra and Mahindra Financial Services Limited	0	0	0	0	1000
9. ECL Finance Limited	0	0	0	0	0
10. Fullerton India Credit Company Limited	0	0	0	0	0
11. SREI Equipment Finance Ltd.	0	0	500	650	1062.5
12. Magma Fincorp Limited	0	0	0	0	0
13. Manappuram Finance Limited	0	0	0	0	770
14. Shriram City Union Finance Limited	0	0	0	0	0
15. Chaitanya India Fin Credit Pvt. Ltd.	100	10	0	0	0
16. Credit Access Gramin Limited	0	200	475	100	900
17. Samasta Microfinance Limited	0	0	0	0	0
18. Satin Creditcare Network Ltd.	0	150	495	250	750
19. S. V. Creditline Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	0	30	0
20. Annapurna Financial Services Ltd.	0	60	40	50	80
21. Asirwad Microfinance Ltd.	200	50	170	100	176
22. Madura Microfinance Ltd.	0	45	115	40	145
23. Fusion Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd.	0	12.33	100	40	150
24. Sonata Microfinance Ltd.	0	80	50	0	0
25. Margdarshak Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	10	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of NBFC	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
26.	Arohan Financial Services Ltd.	0	0	100	100	200
27.	Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	0	0	10	34	69
28.	Muthoot Microfin Limited	0	0	0	0	750
29.	Midland Microfin Limited	0	0	0	0	53
30.	Namra Finance Limited	0	0	0	0	35
31.	Grama Vidiyl Micro finance Ltd	0	100	0	0	0
32.	BSS Microfinance Ltd.	0	0	25	0	0
TOTAL		300	1207.33	2690	2594	11164.5

Source: NABARD.

Statement-II

NPAs of NABARD during last 2 years

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Outstanding Total Advances 2018-19	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to TOTAL advances in that sector 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Agricultural sector including allied agricultural activities	432144.41	132.51	0.03	354831.81	145.07	0.04
1.	Central Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Central PSUs	61.71	0.00	0.008	4.11	0.00	0.00
3.	State Governments	141379.65	0.00	0.00	121866.60	0.00	0.00
4.	State PSUs	7375.94	0.00	0.00	7869.90	0.00	0.00
5.	Scheduled						
	Commercial Banks	586665.66	0.00	0.00	54840.60	0.00	0.00
6.	Regional Rural Banks	46888.92	0.00	0.00	45569.54	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Cooperative Banks	76915.34	0.00	0.00	71360.02	0.00	0.00
8.	Private Sector (excluding Banks)	72069.30	132.51	0.18	32776.01	145.07	0.44
9.	Others—SCARDBs/ LDB/NBFC-MFI/ ADFC	28787.88	0.00	0.00	20465.04	0.00	0.00
II	Others	271.20	35.55	13.11	243.78	19.38	100.00
1.	Construction Sector	35.49	35.49	100.00	19.02	19.02	100.00
2.	Staff Loans	235.71	0.06	0.03	224.76	0.36	0.16
TOTAL (I + II)		432415.60	168.06	0.04	355075.59	164.59	0.05

Source: NABARD.

Statement-III

Details of itemized and product-wise investment of NABARD

(₹ in thousands)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As on 31.03.2019	As on 31.03.2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Government Securities		
	(a) Securities of Central Government and State Government	15501,07,52	13029,00,98
	[Face Value ₹ 14922,56,40,000 (₹12481,14,10,000)]		
	[Market Value ₹15350,09,35,860.40 (₹12674,43,46,439)]		
	(b) Treasury Bills	664,35,21	2560,16,63
	[Face Value ₹713,71,70,000 (₹2715,43,40,000)]		
	(Market value ₹664,35,21,402.10 (₹2560,16,62,705))		
2.	Other Approved Securities	0	0
3.	Equity Shares in:		
	(a) Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.	1,00,00	1,00,00
	[1,000 (1,000) –Equity shares of ₹10,000 each]		

1	2	3	4
(b)	Small Industries Development Bank of India [5,31,92,203 (1,60,00,000) – Equity share of ₹ 10 each]	966,27,55	966,27,55
(c)	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. [6,00,00,000(6,00,00,000) –Equity shares of ₹10 each]	60,00,00	60,00,00
(d)	Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. [3,77,758(10,70,096) – Equity shares of ₹10 each]	30,22	30,22
(e)	National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd. [56,25,000 (56,25,000) – Equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	16,87,50	16,87,50
(f)	Universal Commodity Exchange Ltd. [UCX] @ [1,60,00,000 (1,60,00,000) Shares of ₹10 each]	16,00,00	16,00,00
(g)	CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. Equity [55,000 (55,000) Shares of ₹1000 each]	9,74,60	9,74,60
(h)	Agriculture Skill Council of India [4,000 (4,000) Shares of ₹ 10 each]	40	40
(i)	National E-Governance Services India ltd. [Equity] [15,00,000 (15,00,000) Shares of ₹ 10 each]	1,50,00	1,50,00
(j)	National e-Repository Ltd. [105,30,000 (0) Shares of ₹ 10 each]	10,53,00	10,53,00
(k)	Other Equity Investments [Market Value ₹ 82,44,91,556 (₹ 76,35,07,111)]	48,44,67	54,28,96
4.	Debentures and Bonds		
(i)	Special Dev. Debentures of SCARDBs (Refer Note B-21 of Schedule 18)	1738,61,48	2592,77,98
(ii)	Non Convertible Debentures	3145,97,13	2426,54,78
5.	Shareholding in Subsidiaries and Joint Venture		
(a)	Shareholding in Subsidiaries		
(i)	NABARD Financial Services Ltd. Karnataka [10,20,06,300 (10,20,06,300) – Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each]	102,00,63	102,00,63
(ii)	NABSMRUDDHI (formerly known as Agri – Business Finance [Andhra Pradesh] Ltd.	59,81,80	26,38,91

1	2	3	4
	[5,26,44,000 (2,63,22,000) – Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each]		
(iii)	NAB KISAN (formerly known as Agriculture Development Finance [TN] Ltd.) [71,66,67,000 (46,66,67,000) – Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each]	85,02,66	46,75,16
(iv)	NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. [50,00,000 (50,00,000) - Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each]	5,00,00	5,00,00
(v)	NABVENTURES Ltd. [50,00,000 (0) - Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each]	5,00,00	0
(b)	Joint Venture		
6.	Others		
(a)	Mutual Fund	7586,71,84	0
(b)	Commercial Paper [Face Value ₹ 600,00,00,000 (₹ 3650,00,00,000)]	552,55,40	3423,54,30
(c)	Certificate of Deposit [Face Value ₹ 8950,00,00,000 (₹ 5525,00,00,000)]	8615,49,36	5206,20,83
(d)	Venture Capital Funds/AIFs	192,07,40	180,74,61
(e)	Investment Earmarked towards EOL [Refer note B-26,1,3 of Schedule 18]	225,90,70	249,76,14
	TOTAL	39610,29,07	30985,43,18

@ all the above investments are made in India.

Source: NABARD.

Raising maximum ceiling of deposit in Senior Citizen Savings Scheme

1006. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to raise the maximum ceiling of deposit in Senior Citizen Savings Scheme from present 15 lakh to 50 lakh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

- (d) the reasons for lowering the interest rates in all post-office schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No Sir. As of now, there is no such proposal.

(c) Keeping in view the structure and purpose of Small Savings Schemes, deposit ceiling of ₹15 lakh under the Senior Citizen Savings Scheme is considered adequate for Senior Citizens.

(d) The interest rate on Small Savings Schemes are decided in view of the recommendations of Shyamala Gopinath Committee to align the rate of interest with G-Sec rates of similar maturity. However, interest rates of small savings schemes have not been lowered from the second quarter of FY 2019-20 *i.e.* since 01.07.2019.

Pension grant to Puducherry

1007. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) since how long the budgetary support is extended to Delhi Administration for meeting the expenditure of pension for the Government employees;

(b) the details thereof for the last five years;

(c) since both Puducherry and Delhi are UTs with legislature, why Government is discriminating by denying pension grants to the Government of Puducherry; and

(d) whether Government will come forward to extend the same at least from the ensuing financial year 2020-21?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Budgetary support continues to be extended to Delhi Administration for meeting the expenditure of pension for the Government employees even after the enactment of The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991.

(b) The details of budgetary support provided for 'Pensionary charges of Government of National capital Territory (NCT Delhi)' for the years from which data is available is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Central Government provides Central Assistance to Union Territory of Puducherry for meeting gap in resources and financing the schemes of Government of Puducherry. Under this head, an allocation of ₹1,698 crore has been made in BE 2020-21, which reflects an increase of 10.3 per cent increase over RE 2019-20

Statement

*Budgetary support on account of Pensionary charges of
Government of NCT Delhi*

(₹ in crore)

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
3,220.95	2,962.23	2,319.87	2,512.35	2,502.35

GST Appellate Tribunal Benches

1008. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Section 109 of the CGST Act mandates Government to set up bench of GST Appellate Tribunal in each State;

(b) the names of states where Benches have not been set up and the reasons for delay in setting up of benches and by when benches are going to be set up; and

(c) the status of setting up of Appellate Tribunal Bench in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) *Vide* Notifications dated 21.08.2019 and 29.11.2019, the Central Government notified creation of State and Area Benches of GST AT for various States/Union Territories from which proposals were received. The Notifications dated 21.08.2019 and 29.11 2019 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) *Vide* Notifications dated 21.08.2019 and dated 29.11.2019, the Central Government notified creation of State and Area Benches of GSTAT for various States including the state of Karnataka.

Statement-I*Ministry of Finance**(Department of Revenue)**Notification**New Delhi, the 21st August, 2019*

S.O. 3009(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub section 6 of section 109 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council, hereby notifies the creation of the State Benches of the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) as per the details contained in the table 1 below and Area Benches as per the details contained in table 2 below, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary):—

Table-1

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
2.	Bihar	Patna
3.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
4.	Delhi	New Delhi
5.	Goa	Panaji
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Haryana	Hisar
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
10.	Karnataka	Bengaluru
11.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
12.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
13.	Odisha	Cuttack
14.	Puducherry	Pondicherry
15.	Punjab	Chandigarh
16.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Location
17.	Telangana	Hyderabad
18.	Tripura	Agartala
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
20.	West Bengal	Kolkata
21.	Assam	
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Common State Bench of
23.	Manipur	GSTAT at Guwahati, Assam
24.	Nagaland	
25.	Sikkim	
UTs (Without Legislature)		
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Bench of West Bengal (Kolkata.)
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	State Bench of Maharashtra (Mumbai)
28.	Daman and Diu	State Bench of Maharashtra (Mumbai)
29.	Lakshadweep	State Bench of Kerala (Ernakulam)
30.	Chandigarh	State Bench of Punjab (Chandigarh)

Table 2

Sl. No.	Name of State	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	One Area Bench each at Vishakhapatnam and Tirupati
2.	Gujarat	One Area Bench each at Surat and Rajkot
3.	Maharashtra	One Area Bench each at Pune and Nagpur
4.	West Bengal	Two Area Benches at Kolkata

[F. No. A.50050/150/2018-Ad.IC(CESTAT)]

Ritvik Pandey, Jt. Secy.

Statement-II*The Gazette of India: Extraordinary [Part II—Sec. 3(ii)]**Ministry of Finance**(Department of Revenue)**Notification**New Delhi, the 29th November, 2019*

S.O. 4332(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section 6 of section 109 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council, hereby notifies the creation of the State Benches of the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) as per the details contained in the Table 1 below and Area Benches as per the details contained in table 2 below, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary):

Table-1

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Location
1.	Mizoram	Aizawl
2.	Rajasthan	Jaipur

Table-2

Sl. No.	Name of State	Location
1.	Karnataka	Two Area Benches at Bengaluru
2.	Rajasthan	One Area Bench at Jodhpur

[No. 3/2019/F. No. A.50050/150/2018-Ad.1C(CESTAT)]

Ritvik Pandey, Jt. Secy.

New loans life cycle management system

1009. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is considering new loan life cycle management system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said loan life cycle management system will help the banks to achieve cost savings, cut the turnaround time for decisions on all types of loan proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that credit related issues are mostly deregulated. RBI has further informed that banks are required to take decisions based on Board-approved policies and broad regulatory guidelines, and to have documents of investment policy, loan policy, loan recovery policy etc. prepared and duly vetted by their Boards of Directors.

Operation of CSS through Treasury System in Odisha

1010. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Union Government considers to allow the State Government of Odisha for operation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes directly through the Treasury System instead of opening separate scheme based bank accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Yes Sir. Ministry of Finance allocates budgetary outlays on various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to various Ministries/Departments through the Expenditure Budget. Ministries/Departments in turn allocate the same among the States/UTs. In case of the CSSs, the funds flow from the Consolidated Fund of India to the Consolidated Fund of the State (State Treasuries). To establish an efficient funds flow system, the funds of CSSs are released to the States through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

Some States are already operating Centrally Sponsored Schemes through Treasury/IFMS (Integrated Financial Management System) software of their respective State. The implementation of EAT (Expenditure, Advance and Transfer) module in PFMS is aimed to monitor the utilization of funds in the bank accounts of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes Implementing Agencies till the last beneficiary.

Wage revision for PSBs employees

1011. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wage revision for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) employees has been pending since November, 2017;

(b) the number of bank employees who are affected by this delay in wage revision; and

(c) what action which Ministry is taking to facilitate the resolution of the deadlock between the bank management and public sector bank employee unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Wages in PSBs are settled every five years through bipartite settlement between the Indian Banks' Association (which negotiates on behalf of bank managements on their specific mandate) and unions/associations of bank employees. PSBs had been requested by the Government to expedite steps for wage revision. Indian Banks' Association has informed that for wage revision in respect of 8.47 lakh PSB employees due since 1.11.2017, negotiations are under process and that, in the interim, one month's *ad hoc* salary has been paid to PSB employees in October, 2019.

Relief to courier companies on rule 138E for GST E-Way Bill

1012. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the B2B transactions being affected by GST Rule 138E which bars an entity that hasn't filed returns for two straight months to generate an e-way bill, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to take steps to provide relief to the courier companies facing problems due to this provision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) *Vide* notification No. 74/2018 - Central Tax dated 31.12.2018, rule 138E has been inserted to Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017. This provision restricts filing PART A of FORM GST EWB-01 in case of non-furnishing of returns for two consecutive tax periods by a taxpayer. It is a reasonable; restriction which has been imposed in order to curb fraudulent practices under GST and encourage timely filing of returns.

(b) and (c) No Sir. There is no such proposal at this stage.

Revision of GST structure

1013. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to revise the GST structure on mobiles, footwear, fertilizers etc., as GST on finished products is lower than the GST levied on raw material;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce two tier system in GST implementation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Changes in GST rate structure are done on recommendations made by the GST Council. At present, the GST Council has not made any recommendation to revise the GST rate structure.

Regulation of irregularities in GST claims

1014. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to regulate the false claims and other irregularities in the GST;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the submissions made by the authorities of State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. To identify cases of fraudulent claims under GST, the Government has taken measures to apply stringent risk parameters-based checks driven by rigorous data analytics and Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools based on which certain taxpayers are taken up for further verification. Moreover, a standard operating procedure has been prescribed for exporters *vide* Circular No. 131/1/2020-GST dated 23.01.2020 to mitigate the risk of wrongful refund claims of IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax).

To curb cases of wrongful claims of input tax credit, sub-rule (4) of rule 36 has been inserted to Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 *vide* notification No. 49/2019 - Central Tax dated 09.10.2019. *Vide* notification No. 75/2019 - Central Tax dated 26.12.2019, rule 86A has been inserted to CGST Rules, 2017 which empowers tax officer, not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, to block input tax credit available in the electronic credit ledger of a taxpayer if he has reasons to believe that such credit is ineligible or has been availed fraudulently.

(c) Based on the valuable feedback and suggestions received from multiple stakeholders including State Governments, the GST Council makes recommendations and necessary action is taken by the Government.

High power committee to revamp banking sector

1015. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a high power committee to revamp the banking sector in the country to enable them to serve the customers better

and to plug the loopholes noticed in that sector in recent past, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) when Government last constituted any such committee to reform Public Sector Banks, service conditions of bank employees, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) With regard to high power committee to revamp banking and reform of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), it is stated that Government convened PSB Manthan for high-level deliberations among whole-time directors and senior executives of PSBs in November 2017. Based on the recommendations made in PSB Manthan, a PSB Reforms Agenda was referred by the Government to PSBs for appropriate action as per approval of respective PSB Board. The Reforms Agenda has been pursued through a unique EASE (Enhanced Access and Service Excellence) Reforms Index, which has enabled objective and benchmarked progress on all key areas in PSBs — viz. customer responsiveness, prudential lending, risk management, technology-driven banking, governance and outcome-centric HR. The reforms have enabled reduction in the gross non-performing assets of PSBs, from ₹ 8.96 lakh crore in March 2018 to ₹ 7.27 lakh crore in September 2019, 12 out of 18 PSBs reporting profit in the first half of the current financial year, and the highest provision coverage ratio in 7½ years.

With regard to committee to reform employee service conditions, it is stated that Government had conveyed to PSBs recommendations of the Khandelwal Committee, accepted/referred by it, requesting the banks to draw up Board-approved HR plans in respect of the same. Accordingly, PSBs have taken action in respect of the accepted recommendations as per their respective Board-approved HR plans. Key recommendations implemented by PSBs include, *inter-alia*, constitution of an HR Committee of the Board, upgrade of HR training colleges, and carrying out an annual manpower planning exercise.

Public credit registry

1016. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is building a Public Credit Registry;
- (b) the budget allocation for building Public Credit Registry;

(c) who will have access to the Public Credit Registry;

(d) whether the RBI has moved for a law to give legal status for Public Credit Registry; and

(e) the number of data points, variables that is being collected from individuals to built Public Credit Registry and how the consent from individuals is being obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) RBI has informed that it had set up a High Level Task Force on Public Credit Registry (PCR) for India, which recommended that RBI should set up PCR with a view to address information asymmetry, foster access to credit, and strengthen credit culture in the economy, and that it has set up an Implementation Task Force on next steps regarding setting up PCR. RBI has further informed that it has allocated a budget of ₹ 41.36 crore in the current financial year for PCR.

Government is not in receipt of any legislative proposal moved by RBI in this regard.

Legislative amendment for inclusion in IT Act

1017. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken relating to the formalities for legislative amendment on the issue sent by the Karnataka Government regarding inclusion of State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board under Section 10 (29A) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Karnataka Government had requested for legislative amendment for exemption of payment of Income-tax in case of Karnataka State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board.

Finance Bill, 2020 has. *inter alia*, proposed to amend the Income-tax Act 1961 (the Act) so as to provide that trusts or institutions registered under section 12AA or 12A of the Act for claiming exemption under section 11 and section 12 of the Act, shall also

be eligible to be notified under clause (46) of section 10 of the Act for the purposes of grant of exemption in respect of specified income even though the registration under section 12AA or section 12A of the Act is in force.

The registration of such trusts or institution, however, shall become inoperative on being notified under clause (46) of section 10 of the Act and it shall have to make an application to make the same operative. However, once the registration is made operative, thereafter it would not be entitled to exemption under clause (46) of section 10 of the Act.

Release of Performance Grants for Karnataka

1018. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the release of Performance Grants for the year 2018-19 to Karnataka State is pending with the Union Finance Ministry for both the Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and the Rural Local Bodies as per the Commission Guidelines and the State Government has submitted the claims to Ministry recommending for the release of Performance Grants; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delays and the steps taken or will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Owing to modifications and re-modifications in the performance evaluation criteria by the Administrative Ministries and budgetary constraints at stage Budget Estimates 2019-20, Performance Grants for the year 2018-19 could not be released to any State including Karnataka. Performance Grants for both the Urban Local Bodies and the Rural Local Bodies will be released to Karnataka within the award period subject to availability of budget at stage Revised Estimates 2019-20.

NPA's of LIC

1019. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has reported NPAs of ₹ 30,000/- crore as on 30th September, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of NPAs of LIC as on 31st December, 2019; and
- (d) the details of NPAs of LIC as on 31st March, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) As reported by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), its net Non-performing Assets (NPAs) stood at ₹ 1283.62 cr. (0.43% of its Total lending) on 30.09.19 and ₹ 3012.47 cr. (1.06% % of its Total lending) on 31.03.14 with Power, Housing and Telecom sectors contributing to majority of NPAs. The audited net Non-performing Assets (NPAs) figures for quarter ending December, 2019 are awaited.

Measures to check big bank fraud cases

1020. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether banking frauds of ₹3,592 crore, biggest after Nirav Modi's fraud case, have been reported recently in 14 public sector banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of action taken against fraudster companies and bank officials as on date along with the details of their names; and
- (d) the reasons for rise in fraud cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Bank of India (BoI) has informed that as the lead bank in a consortium of 14 banks it lodged a First Information Report with the Central Bureau of Investigation against M/s Frost International Limited and others on 19.1.2020 for fraud in respect of loan account involving an amount of ₹ 3,592.48 crore, that Look Out Circular was issued against 11 persons including borrower/directors/guarantors in the said account, and that staff accountability process was initiated in respect of 16 bank officials.

(d) Government, in 2015, issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for checking of frauds in non-performing assets (NPAs) accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore and instituting wide-ranging structural and procedural reforms through the framework and other steps to check fraudulent banking practices. Systematic and comprehensive checking, including of legacy stock of NPAs of PSBs, for frauds under the framework has been taken note of by RBI in its Financial Stability Report of December 2019, in which RBI has observed that this has helped unearth frauds perpetrated over a number of years. This is reflected in the increased amount involved in frauds reported by scheduled commercial banks and select financial institutions, from ₹ 23,934 crore in the financial year (FY) 2016-17 to ₹ 41,167 crore in FY2017-18, ₹ 71,543 crore in FY2018-19, and ₹ 1,43,068 crore in the first three quarters of FY2019-20. While improved detection and reporting have increased the reported amount involved in recent years, the comprehensive steps taken to check bank frauds have resulted in the amount involved by year of occurrence of fraud declining sharply from ₹ 41,272 crore in FY2016-17 to ₹ 5,244 crore in the first three quarters of FY2019-20.

The steps taken to check fraudulent banking practices include, *inter-alia*, the following:—

- (i) An online searchable database of frauds reported by banks, in the form of Central Fraud Registry, has been set up to enable timely identification, control and mitigation of fraud risk and carrying out due diligence during the credit sanction process.
- (ii) Government's framework for large value frauds in PSBs mandates—
 1. examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI;
 2. report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.
- (iii) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim.
- (iv) PSBs have been advised to:—
 1. obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore;

2. decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of the instructions of RBI and as per their Board-approved policy; and
 3. strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees.
- (v) Heads of PSBs have been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look-Out Circular`
- (vi) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, has been established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

Revision of lending norms of cooperative banks

1021. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to revise the lending norms for cooperative banks in the country to curtail the incidents of scams in cooperative banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per the extant statutory provisions, the management related aspects of cooperative banks are regulated by the Registrars of Cooperative Societies (Central Registrar in case of multi-state urban cooperative banks) as per the respective Cooperative Societies Acts, whereas the banking related functions are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as per the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to co-operative societies).

RBI has intimated that review of lending norms for Primary (Urban) Cooperative Banks (UCBs) is carried out by RBI to, *inter-alia*, regulate their credit exposure to particular sector to cater to its finance needs and, more importantly, to mitigate the risks associated with the exposure to the concerned sectors. Lending norms *per se* have a limited role in preventing scams which mainly take place due to imperfections in the governance and internal control of the UCBs.

With a view to addressing the deficiencies in governance structure of UCBs, RBI has mandated that Board of Directors of UCBs, particularly those having deposits of ₹ 100 crore and above, should constitute Board of Management (in addition to the

Board of Directors), which will assist the Board in carrying out banking related activities in a more professional manner and help improve corporate governance in UCBs.

Non working of RuPay debit cards

1022. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that RuPay debit cards being issued by the banks are not working for payment in Bharatkosh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any corrective actions have been taken in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) RuPay debit Card having been enabled on Bharatkosh, no stakeholder has reported the non working of RuPay debit cards for payments in Bharatkosh.

- (b) and (c) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

Revenue collected from tobacco business in Madhya Pradesh

†1023. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of the tax being levied under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on pan, bidi, cigarettes, tobacco and gutka etc., in our country;
- (b) the details of the registration of wholesale and retail businessmen and manufactures of the said industry, in various States of the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the revenue collected from the said industry in Madhya Pradesh, during the last three years and the current financial year, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Betel leaves and tobacco leaves attract GST rate of Nil and 5% respectively. Bidis attract GST at the rate of 28%. Pan Masala and tobacco products like Cigarettes, Gutkha etc. attract GST rate of 28%. The rate of GST compensation cess

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

varies from 60% on pan masala, 11% -160% on tobacco, and 5% + ₹2076 per thousand to 36% + ₹4170 per thousand on cigarettes.

(b) The registration of taxpayers is done on the basis PAN/ADHAR number of businesses and not on the exclusive basis of industry type.

(c) The information is being compiled.

Steps to improve country's economy

†1024. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to take any step in the direction of improving the country's economy;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard yet; and

(c) if so, the actions taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government has implemented several major structural reforms in recent years to bolster investment and growth. Some of the recent reforms include Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to strengthen the financial system, Goods and Services Tax (GST) to simplify the indirect taxation regime, Make-in-India programme to boost domestic manufacturing capacity, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) Trinity towards greater transparency, efficiency and financial inclusion. Recently, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. In December 2019, the government has announced the ₹103 lakh crore National Infrastructure Pipeline which would significantly boost infrastructure and spur growth impulses in the economy. Union Budget 2020-21 has also announced a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. These, *inter-alia*, include rationalization of personal income tax rates to support domestic demand, a 16-point action plan for holistic development of the agriculture sector and critical measures to boost infrastructure and rural spending.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Turtle Smuggling

†1025. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cases of turtle/tortoise smuggling have come to light in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has so far taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir. The details of the cases of smuggling of tortoise are as under:-

Year	2017-18	2018-19
No. of Cases	6	18

(b) and (c) India is a signatory to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) which is a worldwide prohibitive mechanism. Accordingly, Custom field formations and Intelligence agencies take appropriate action under Customs Act, 1962 and allied Acts such as Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 to prevent such smuggling.

Recovery of black money from foreign countries

† 1026. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the amount deposited by Indians in the Swiss Banks has decreased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the recovery of black money hidden in the foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained with the Government.

(c) The Income Tax Department has taken continuous and concerted actions under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tax Act, 2015 since this Act came into force from 1st July, 2015. As a result, as on 31.12.2019, notices have been issued in 422 cases under this Act, involving undisclosed foreign assets and income of over ₹ 12,600 crores.

The details of action taken by the Income Tax Department on some of the significant categories of foreign assets/ income cases, are as under:—

- (i) On account of deposits made in unreported foreign bank accounts in HSBC cases, so far, undisclosed income of more than ₹ 8460 crores have been brought to tax and penalty of more than ₹ 1290 crores levied. About 204 prosecution complaints have been filed.
- (ii) Sustained investigations conducted in the cases revealed by International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) have led to detection of more than ₹ 11,010 crore of credits in the undisclosed foreign accounts so far. About 99 prosecution complaints have been filed.
- (iii) In the Panama Paper Leaks investigations, undisclosed foreign investments amounting to over ₹ 1550 crores have been detected. About 38 prosecution complaints have been filed.

Relaxation to cooperative credit institutions under Income Tax Act

†1027. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inclusion of agricultural business of weak cooperative credit institutions under the Income Tax Act has resulted in the financial loss to these institutions, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government intends to provide relaxation to cooperative institutions under the provisions of Section 80(P) of the Income Tax Act, if so, by when and if not, the reasons, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No such entity as 'weak co-operative credit society' has been defined in Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act). However, co-operative societies such as "primary agricultural credit society" and "primary co-operative agricultural and rural development bank" can avail tax benefit under section 80P(2)(a) of the Act, by way of deduction from their Total income.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) There is no proposal to further exempt cooperative institutions under the provisions of section 80(P) of the Act, as the existing provisions of section 80P of the Act already provide for deduction to various cooperative institutions (other than cooperative banks).

Zero rate of GST on Khadi clothes

†1028. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Khadi' fabric is exempted from Goods and Services Tax (GST), if so, when the GST notification was issued for the same; and

(b) whether Government proposes to levy zero rate of GST on Khadi and clothes made from Khadi yarn, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Khadi fabrics sold through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and KVIC certified institutions/outlets are exempt from GST.

The GST rate on all commodities are prescribed on the basis of the recommendations of the GST Council. The request for exempting Khadi clothes from GST has been examined by the GST Council. However, Council did not recommend any change in GST rate on khadi clothes.

Disinvestment of companies

1029. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has budgeted to garner ₹ 1.05 lakh crore from disinvestment during the current fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that disinvestment in some companies are at certain stage and going strong; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The budget estimate (BE) of disinvestment receipts in 2019-20 is ₹ 1,05,000 crore. However, the revised estimate (RE) has been kept at ₹ 65,000 crore during the year.

(c) and (d) The Government follows a policy of disinvestment through minority stake sale and strategic Disinvestment. The minority stake sale is carried out on an ongoing basis in selected companies through various SEBI approved instruments. The Government has in principle' approved strategic disinvestment in 34 cases since 2016, out of which strategic disinvestment in 5 cases has been completed. Other transactions are being carried out as per the approved procedure for strategic disinvestment, and are at various stages of completion.

Subscribers in Atal Pension Yojana

1030. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of subscribers in Atal Pension Yojana has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has State-wise details regarding subscribers of Atal Pension Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details in respect of subscribers in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) the number of subscribers in Atal Pension Yojana (APY) has increased during the last three years from 4,883,829 subscribers in FY 2016-17 to 15,418,285 subscribers in FY 2018-19.

(c) and (d) As informed by PFRDA, the State-wise details of subscribers under APY are available. The number of subscribers enrolled under APY in the State of Rajasthan as on 27th January, 2020, is 9,47,104.

Impact of economic slowdown on plan resources

1031. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that economic slowdown has hit plan resources;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The impact of economic slowdown on plan resources cannot be estimated as the Plan and Non-Plan distinction in budgeting classification has been done away with.

Widening budget deficit

1032. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that by current estimates, India's budget deficit could widen to 3.8 per cent of GDP in the current fiscal year, breaching the current target of 3.3 per cent set by Government;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has proposed measures in order to provide a remedy in the current situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The widening is on account of structural reforms in the economy with unanticipated fiscal implications, including very significant tax reforms for boosting investments.

(c) Budget Deficit is anticipated to be remedied in BE 2020-21 by Total Non Debt receipts of the Government growing by 16.3 per cent over RE 2019-20 compared to the growth rate of 12.7 per cent for Total expenditure.

Shortfall in GST compensation cess

1033. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is staring at a shortfall of ₹63,250 crore in GST compensation cess for financial year 2019-20 as the revenues have slowed down in an economic slump;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has proposed measures in order to provide a remedy to this current situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per provisions in Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 compensation payable to a State shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every two months' period, and shall be finally calculated for every financial year after the receipt of final revenue figures as audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for 5 years. For providing such compensation to the States, compensation cess is being levied on certain luxury and demerit goods as per provisions in Section 8 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, and compensation cess is being credited into a non-lapsable Fund known as Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund which forms part of the Public Account of India. Accordingly, details, of GST compensation cess collected and GST compensation released to the States so far are as follows:-

GST Compensation Cess	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Target	61331	90000	109343
Net Collection	62612	95081	70534*
GST compensation released	48785.35	81141.14	81043#

* Provisional (for April - December, 2019)

For April - September, 2019

It is further submitted that GST compensation cess collection has shown upward trend since October, 2019. The details are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Month	Gross GST Compensation Cess
October, 19	7,607
November, 19	7,727
December, 19	8,331
January, 2020	8,637

It is pertinent to mention that only GST Council is vested with the authority to increase or decrease the rate of GST Compensation Cess and bringing or exempting any goods within the purview of GST Compensation Cess.

Disposal of banking fraud complaints

†1034. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the provisions to prevent frauds in the banking sector;
- (b) the number of banking frauds occurred in the last financial year; and
- (c) the steps taken for the disposal of the complaints related to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Master Directions on Frauds — Classification and Reporting which requires banks to report frauds beyond a threshold amount to law enforcement agencies, monitor and follow-up on cases through a special committee, place information before the bank's Audit Committees of the Boards on quarterly basis, and review frauds annually. The directions cover, *inter-alia*, preventive measures, fraud detection systems, systemic lacunae, remedial action, monitoring of progress of investigation and recovery, and staff accountability. Steps taken to prevent fraudulent banking practices include, *inter-alia*, the following:—

- (1) An online searchable database of frauds reported by banks, in the form of a Central Fraud Registry, has been set up to enable timely identification, control and mitigation of fraud risk and carry out due diligence during the credit sanction process.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (2) Government has issued a framework for large-value frauds in PSBs mandating that:—
- (i) examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI; and
 - (ii) report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns into non-performing asset.
- (3) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscate such offender's property, and disentitle of the offender from defending any civil claim.
- (4) PSBs have been advised to:—
- (i) obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing of loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore;
 - (ii) decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of the instructions of RBI and as per their Board-approved policy; and
 - (iii) strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees.
- (5) Heads of PSBs have been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look-Out Circulars.
- (6) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, National Financial Reporting Authority has been established as an independent regulator.
- (7) Bank accounts of 3.38 lakh inoperative companies have been frozen.
- (b) Government, in 2015, issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for checking of frauds in non-performing asset (NPA) accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, and instituting wide-ranging structural and procedural reforms through the framework and other steps to check fraudulent banking practices. Systematic and comprehensive checking, including of legacy stock of NPAs of PSBs, for frauds under the framework has been taken note of by RBI in its Financial Stability Report of December 2019, in which RBI has observed that this has helped unearth frauds perpetrated over a number of years. As per RBI data for frauds reported by scheduled commercial banks and select

financial institutions, where the amount involved was ₹ 1 lakh and above, 4,269 incidents of fraud involving amount of ₹ 22,018 crore occurred during FY2018-19.

(c) RBI has informed that it has introduced the Banking Ombudsman Scheme which covers, *inter-alia*, non-adherence to RBI's instruction on (a) ATM/debit card and pre-paid card operations by bank or their subsidiaries, involving debit in account without use of the card or details of the card, and use of stolen/cloned cards, and (b) mobile/electronic banking service by banks, involving unauthorised electronic payments or fund transfer. Complaints made to the banking ombudsman in this regard are disposed of by the ombudsman through mutual settlement or by awarding compensation up to ₹ 20 lakh for any loss suffered by the complainant, and up to ₹ 1 lakh for the loss of time, expenses incurred etc.

Financial irregularities in PMC Bank

1035. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bank customers have to suffer financial loss due to mis-management over the financial activities of Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank;

(b) the responsibility of the RBI who is Financial Regulator of the country in the matter;

(c) whether the RBI miserably failed in discharging its responsibility; and

(d) the steps taken to stop such siphoning of public money by the management of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) In terms of instructions issued *vide* Master Circular-Exposure Norms and Statutory / Other Restrictions - UCBs dated July 1, 2015, all Urban Co-operative Banks have been advised by Reserve bank of India (RBI) to ensure that exposure to an individual borrower does not exceed 15% of capital funds, and exposure to a group of borrowers does not exceed 40 per cent of capital funds.

However, while reporting the exposures to RBI, the Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank had falsified the regulatory returns deliberately withholding information pertaining to the particular firm *i.e.* HDIL so as to show compliance with the regulatory provisions of exposure norms.

RBI has reported that during the inspection, PMC bank admitted to having a TOTAL exposure of ₹ 6226.01 crore (inclusive of interest accrued in the related accounts) as on March 31, 2019 of the HDIL group, out of which only ₹ 439.58 crore was disclosed to RBI and remaining ₹ 5786.43 crore remained undisclosed.

RBI has further stated that as this was a case of failure of management at the Board level, it was considered necessary to supersede the Board of Directors of the bank. Accordingly, RBI, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 36AAA read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, superseded the Board of Directors of the bank on September 23, 2019 and appointed an Administrator in its place for a period of six months. An Advisory Committee comprising of three experienced professionals has also been appointed to assist the Administrator in discharge of his duties in terms of Section 36AAA(5)(a) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

In addition to the above RBI has taken the following measures to protect the interest of the depositors:—

- After reviewing the bank's liquidity position, its ability to pay its depositors and with a view to mitigating the hardship of the bank's depositors, RBI has been progressively enhancing the limit for withdrawals which is presently at ₹ 50,000 effective from November 5, 2019. With the latest relaxation, about 78% of the depositors of the bank will be able to withdraw their entire account balance. The withdrawal ceiling is being monitored *vis-a-vis* the bank's evolving depositor and liquidity profile and further action as deemed fit may be taken in the best interest of depositors of the bank.
- The depositors can also make withdrawals on hardship grounds (medical expenses and non-medical expenses like educational expenses of self or children, marriage expenses of self, other relatives and for livelihood) for an amount upto ₹ 1 lakh (with a sub-ceiling of ₹ 50,000 for withdrawal on all non-medical grounds). The power to sanction such hardship withdrawals has been delegated to the Administrator of the bank for speedier resolution of such cases.
- With a view to providing a greater measure of protection to depositors in banks the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, has raised the limit of

insurance cover for depositors in insured banks from the present level of ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per depositor with effect from February 4, 2020 with the approval of Government of India.

RBI has further informed that the following policy initiatives have been taken for strengthening the Urban Cooperative Banks (UCB) sector:—

- (i) All-inclusive Directions are imposed under section 35A read with section 56 of the BR Act, 1949 in public interest to prevent the affairs of any banking company being conducted in a manner detrimental to the interests of the depositors or in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the banking company.
- (ii) These Directions, *inter alia*, restrict payment of deposits beyond a threshold limit to prevent the possibility of preferential payment of deposits and prevent reckless lending in the interregnum etc. The banks are also required to take prior approval of RBI before making any payments/expenditures that have not been allowed under these Directions, thus protecting the pool of deposits of the depositors from wasteful expenditures.
- (iii) At the same time, the UCBs are advised to take measures for revival such as recovery of NPAs, augmentation of capital or merger with a strong UCB. In case the revival measures do not work within a reasonable time, license of such bank is cancelled.
- (iv) Guidelines have been issued on constitution of Board of Management in UCBs having deposits of ₹ 100 crore and above to improve corporate governance and professionalism in UCBs.
- (v) As per the guidelines on reporting of large credits by UCBs having asset size of ₹ 500 crore and above to Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) - All large credits (₹ 5 crore and above) will be reported by UCBs having Total assets of ₹ 500 crore and above to RBI. Banks will also recognise early stress in loan accounts by classifying them as special mention accounts so that necessary corrective and preventive action can be initiated on time. This will enable RBI to carry out off-site supervisions more effectively.
- (vi) Revised supervisory action framework for UCBs has also been issued for timely improvement in the financial position of weak but viable UCBs and early resolution of non-viable UCBs.

Expanding data base in insurance sector by IRDAI

1036. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian health insurance sector serves over 472 million people, raking in ₹44,873 crore as premium on health insurance policies during the year 2019-20;

(b) whether there are too many health cover products in the market which is confusing and even shortchanging the insured customer and whether the sector regulator IRDAI plans to grade hospitals to standardise services available in a particular hospital; and

(c) whether IRDAI proposes to update and expand its data base registry of 33,000 hospitals and medical day-care centres in the health insurers and Third Party Administrators network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has informed that the number of lives covered by Indian health insurance sector during 2018-19 is 47.2 crore. The gross premium collected under health insurance business (excluding personal accident and travel insurance) during 2018-19 was ₹ 44,873 crores.

(b) IRDAI has informed that as on 31st December 2019, about 500 health insurance products were available in the market. However, IRDAI has issued guidelines *vide* ref. No. IRDAI/HLT/REG/CIR/001/2020 dated 1.1.2020 to prescribe a standard individual health insurance product named Arogya Sanjeevani Policy to be offered by all general and health insurance companies mandatorily w.e.f. 01.04.2020. The insurance industry follows their own methods to assess the quality of healthcare in various aspects for fixing appropriate rates for various services availed from the health providers.

(c) IRDAI has informed that a unique database of hospitals in the health insurance space is maintained by Insurance Information Bureau(IIB) on its portal is named ROHINI (Registry of Hospitals and in the Network of Hospitals). Updating and expanding of this database with information about new hospitals is an ongoing process. As at 31.12.2019, approximately 15000 network hospitals are registered in this portal maintained by IIB. Further, the licenses of 25 TPAs are in force as at 31.12.2019.

Capitalisation of NABARD

1037. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has details regarding the capitalisation of NABARD for the year 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether NABARD has released funds towards Government of India projects for the year 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) During 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 1500 crore has been provided to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development NABARD under the scheme 'subscription to share capital of NABARD'.

As apprised by NABARD they have released financial assistance towards following schemes /Projects of Government during the year 2019-20 (as on 31.01.2020).

- (i) Long Term Irrigation fund (LTIF): LTIF was instituted in NABARD in 2016-17 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) which envisaged bringing 76 lakh hectare under irrigation through 99 identified projects.

Under LTIF, NABARD provides loan towards Central Share as well as State Share.

As reported by NABARD, an amount of ₹ 10469.78 crore has been released towards Central and State share under LTIF during 2019-20 (as on 31.01.2020). State-wise details of loan disbursed (Central and State Share) under LTIF are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (ii) Part funding of Central Share under PMAY-G

With an objective of providing *pucca* house to each household under PMAY-G, NABARD provides loans to National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) under Ministry of Rural Development towards part funding of Central share for onward release to the State Government.

NABARD has reported that an amount of ₹ 5102.60 crore has been released to NRIDA under PMAY-G during 2019-20. NABARD has informed that State-wise details in this regard is not maintained by NABARD.

Statement

*Details of State-wise Loan Disbursed (Central and State share) under LTIF
during 2019-20 (as on 31.01.2020)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	1850.00
2.	Assam	0.00
3.	Bihar	11.98
4.	Chhattisgarh	4.09
5.	Goa	0.00
6.	Gujarat	1383.11
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.88
8.	Jharkhand	0.00
9.	Karnataka	167.21
10.	Kerala	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	291.81
12.	Maharashtra	3559.38
13.	Manipur	55.40
14.	Odisha	827.95
15.	Punjab*	60.53
16.	Rajasthan	44.22
17.	Telangana	214.04
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1994.18
TOTAL		10469.78

* The Loans released to Polavaram Irrigation Project is included under Andhra Pradesh. Similarly the amount released to Shahpurkandi Dam is included in Punjab

Source: NABARD

Swachh Bharat Cess

1038. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the details of the Total Swachh Bharat Cess collected during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): The levy of Swachh Bharat Cess (SBC) was imposed with effect from 15th November, 2015. The levy of Swachh Bharat Cess has been abolished with effect from 1st July, 2017. The Swachh Bharat Cess collection in previous financial years are given as below:—

Financial Year	SBC Collection (₹ in crore)
2015-16	3925.74
2016-17	12,474.87
2017-18	4243.40
2018-19	Not Applicable

Special package funds to Andhra Pradesh

1039. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released any funds to Andhra Pradesh (AP) under the Special Package announced by it in September, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the eligibility of AP, year-wise, under special assistance, which would make up for the additional central share the State received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of CSS would have been shared in the ratio of 90:10 between Centre and the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The funds released to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh is as below:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act (APRA), 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Central Assistance provided under APRA, 2014 as on 06.02.2020
1.	Section 46(2)	Resource gap	3979.50
2.	Section 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): special development package for backward areas.	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Costal Region	1050.00
3.	Section 6 & 94 (3) & (4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	2500.00
4.	Section 90(1) Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a National Project	Polavaram Irrigation Project	8614.70
		Sub TOTAL	16144.20
5.	Special Assistance Measure		15.81 ^s
	GRAND TOTAL		16160.01

\$: Based on the request of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, not having audited figures of the state finances with respect to funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes made available by the Auditor General of the State, the Union Government has released ₹ 15.81 crore towards repayments of interest liabilities of EAPs signed and disbursed by the State during 2015-16 to 2017-18 in 2018-19 to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Making public the recommendations of task force on DTC

1040. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recommendations of the Task Force on Direct Tax Code have been made public;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The recommendations of the Task Force on Direct Tax Code have not been made public.

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) In order to review the existing Income-tax Act, 1961 and to draft a new direct tax law in consonance with the economic needs of the country and to submit report in this regard, the Government had constituted a Task Force *vide* Office Order in F.No. 370149/230/2017 dated 22.11.2017. Subsequently, the Task Force was reconstituted *vide* orders of even number dated 26.11.2018 and 24.06.2019. The Task Force so reconstituted has submitted its report to the Government on 19.08.2019.

The report submitted by the Task Force is currently under the consideration of the Government.

Deprivation of small insured from independent loss assessment

1041. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the IRDAI is going to deprive the small insured from independent loss assessment by Licensed Surveyor empowering the insurers to settle the losses unilaterally; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the said regulation will deprive the small insured (claim value upto ₹75,000) from independent and unbiased loss assessment by licensed surveyors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has informed that as per Regulation 12(3) of IRDAI (Insurance Surveyors and Loss Assessors) Regulations, 2015, a surveyor and loss assessor is required to be appointed by insurer or insured to assess loss above ₹50000/- for motor insurance and

above ₹ 1 lakh for other than motor insurance. These limits were prescribed in 2015. The Regulation provides for review of these limits every three years.

The objective of this Regulation is to ensure that policyholders receive their claims speedily in case of small claims. If the policyholder is not satisfied with the decision of the insurer on the settlement of claim, there is provision to seek redress by approaching the Insurance Ombudsman and other consumer fora or courts

Non-performing assets in PSBs

1042. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the years 2015- 2019, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the percentage of these Non-Performing Assets that the Public Sector Banks have waived off for the years 2015-2019, year wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the Total number of Non-Performing Assets in the country for the year 2018-2019 and the percentage of such NPAs that belong to Public Sector Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of PSBs increased from ₹ 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined to ₹ 7,27,296 crore as on 30.9.2019. Details of bank-wise and year-wise NPAs in PSBs are given in Statement (*See below*).

With regard to details of percentage of NPAs waived-off by PSBs during the years 2015 to 2019, RBI has informed that the information sought is not maintained by it.

Government has implemented a comprehensive strategy, consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovery of value from stressed accounts, recapitalisation of PSBs, and reforms in PSBs and the wider financial ecosystem for a responsible and clean system. Comprehensive steps have been taken under the Government strategy to reduce NPAs of PSBs, including, *inter-alia*, the following:—

- (i) Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details, and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days.
- (iii) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.
- (iv) Over the last five financial years (FYs) including the current financial year till date, PSBs, including IDBI Bank, which has been recategorized by RBI as a private sector bank on 21.1.2019, have been recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 4.07 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 3.22 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.85 lakh crore by the banks themselves, enabling them to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (v) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the PSBs Reforms Agenda, including the following:—
 1. Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary clearances/approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.

2. Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted, thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud.
3. Monitoring has been strictly segregated from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and specialised monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge have been deployed for effective monitoring of loans above ₹ 250 crore.
4. To ensure timely and better realisation in one-time settlements (OTSs), online end-to-end OTS platforms have been set up.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of PSBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, have declined to ₹ 7,27,296 crore as on 30.9.2019. Further, PSBs have effected recovery of ₹ 3,47,136 crore over the last four financial years and the first two quarters of the current financial year, including record recovery of ₹ 1,21,076 crore during FY 2018-19. Since IDBI Bank Limited was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019, the figures cited for PSBs including those for IDBI Bank Limited for the period upto FY 2017-18 only.

(c) As per RBI data in FY 2018-19, NPAs of PSBs on domestic operations declined by ₹ 1,35,366 crore, while NPAs of non-PSBs Scheduled Commercial Banks increased by ₹ 52,822 crore.

Statement

Data on gross NPAs as reported by Public Sector Banks

(₹ in crore)					
Bank	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Allahabad Bank	8,358	15,385	20,688	26,563	28,705
Andhra Bank	6,877	11,444	17,670	28,124	28,974
Bank of Baroda	16,261	40,521	42,719	56,480	48,233
Bank of India	22,807	49,879	52,045	62,328	60,661

Bank	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Bank of Maharashtra	6,402	10,386	17,189	18,433	15,324
Canara Bank	13,040	31,638	34,202	47,468	39,224
Central Bank of India	11,873	22,721	27,251	38,131	32,356
Corporation Bank	7,107	14,544	17,045	22,213	20,724
Dena Bank	4,393	8,560	12,619	16,361	12,768
IDBI Bank Limited#	12,685	24,875	44,753	55,588	
Indian Bank	5,670	8,827	9,865	11,990	13,353
Indian Overseas Bank	14,922	30,049	35,098	38,180	33,398
Oriental Bank of Commerce	7,666	14,702	22,859	26,134	21,717
Punjab and Sind Bank	3,082	4,229	6,298	7,802	8,606
Punjab National Bank	25,695	55,818	55,370	86,620	78,473
State Bank of India (SBI)	56,738	98,185	1,12,343	2,23,427	1,72,750
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited	-	1	55		
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,945	3,603	10,677		
State Bank of Hyderabad	4,985	6,591	18,212	Merged into SBI	
State Bank of Mysore	2,136	3,636	9,915		
State Bank of Patiala	4,360	6,767	17,847		
State Bank of Travancore	2,357	3,200	8,817		
Syndicate Bank	6,442	13,832	17,609	25,759	24,680
UCO Bank	10,186	20,908	22,541	30,550	29,888
Union Bank of India	13,031	24,171	33,712	49,370	48,729
United Bank of India	6,553	9,471	10,952	16,552	12,053
Vijaya Bank	2,443	6,027	6,382	7,526	8,923

Figures cited above for PSBs include those for #IDBI Bank Limited, which was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.01.2019.

Source: RBI

Basic custom duty on lithium-ion batteries and PCB

1043. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production, consumption and import of lithium-ion batteries and Printed Circuit Board (PCB) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government imposed basic custom duty on lithium-ion battery and PCB, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the consumers and manufacturers from the said decision; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to promote Make in India Initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Details of the production, consumption and imports of lithium-ion batteries and Printed Circuit Board are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Basic Customs Duty details on the lithium ion batteries and Printed Circuit Board are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The BCD rate (as mentioned in table above) was imposed in order to promote the Make in India of Lithium ion batteries and incentivize domestic manufacturing by providing a graded duty structure. In the graded duty structure, concessional BCD rate/exemptions has been provided on the inputs and parts used in the manufacturing of lithium ion batteries.

Statement-I

Details of production, consumption and import of lithium-ion batteries and Printed Circuit Boards

1. Consumption and Production data of Printed Circuit Boards (PCB)

(in INR crore)

Year	Consumption	Production
2016-17	3500	1000
2017-18	4100	1250
2018-19	6000	1250
2019-20 (estimated)	5500	1000

2. The estimated annual Lithium ion Battery demand is 22 GWh/Year for the year 2020-21 and domestic market Size is approximately ₹ 21000 Crore per annum.
3. Import Details of Lithium ion Batteries and Printed Circuit Boards for last 3 years and current Financial Year:

Sl. No.	CTH	Description	Import Value (₹ in crore)			
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto Dec 2019)
1.	8507 60 00	Lithium ion Accumulator	2216	3532	8574	7131
2.	8534 00 00	Printed Circuits	2512	2867	4780	3381

Statement-II

*Basic Customs Duty detail of the Lithium ion batteries and
Printed Circuit Boards*

CTH	Description	Basic Customs Duty rate
8507 60 00	Lithium ion battery for Cellular Mobile Phones	15%
	Lithium ion battery for electrically operated vehicles, including two and three wheeled electric motor vehicles	5%
	Power Bank of Lithium ion All other Lithium ion batteries other than those mentioned at Sr. No. 1 to 3	20%
		10%
8534 00 00	Printed Circuits Board	Nil

Strict governance norms for banks

1044. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic revival is key to banks' health, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard and the results yielded so far;

(b) whether waning of banks' confidence in extending loans is worrisome as per RBI report, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government is working on strict governance norms for banks which will reflect global best practices, if so, the details thereof and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) With regard to economic revival and banks' health, it is stated that the Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2018-19 ("Banking Trend Report") published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in December 2019 observes, *inter alia*, that the health of the banking sector hinges around a turnaround in macroeconomic conditions. An account regarding economic revival and steps taken in this regard is given in Economic Survey 2019-20 in its chapter on the State of the Economy, which details that having duly recognised financial stresses built up in the economy, Government has taken significant steps towards speeding up the insolvency resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and easing of credit, particularly for the stressed real estate and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) sectors, and that the impact of critical measures taken to boost investment present green shoots for growth in the second half of 2019-20 and 2020-21. Further, an account regarding banks' health and steps taken in this regard is given in RBI's Financial Stability Report, published in December 2019, as per which the capital adequacy ratio of scheduled commercial banks has improved significantly from 14.3% in March 2019 to 15.1% in September, 2019 following recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by the Government, their provision coverage ratio has risen to 61.5% from 60.5% over the same period implying increased resilience of the banking sector, and their net non-performing assets ratio has declined reflecting increased provisioning. Besides these, Government has instituted comprehensive reforms in PSBs to improve, governance, underwriting, monitoring and recovery, and has leveraged technology in all aspects of banking, resulting in reduction in their NPAs from ₹ 8.96 lakh crore in March 2018 to ₹ 7.27 lakh crore in September, 2019, 12 out of 18 PSBs reporting profit in the first half of the current financial year, and the highest provision coverage ratio in 7½ years.

With regard to bank's confidence in extending loans, it is stated that the RBI's Banking Trend Report observes, *inter alia*, that sporadic credit default events and incidents of frauds have contributed to reluctance in lending by banks. A number of steps have been taken to address these and other matters concerning lending by banks, including, *inter alia*, the following:—

- A. To provide liquidity, extend financing to stalled projects and enable resolution, and thereby reduce the risk of credit default,—
- (i) Overall positive liquidity has been maintained through open market operations by RBI and treating incremental credit of banks to NBFCs as high-quality liquid assets for calculation of former's liquidity coverage ratio,
 - (ii) The NBFC sector, in which there have been instances of credit default, has received Hquidity support through:—
 1. National Housing Bank's Liquidity Infusion Facility (LIFt) for refinance to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) for affordable housing;
 2. Substantial increase in credit extended by banks;
 3. Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme for purchase of high-rated pooled assets of NBFCs;
 4. Bank credit to NBFCs for on-lending being classified as priority sector; and
 5. Banks co-originating loans with NBFCs.
 - (iii) Financing for stalled housing and real estate projects has been enabled through:—
 1. An Alternate Investment Fund to finance the affordable and middle-income housing sector projects, and NBFCs, including HFCs, are also eligible for finance from the fund, and
 2. The permission announced by RBI on 6.2.2020 for advancement of date of commencement of commercial operations in commercial real estate projects delayed due to reasons beyond control.
 - (iv) Mechanism for resolution of stress in NBFCs has been created by empowering RBI to take action in this regard through amendments effected to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and bringing NBFCs with asset size of ₹ 500 crore and above within the ambit of resolution under IBC.

- (v) Concerns in lending to stressed entities in respect of which market perception regarding risk of credit default is higher have been addressed by improvements made in respect of resolution under IBC, in terms of:—

1. Protecting the primacy of secured creditors in realisation from secured assets;
2. Bringing the resolution and bankruptcy of personal guarantors of corporate debtors within the ambit of the resolution process; and
3. Ring-fencing resolved corporate debtor in favour of successful resolution applicant, from criminal proceedings against offences committed by previous management/promoters.

- B. To address concerns arising from incidents of fraud, contributing in reluctance to lend—

- (i) Prevention of Corruption Act has been amended to prohibit conduct of inquiry/investigation of offences relatable to decision taken by public servant in discharge of functions, without previous approval of the authority competent to remove him.
- (ii) The Advisory Board for Banking and Financial Frauds has been set up for distinguishing between commercial failure and criminal action cases of suspected frauds over ₹ 50 crore, before initiation of investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

- (C) To facilitate and incentivise lending—

- (i) By reduction in lending rates:—
 1. Successive cuts effected in the benchmark Repo rate since February 2019, resulting in the weighted average lending rate of banks on fresh loans reducing by 69 basis points till December 2019,
 2. All fresh floating loans for retail and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) lending have been linked to an external benchmark rate, and
 3. RBI, on 6.2.2020, has announced relief in the Cash Reserve Ratio requirement of banks on incremental outstanding loans for automobiles, residential housing and MSMEs between 31.1.2020 and 31.7.2020;

(ii) For MSMEs, measures taken include:—

1. Introduction of a scheme for restructuring of loans;
2. Up to 25% enhancement by PSBs in existing working capital limits in standard MSME accounts;
3. Launch of MSME Outreach Initiative by PSBs;
4. Online bill discounting via TReDS platform; and
5. Time-bound in-principle approval on the PSBloansin59minutes.com platform;

(iii) For export, measures taken include:—

1. expanding the eligibility for classification of such credit as priority sector lending; and
2. infusing capital in Exim Bank.

(iv) For retail, measures taken include:—

- I. reduction in risk weight on consumer loans other than on credit cards; and
- II. introduction of in-principle approvals for retail lending through PSBloansin59minutes.com;

(v) For infrastructure, equity support has been provided to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) to enable it to borrow and finance infrastructure projects; and

(vi) External commercial borrowings have been facilitated through expansion of eligibility to include all entities eligible to receive FDI and reduction in the minimum average maturity requirement of the borrowing to three years.

With regard to governance norms for banks, it is stated that Government has recently introduced comprehensive reforms in PSBs, taking into account global best practices, for empowering bank Boards, strengthening the Board committee system, improving the effectiveness of non-official directors and building a leadership pipeline. Specific reforms include, *inter alia*, empowerment of Boards to recruit Chief Risk Officers from the market at market-linked compensation, introduced Chief General Manager level, and decide sitting fees of non-official directors, assignment to non-official directors

role analogous to that of independent directors, mandate to Boards to provide non-official directors necessary training and to undertake annual peer evaluation of their performance. Banks have taken steps for implementation in line with the reforms.

Containment of high inflation

1045. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government examined the reasons for all time high inflation in the last five years;
- (b) the steps taken to control the soaring prices of vegetables, pulses and other food prices; and
- (c) the details of measures taken to contain the inflation and to boost the Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The CPI-C inflation during 2019-20 (April-December) was recorded at 4.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent in December, 2019. 'Vegetables', a component of 'Food & Beverages', has contributed considerably in CPI-C inflation during 2019-20 (April-December).

Government is implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato. In order to contain the price rise in onion during 2019-20, buffer stock of 57,373 metric tonnes (MT) Rabi onion was created under PSF which was distributed to various States Governments, other agencies and also sold in various mandis through open auction. Minimum Export Price (MEP) of \$ 850/MT was imposed on onion on 13.09.2019, and subsequently its export was banned by Government on 29.09.19 in view of its continued high prices. Government, on 29.09.2019, imposed stock limits on traders across the country - 100 quintals on retail traders and 500 quintals on wholesale traders under the

Essential Commodities Act, 1955, which was subsequently, revised to 20 quintals (2 MT) for retailers and 250 quintals (25 MT) for wholesalers. Further, Government of India urged State Governments to hold regular meetings with the traders of Onions at State and District level to prevent hoarding, speculative trading and profiteering, unfair and illegal trade practices like cartelisation, etc. Private imports of onions were facilitated by relaxing its fumigation norms and exempting importers from stock limits. Government also imported onions through Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) from countries like Egypt and Turkey and directed National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) to procure surplus Kharif onion from producing States like Rajasthan, Maharashtra and undertake distribution in deficit States.

Higher Dividend from public oil companies

1046. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sought a record ₹ 19,000 crore dividend from state-owned oil companies about 5 per cent more than last year to shore up its finances;
- (b) whether the oil companies claim that profits have fallen from the last year's and that the Centre's demand for enhanced dividend is not in sync with the profitability of the companies; and
- (c) whether a higher dividend than last year would mean borrowing money which raises the finance cost for the oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Decisions on payment of Dividend to shareholders are taken by the respective Boards of the CPSE's in accordance with provisions of Companies Act 2013. Government of India, along with other minority shareholders receives the same under due intimation to Regulators like SEBI. Such decisions of the respective Boards are based on multiple considerations, including prevailing market conditions, profitability of the CPSE's, expansion plans, Prevailing/ projected pricing conditions etc.

The Dividend received by GOI, *pro-rata* to its holdings in last ten years is as given in the Statement.

Statement*Dividends received by GoI, Pro-rata to its holdings in last ten years***Dividends**

Dividends received by Government from Major Oil PSUs (M.H.-0050)

(₹ in crore)

PSU	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2017- 2018	2018- 19	2019- 2020 upto 18.11. 2019
ONGC	4915.80	5074.37	5074.37	7452.98	5328.45	6514.80	5763.95	5455.43	3391.16	6543.93	5274.81	6290.04	594.20
HPCL	207.69	51.92	90.87	207.69	242.31	147.11	147.11	268.27	744.23	1777.49	57.12	0.00	0.00
IOCL	1245.50	526.94	718.56	2491.00	1820.35	958.08	1188.02	1448.52	1720.80	6231.30	5535.19	5383.00	484.81
GAIL	290.96	581.92	363.70	545.55	618.29	705.58	734.68	633.44	391.43	803.67	941.98	920.40	208.33
BPCL	198.60	79.44	139.02	278.04	278.04	218.46	436.92	675.24	1529.22	3098.16	1728.77	2090.67	924.88
EIL	50.77	58.38	609.19	27.09	162.54	189.63	162.91	141.62	86.75	136.06	99.28	156.08	24.64
Balmer													
Lawrie (BUI)	2.38	5.96	8.48	10.07	11.26	13.25	14.57	15.89	16.56	16.56	22.52	31.79	45.04
OIL	420.00	630.00	664.98	641.24	1027.87	1248.06	1147.13	426.96	731.92	834.63	938.18	684.69	113.05
TOTAL	7331.70	7008.93	7669.17	11653.66	9489.11	9994.97	9595.29	9065.37	8612.07	19441.80	14597.85	15556.67	2394.95

Receipts

Receipts received by Government from Oil Companies (M.H. - 0802)

(₹ in crore)

Major Head 0802	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-19	2019-2020 upto 18.11.2019
Profit Petroleum	4187.53	5035.43	5925.98	3609.69	7383.63	9366.61	11368.67	9422.41	4630.28	5741.80	5839.36	7693.58	3835.38
Royalty	3454.60	3289.27	4266.26	4977.12	4723.50	4602.70	4717.96	4833.39	4226.46	4786.26	4853.96	6100.26	3416.45
Production Level Payment	-	0.05	0.14	0.86	1.64	2.38	3.06	3.19	3.05	3.83	3.77	4.74	2.50
Licence Fee	60.19	42.89	72.06	316.79	189.70	162.11	114.02	80.24	87.84	67.95	47.29	21.95	11.18
Other Receipts	52.38	109.20	38.69	98.80	260.39	637.03	287.85	111.76	509.84	169.24	100.29	243.71	89.17
TOTAL	7754.70	8476.84	10303.13	9003.26	12558.86	14770.83	16491.56	14450.99	9457.47	10769.08	10844.67	14064.24	7354.68
G.TOTAL.	15086.40	15485.77	17972.30	20656.92	22047.97	24765.80	26086.85	23516.36	18069.54	30210.88	25442.52	29620.91	9749.63

Written Answers to

[11 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 165

Issuing of advisory for not filling 2000 rupee notes in ATMs

1047. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the value of ₹2000 denomination notes printed after demonitisation;
- (b) whether Government has advised banks not to fill such notes in ATMs in the country; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) ₹ 2000 notes of value ₹7.40 lakh crore have been printed and supplied after demonetisation.

(b) and (c) No instructions have been given to banks for not filling ₹2000 notes in ATMs.

Measures to bring back economy on track

1048. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed any measures whereby Indian economy can be brought back to 7-8 per cent growth and agriculture grows at least by 4 per cent; and
- (b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Government has implemented several major reforms in recent years to bolster investment and growth. Some of the recent reforms include Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to strengthen the financial system, Goods and Services Tax (GST) to simplify the indirect taxation regime, Make-in-India programme to boost domestic manufacturing capacity, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) Trinity towards greater transparency, efficiency and financial inclusion. Recently, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. In December 2019, the government has announced the ₹103 lakh crore

National Infrastructure Pipeline which would significantly boost infrastructure and spur growth impulses in the economy. Union Budget 2020-21 has also announced a number of measures to support broad-based and inclusive economic development. These, *inter-alia*, include rationalization of personal income tax rates to support domestic demand, a 16-point action plan for holistic development of the agriculture sector and critical measures to boost infrastructure and rural spending.

The 16 action points introduced in the Union Budget 2020-21 to boost agricultural growth and double farmer's income by 2022, *inter-alia*, include, proposal to expand PM-KUSUM scheme; build "Kisan Rail" a seamless national cold supply chain for perishables, inclusive of milk, meat and fish; launch 'Krishi Udaan' to help improve value realisation especially in North-East and tribal districts and Integration of Negotiable Warehousing Receipts (e-NWR) with e-NAM.

Measures to prevent spread of disease caused by Coronavirus

1049. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken appropriate measures to prevent and treat the diseases like 2019-nCoV caused by Coronavirus considering its recent threat in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has provided a specific direction to all the State Governments to step up preparation to check infection and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Government has taken note of the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus in China and has taken measures to monitor the situation in India. As of now, three confirmed cases of novel Coronavirus disease have been reported from Kerala. All the cases are clinically stable.

Screening of passengers has been initiated at all 21 airports. Universal screening has been made mandatory for all flights from China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand. Instructions have been issued to park these flights at earmarked aero-bridges to facilitate screening. Thermal scanners and hand held thermal detectors have been placed at 21 airports. Additional doctors, nurses and paramedic staff have been deployed at the airports for smooth, effective and convenient screening of passengers. In-flight

announcements are being made and self-declaration forms are being filled up by all passengers. Signages have been displayed at prominent locations at airports and ports.

Screening has also been initiated at all major sea ports and minor ports wherein crew and passengers from China are expected.

Besides this, screening has been initiated in border crossings.

First Travel advisory was issued on 17th January 2020 and as situation is evolving, the travel advisories are accordingly getting revised. Extant advisories provide that:—

- (i) Existing visas (including eVisa already issued) are no longer valid for any foreign national travelling from China to India.
- (ii) People having compelling reasons to visit India may contact Indian Embassy in Beijing or Indian Consulates in Shanghai or Guangzhou.
- (iii) People have already been advised to refrain from travel to China through an earlier advisory. People traveling to China henceforth will be quarantined on return.

Ministry has issued guidelines to support states on Surveillance and contact tracing, Surveillance at Points of Entry, Laboratory samples collection, packaging and transport, Clinical management protocol and Infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) has been geared up to track and follow up passengers coming from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore. National Institute of Virology, Pune is the nodal Laboratory for testing high risk pathogens. 14 other laboratories are also testing samples. Sufficient stock of Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) is maintained.

Risk communication material has been prepared and is widely disseminated even in regional languages through states. Required awareness in community is ensured through technical briefings by experts in radio and Television. Daily Press briefing is being held by Ministry of Health and information is being shared through social media. A 24x7 Control Room is operational (011-23978046).

A group of ministers consisting of Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Civil Aviation, Minister of State of Home Affairs, Minister of State of Health and Family

welfare, Minister of State of Shipping under the chairmanship of Union Health Minister has been constituted and the first meeting held on 03.02.2020. Cabinet Secretary has taken multiple meetings with all related Ministries such as Health, Defense, MEA, Civil Aviation, Home, Textiles, Pharma, Commerce and other officials including with State Chief Secretaries. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is constantly reviewing the evolving scenario. Video Conferences has been held with Chief Secretaries and also with Secretaries, Health of the States almost every alternate day.

Government is monitoring the situation closely.

Cervical and breast cancer cases in women

1050. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of Cervical and Breast Cancer among women is on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Punjab;

(c) whether Government proposes to make cancer check-up mandatory for women at certain age; and

(d) whether Government proposes to offer free/subsidised treatment in Government/Private Hospitals and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per National Cancer Registry Program data of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of incidence of Breast and Cervical cancer for the country during the last three year is given below:—

Year	2016	2017	2018
Estimated Breast cancer cases	1,42,283	1,50,842	1,59,924
Estimated Cervical cancer cases	99,099	1,00,306	1,01,536

The estimated number of incidence of such cases reported during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Punjab is given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented by Central Government under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level, includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For cancer the focus is on three cancers, namely breast, cervical and oral. A population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) *i.e.* diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer, has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. Under the initiative persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening for common NCDs. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres.

To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including cancers, 616 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,827 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under NPCDCS. Under NHM support is provided to States/UTs to provide free essential medicines and diagnostic services for primary and secondary health care needs.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme, under which setting up of 19 State Cancer Institutes and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres have been approved. Further, Oncology is also one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar in Haryana and strengthening of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, are also steps in the same direction.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care system. In Government hospitals, treatment is either free or highly subsidized. Treatment of cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides this, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 195 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted

prices to the patients. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of cancer, in Government hospitals.

Statement-I

*Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India -
State/UT - Breast (2016-2018)**

States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
Jammu and Kashmir	1421	1516	1618
Himachal Pradesh	613	647	681
Punjab	3321	3503	3694
Chandigarh	196	207	219
Uttarakhand	1217	1298	1384
Haryana	3103	3308	3526
Delhi	3181	3351	3530
Rajasthan	7536	7996	8483
Uttar Pradesh	21376	22737	24181
Bihar	9958	10644	11378
Sikkim	30	30	31
Arunachal Pradesh	82	84	85
Nagaland	67	67	68
Manipur	273	281	289
Mizoram	97	99	101
Tripura	129	130	132
Meghalaya	104	106	108

States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
Assam	2406	2437	2467
West Bengal	10902	11550	12234
Jharkhand	3716	3962	4225
Odisha	4205	4448	4705
Chhattisgarh	2944	3145	3359
Madhya Pradesh	8334	8858	9414
Gujarat	8001	8504	9039
Daman and Diu	42	47	52
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54	61	68
Maharashtra	14726	15522	16358
Telangana	4633	4918	5220
Andhra Pradesh	5901	6251	6620
Karnataka	8029	8527	9055
Goa	233	247	262
Lakshadweep	14	15	17
Kerala	5682	6189	6748
Tamil Nadu	9486	9870	10269
Puducherry	227	242	257
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44	45	47
TOTAL	142283	150842	159924

* Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years).

Ref: Three-year Report of the 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016.

Population Based Cancer Registries:

Statement-II

*Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India -
State/UT - Cervix Uteri- (2016-2018)**

States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
Jammu and Kashmir	1060	1079	1098
Himachal Pradesh	603	606	610
Punjab	2157	2173	2189
Chandigarh	66	67	68
Uttarakhand	866	877	890
Haryana	2018	2043	2070
Delhi	1073	1088	1103
Rajasthan	5791	5861	5933
Uttar Pradesh	17156	17420	17687
Bihar	9454	9638	9824
Sikkim	24	24	24
Arunachal Pradesh	70	71	72
Nagaland	88	89	90
Manipur	138	142	147
Mizoram	119	122	125
Tripura	159	160	163
Meghalaya	119	122	124
Assam	1438	1456	1474
West Bengal	7450	7509	7568
Jharkhand	2907	2958	3009
Odisha	3662	3693	3723
Chhattisgarh	2303	2343	2383

States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
Madhya Pradesh	6222	6322	6423
Gujarat	4810	4868	4928
Daman and Diu	17	18	19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	30	32
Maharashtra	8741	8811	8882
Telangana	2870	2893	2916
Andhra Pradesh	4124	4149	4173
Karnataka	5020	5074	5130
Goa	108	109	110
Lakshadweep	5	6	6
Kerala	2849	2908	2975
Tamil Nadu	5452	5443	5432
Puducherry	103	106	108
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	28	28
TOTAL	99099	100306	101536

*Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years).

Ref: Three-year Report of the Population Based Cancer Registries; 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016.

National Strategic Plan for TB elimination (NSP 2017-25)

1051. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) by when the final National Strategic Plan for TB Elimination (NSP 2017-25) will be launched and operationalised;

(b) the proportion of the funds earmarked for implementation of the NSP (2017-25) to be utilised on the social welfare support schemes as suggested in the new NSP;

(c) the new ones and the ones linked to existing schemes; and

(d) the mechanisms employed to ensure inter-ministerial coordination for smooth linkages between the TB programme and respective social welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Strategic Plan (2017-25) was approved by Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 8th May 2017 and has been operational since then in the entire country with the goal of Ending TB by 2025.

(b) Under the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025), 20%, 22% and 24% of the funds have been earmarked for social welfare support in years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively.

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Amount (in crores)	612.60	907.53	1223.94
As % of Total budget	20%	22%	24%
TOTAL (NSP proposed budget)	3135.61	4115.64	5075.95

(c) A new scheme, Nikshay Poshan Yojana has been implemented from 1st April 2018, wherein 500 rupees per month is being provided to all TB patients towards nutritional support for the duration of their treatment. Tribal patient travel support, wherein 750 rupees is being provided to all TB patients in tribal notified blocks towards travel support is an ongoing scheme since the Twelfth Plan.

(d) The Ministry has established an Inter-Ministerial Coordination committee under the chairpersonship of Secretary (Health and Family Welfare) for smooth linkages between the TB programme and various ministries like Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Labour and Employment.

CGHS dispensaries in Assam

1052. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guwahati is the only city in Assam where CGHS facility presently exists, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of criteria adopted for setting up new CGHS dispensaries/wellness centres in the country;

(c) the number of private hospitals empanelled under CGHS Guwahati along with their names; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase CGHS dispensaries in the State of Assam and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Presently, CGHS Wellness Centres are functional in Guwahati, Dibrugarh and Silchar in the State of Assam. Postal dispensaries at Dibrugarh and Silchar were taken over by CGHS w.e.f. 01.04.2019.

(b) The criteria fixed for setting up a Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensary in a particular area are as under:-

- (i) In an existing CGHS city:- For opening of a new Allopathic CGHS dispensary in an existing CGHS city, there has to be a minimum of 2000 Card holders (serving employees of Central Government and Central Civil pensioners).
- (ii) Extension of CGHS to a new City: - For extension of CGHS to a new city, there has to be a minimum of 6,000 Card holders.

(c) 5 Hospitals and 2 Diagnostic Centres are empanelled under CGHS. These are:-

Hospitals

- (i) ASG Eye Care,
- (ii) Down Town Hospital,
- (iii) Hayat Hospital,
- (iv) Narayana Super Speciality,
- (v) Marwari Hospital

Diagnostic Centres

- (i) SRL Diagnostic Skylab Assam,

(ii) Ultracare Diagnostic Centre

(d) CGHS has already taken over the postal dispensaries at Dibrugarh and Silchar and there is no proposal at present to open more CGHS Wellness Centres in the State of Assam.

AIIMSs in the country

†1053. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of AIIMSs functioning in the country before 2014;
- (b) the places where these were established;
- (c) the details of the facilities which were being provided to the patients in these AIIMSs; and
- (d) the number of new AIIMSs set up in the country during the last five years and the locations thereof and the details of the facilities being provided to the patients in these AIIMSs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Apart from AIIMS at New Delhi, six (6) new AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) scheme, also became partially functional before 2014. Each of these six AIIMS has eighteen (18) Specialites and sixteen (16) Super Specialities. MBBS and Nursing admission in these six AIIMS also started since 2012.

(d) During the last five years, fifteen (15) new AIIMS were approved under Phase-II, IV, V, VI and VII of PMSSY; which are being set up in the country. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). OPD along with Diagnostic and Pathology services have commenced at five (5) places *viz.* AIIMS Raebareli, AIIMS Mangalagiri, AIIMS Gorakhpur, AIIMS Nagpur and AIIMS Bathinda.

Besides, six AIIMS setup under phase-I (AIIMS Bhopal, AIIMS Bhubaneswar, AIIMS Jodhpur, AIIMS Patna, AIIMS Raipur and AIIMS Rishikesh) have become fully

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

functional and baskets of services in these AIIMS have been expanded. Department such as Emergency, Trauma and Blood Bank have also now become functional. Presently, on an average, more than 15,000 patients cumulatively are visiting OPD daily in these six AIIMS. Also, at an average, equal numbers of patients are getting treatment in IPD every month. More than 4,000 major surgeries cumulatively are getting performed on monthly basis in these six AIIMS. All Speciality Departments and most of the Super-Speciality Departments have become functional. The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I***List of new AIIMS (15) being set up under PMSSY***

Phase		AIIMS	Date of Cabinet Approval	Approved Cost (₹ crore)	Approved Timeline
1		2	3	4	5
Phase-II	1	AIIMS, Raebareli	05.02.2009 [Revised Cost Estimates was approved by EFC on 22.06.2017]	823.00	March, 2020
	2	AIIMS, Mangalagiri, (Andhra Pradesh)	07.10.2015	1618.00	60 Months Sep, 2020
Phase-IV	3	AIIMS, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	07.10.2015	1577.00	60 Months Sep, 2020
	4	AIIMS, Kalyani (West Bengal)	07.10.2015	1754.00	60 Months Sep, 2020
	5	AIIMS, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	20.07.2016	1011.00	45 Months April, 2020
Phase-V	6	AIIMS, Bathinda (Punjab)	27.07.2016	925.00	48 Months June, 2020
	7	AIIMS, Guwahati (Assam)	24.05.2017	1123.00	48 Months April, 2021
	8	AIIMS, Bilaspur (H.P)	03.01.2018	1471.04	48 Months Dec, 2021
	9	AIIMS, Tamil Nadu	17.12.2018	1264.00	45 Months Sep, 2022

1	2	3	4	5	
Phase-VI	10	AIIMS Jammu	10.01.2019	1661.00	48 Months Jan, 2023
	11	AIIMS Kashmir	10.01.2019	1828.00	72 Months Jan, 2025
	12	AIIMS, Jharkhand	16.05.2018	1103.00	45 Months Feb, 2022
	13	AIIMS, Gujarat	10.01.2019	1195.00	45 Months, Oct, 2022
	14	AIIMS, Telangana	17.12.2018	1028.00	45 Months Sep, 2022
Phase-VII	15	AIIMS, Manethi (Haryana)	28.02.2019	1295.00	48 Months, Feb, 2023

Statement-II*Functional status of six AIIMS under Phase-I***I. Hospital Status:**

Sl. No.	AIIMS	No. of Beds functional (Out of 960)	No. of Modular OT	No. of Speciality Functional (Out of 18)	No. of Super- Speciality Functional (Out of 17)	
Sanctioned Functional						
1.	Bhopal	611	24	24	18	14
2.	Bhubaneswar	883	25	15	18	17
3.	Jodhpur	728	30	08	18	14
4.	Patna	820	28	28	18	12
5.	Raipur	800	28	28	18	12
6.	Rishikesh	960	25	25	18	17
TOTAL		4802				

II. Important Medical Facilities:—

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Emergency	Trauma Care	Blood Bank	OPD, IPD & ICU	Diagnosis	Pathology
1.	Bhopal	Available	Available	Available	Functional	Available	Available
2.	Bhubaneswar	Available	Available	Available	Functional	Available	Available
3.	Jodhpur	Available	Available	Available	Functional	Available	Available
4.	Patna	Available	Available	Available	Functional	Available	Available
5.	Raipur	Available	Available	Available	Functional	Available	Available
6.	Rishikesh	Available	Available	Available	Functional	Available	Available

Functional status of new AIIMS

Sl. No.	AIIMS	OPD Facility	No. of OPD Departments	Diagnostic Facilities
1.	Raebareli	10.08.2018	7	Partially Available
2.	Mangalagiri	12.03.2019	17	Partially Available
3.	Nagpur	07.09.2019	12	Partially Available
4.	Gorakhpur	24.02.2019	12	Partially Available
5.	Bathinda	23.12.2019	14	Partially Available

Sub-standard drugs

1054. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the United States FDA has screened drugs produced by 18 firms which are declared as sub-standard;

(b) whether 32 per cent of the medicines supplied to the Defence Sector is also sub-standard, if so, the follow up action Government plans to take in this regard; and

(c) the mechanism Government has to screen the medicines for their quality periodically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No such information has been received from USFDA.

(b) As per data available with Directorate General, Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFM), only 12 drugs out of entire inventory in Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) have been reported to be sub-standard by all AFMS hospitals in the current financial year.

(c) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening of legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

HIV patients

1055. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of HIV positive (AIDS) patients in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, respectively;

(b) the first six States having higher number of such patients in these years;

(c) the age profile and gender profile of the patients;

(d) the number of HIV infected women who have given birth to child in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(e) the economic profiles, *i.e.*, low income, middle income and higher income groups of HIV patients; and

(f) the principal three reasons identified for infection of HIV in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The number of HIV positive (HIV/AIDS) patients registered for treatment at Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) clinics under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) in the reference period is as follows:—

Year	No. of Patients
2015-16	11,88,619
2016-17	12,35,711
2017-18	12,72,939
2018-19	13,25,801

The first six States having higher number of such patients in these years are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The age profile and gender profile break-up of the HIV patients as on March 2019 is as below:—

Adult (>15 years)		Transsexual/ Trans gender	Children(<15 years)		Total
Male	Female		Male	Female	
6,25,326	6,16,002	3,824	45,524	35,125	13,25,801

(d) The number of HIV infected women who have given birth to child for the reference period is given below:—

Year	No. of live births reported
2016-17	10,717
2017-18	11,409
2018-19	11,322

Note: All babies born to HIV positive pregnant women are not HIV positive.

(e) The data on economic profile of HIV/AIDS patients is not compiled at the national level. Services are provided to all people living with HIV irrespective of their economic status.

(f) HIV infection in India is primarily caused by engagement in high risk behaviours. The three main high risk behaviours identified for HIV infection in India includes unprotected heterosexual behaviour, unprotected homosexual behaviour and unsafe injecting drug use behaviour.

Acute respiratory infections

1056. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India face the double burden of heavy air pollution in addition to the high rate of acute respiratory infections;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that acute respiratory infections accounted for 69.47 per cent of morbidity last year which was the highest in the communicable disease category leading to 27.21 per cent mortality; and
- (c) whether acute respiratory infections affect children the hardest and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government of India is aware of high rate of acute respiratory infections and heavy air pollution in India.

As per information published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence in the National Health Profile 2018, the Acute Respiratory Infections accounted for 67.47% of Morbidity and 27.21% Mortality.

- (c) Acute Respiratory Infections are very severe in high risk groups particularly children below 8 years of age, adults more than 65 years of age, individuals with co-morbidities like diabetes, hypertension, chronic kidney disease etc.

Ayushman Bharat Scheme in Maharashtra

†1057. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the compliance of 'Ayushman Bharat Scheme' in the districts under the Konkan region of Maharashtra;
- (b) whether there is a plan to cover the treatment of medium and marginal farmers in the Konkan region of Maharashtra under Ayushman Bharat Scheme in view of their medical expenses;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the information provided by the State Government of Maharashtra on Ayushman Bharat -Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWC) Portal, district-wise details of functional AB-HWCs as on 06.02.2020 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) was implemented in the State of Maharashtra in alliance with Mahatma Jyotibha Phule Jan Arogya Yojana from September 2018. As on 06.02.2020, status of implementation of AB-PMJAY in alliance with state Scheme in the Konkan division such as district Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, and Thane are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Government has approved provisioning of benefits under AB-PMJAY as per Socio-Economic Caste Census -2011 database on the basis of select deprivation and occupational criteria in rural and urban areas, respectively. Details of entitlement criteria are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

As per the information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, following categories of population are included as beneficiaries under the State Scheme-

- (i) Yellow Ration card holder farmers
- (ii) Antyodaya Ration card holder farmers
- (iii) Annapurna Ration card holder farmers
- (iv) Orange Ration card holder farmers
- (v) Farmers holding e-card.

Statement-I*Details of Functional AB-HWCs as on 06.02.2020*

Sl. No.	District Name	HWCs Functional		
		Sub Health Centre (SHC)	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	Urban PHC TOTAL
1	Palghar	66	38	23 127
2	Thane	0	5	73 78
3	Sindhudurg	45	38	0 83
4	Mumbai	0	0	29 29
5	Raigarh	0	18	6 24
6	Ratnagiri	0	67	0 67
		111	166	131 408

Statement-II*Status of implementation of AB-PMJAY (As on 06.02.2020)*

District	Beneficiaries Verified	Number of hospital admissions [#]	Amount of hospital admissions
Mumbai	1,22,597	10,250	₹ 23,77,79,980
Mumbai Suburban	59	21,535	₹ 62,76,60,770
Palghar	3,71,345	930	₹ 83,62,984
Raigad	1,83,585	6,948	₹ 14,15,84,839
Ratnagiri	1,12,318	3,624	₹ 7,74,67,011
Sindhudurg	73,678	1,107	₹ 2,33,79,840
Thane	1,59,367	16,803	₹ 47,84,33,354

The above information relates to beneficiaries supported under AB-PMJAY in alliance with state schemes

Statement-III***Entitlement Criteria under AB-PMJAY*****I. The different categories in rural area include:—**

Automatically included households (based on fulfilling any of the 5 parameters of inclusion):

- (a) Households without shelter.
- (b) Destitute, living on alms.
- (c) Manual scavenger families.
- (d) Primitive tribal groups.
- (e) legally released bonded labour = 15.95 lakh

Standard Deprivation Parameter	Households
Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof (D1)	2.38 crore
No adult member between age 16 to 59 (D2)	65.33 lakh
Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59(D3)	69.43 lakh
Disabled member and no able-bodied adult member(D4)	7.20 lakh
SC/ST households(D5)	3.87 crore
Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour (D7)	5.40 crore
Total deprived Households targeted for AB-PMJAY who belong to one of the six deprivation criteria amongst D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 and D7	8.03 crore

II. For urban areas, 11 defined occupational categories are entitled under the scheme. Targeted Urban Household categories proposed to be included in AB-PMJAY: 2.33 crore

Sl. No.	Worker Category	No. of Households
1.	Rag picker	23,825

1	2	3
2.	Beggar	47,371
3.	Domestic worker	6,85,352
4.	Street vendor/ Cobbler/hawker / Other service provider working on streets	8,64,659
5.	Construction worker/ Plumber/ Mason/ Labor/ Painter/ Welder/ Security guard/ Coolie and other head-load worker	1,02,35,435
6.	Sweeper/ Sanitation worker / Mali	6,06,446
7.	Home-based worker/ Artisan/ Handicrafts worker / Tailor	27,58,194
8.	Transport worker/ Driver/ Conductor/ Helper to drivers and conductors/ Cart puller/ Rickshaw puller	27,73,310
9.	Shop worker/ Assistant/ Peon in small establishment/ Helper/ Delivery assistant / Attendant/ Waiter	36,93,042
10.	Electrician/ Mechanic/ Assembler/ Repair worker	11,99,262
11.	Washer-man/ Chowkidar	4,60,433
Total Targeted Urban Households		2.33 crore

III. Total number of entitled beneficiary families:—

Sl. No.	Categories	Households (number in crore)
1.	(i) Rural (based on deprivation criteria)	8.03
	(ii) Rural (automatically included)	0.16
2.	Urban	2.33
3.	Such number of families that were enrolled in the erstwhile Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana but not in targeted SECC data	0.22
TOTAL		10.74

TB patients in Konkan region of Maharashtra

†1058. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TB patients in the districts under the Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the extent to which tuberculosis has been controlled through 'TB Harega, Desh Jeetega Campaign' in the districts under the Konkan region of Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of work done in the districts under Konkan region in Maharashtra, towards the eradication of TB by the year 2025 and the assistance being given to TB patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The year-wise number of TB patients in the Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years is as under:—

Districts/Year	2017	2018	2019
Thane	19957	23234	28657
Palghar		NA*	5508
Mumbai	54930	57380	61102
Ratnagiri	2040	2440	2337
Raigad	4623	4342	4639
Sindhudurga	975	974	864
TOTAL	82525	88370	103107

* Palghar District data included in Thane District.

(b) Key achievements under the TB Harega Desh Jeetega Campaign in the Konkan region of Maharashtra are as under:—

- (i) Advocacy and Communication:-All Districts have constituted District TB Forums involving all stakeholders, and meetings have been held.
- (ii) Community Involvement/ Engagement- Self Help Groups, Women's groups, are being engaged in the program to conduct Community and Social Mobilization activities, sensitization meetings for Panchayati Raj Institutions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

District Name	No. of Activities conducted in 2019
Thane	424
Palghar	460
Mumbai	4415
Ratnagiri	569
Raigad	540
Sindhudurga	334
TOTAL	6742

(iii) Better engagement of the private sector has led to an increase in notification from the private sector.

- The districts in Konkan region have seen a 13.6% increase in private sector TB notification from 37576 in 2017 to 42703 in 2019.
- 26 sessions of Continued Medical Education (CMEs) with private doctors have been conducted in 2019, in collaboration with the Indian Medical Association (IMA).
- 6 Patient Provider Support Agency (PPSA) have been established in 2 districts in the Konkan region (Thane and Palghar) for better private sector engagement.

(iv) Management of Latent TB Infection (LTBI):—

- In 2019, after ruling out active TB among children below 6 years of age who were contacts of infectious TB disease, Isoniazid Prophylaxis Therapy (IPT) was given to 111 (97%) children to prevent the emergence of tuberculosis disease.
- In 2019, after ruling out active TB disease among People Living with HIV AIDS (PLHIV), Isoniazid Prophylaxis Therapy (IPT) was given to 11,151 people to prevent the emergence of tuberculosis disease.

(c) Details of work done in the districts under Konkan region in Maharashtra towards ending TB by the year 2025 are as under:—

- (i) For diagnosis of TB, the number of Designated Microscopy Centers (DMC) has been increased from 360 in 2017 to 449 in 2019 in the Konkan region.
- (ii) For early diagnosis of drug resistant TB, the number of rapid molecular testing devices (Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Testing- CBNAAT) has been increased from 34 in 2017 to 56 in 2019.
- (iii) Intensified Active Case Finding (ACF) (3 Phases in a year) campaigns have been conducted to reach the vulnerable and hard to reach population. In the year 2018, nearly 37 lakh people were screened, out of which 647 additional cases were diagnosed and treated for tuberculosis. In 2019, 1.4 crore people were screened and nearly 4000 additional cases were diagnosed and treated for tuberculosis.
- (iv) Intensive Involvement of Private Sector through Indian Medical Association, Indian Academic of Paediatrics has been done, resulting in increased Private Sector TB Notification.
- (v) ₹ 500 per month incentive as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for nutritional support under Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) has been initiated from 1 April 2018 in all Districts of Konkan Division. Till date a Total of ₹ 21.19 crore have been paid to 1.25 lakh beneficiaries through DBT.

FSSAI's scientific panels

1059. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether members on FSSAI's Scientific Panels sit on industry bodies such as International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) and others, whose members are food industry bodies; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government plans to tackle the conflict of interest these members have, where on one hand they sit on bodies promoting food industry bodies interest and on the other hand sit on FSSAI which is responsible for consumer access to safe food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The members of the Scientific Committee and the Scientific Panels of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India

(FSSAI) have to undertake to act independently of any external influence by making a Declaration of Commitment and an Annual Declaration of Interests as per Schedule-III and Schedule-IV, respectively, as stipulated in Food Safety and Standards (Transaction of Business and Procedures for the Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels) Regulations, 2016, indicating either the absence of any direct or indirect interests which might be considered prejudicial to their independence.

Further, the members of the Scientific Committee, Scientific Panels at each meeting are required to make a Specific Declaration of Interests as per Schedule-V and submit declaration of Confidentiality as per Schedule II of Food Safety and Standards (Transaction of Business and Procedures for the Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels) Regulations, 2016 which might be considered prejudicial to their independence in relation to the items on the agenda.

(b) As per Regulation 21 of Food Safety and Standards (Transaction of Business and Procedures for the Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels) Regulations, 2016, a member of the Scientific Committee or Scientific Panel may be removed or replaced by the Food Authority on a proposal submitted by the Chief Executive Officer for actions in conflict with the Food Authority's interests or terms and conditions.

Establishing medical college at Singrauli, M.P.

†1060. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided for establishing a new medical college in Singrauli district, M.P.;

(b) whether it is a fact that Singrauli was not included in the final list;

(c) whether there have been any kind of administrative difficulties in opening of new medical college in Singrauli district, if so, the details of the said difficulties faced; and

(d) whether any medical college will not be opened in Singrauli district, if so, the reasons therefor and if the medical college is to be opened then the details of the timelimit fixed for it?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. The Phase-III of the Scheme has been approved by the Cabinet on 28.8.2019 to establish 75 new medical colleges. The State/UT Governments have been requested to send their proposals under this Scheme along with Detailed Project Report (DPR) as per Scheme guidelines for consideration by the Ministry. Approvals are granted on merit. The DPR for Singrauli has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Setting up of dialysis centres in Andhra Pradesh

1061. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up more dialysis centres in the State of Andhra Pradesh considering the fact that dialysis patients are finding it extremely difficult to lead a life as they have to go day-in-and-day-out for dialysis which is crippling their income;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility of setting up of dialysis centres in public health facilities is that of respective State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States /UTs to strengthen their health care systems including support for dialysis services in District Hospitals/public health facilities based on the proposals received from the States in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Based on proposals of Government of Andhra Pradesh, support is being provided for implementation of Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) in all the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh. New Proposals for establishment of two additional haemo dialysis centers at Jaggayapetta and Puiivendul and a proposal for peritoneal dialysis services for 200 patients at 3 new centres, have been submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in the PIP for FY 2020-21 under NHM.

Growth rate of country's population

†1062. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the population of India is expected to exceed the population of China in the next five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of growth rate of population in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has initiated any plan and new solutions to curb the growth rate of population in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the impact of various awareness programmes on the objective of controlling the population and whether any study has been conducted in this regard and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The population of India is expected to exceed that of China around 2027 as per World Population Prospects 2019 Report.

As per Census 2011, the country's Decadal Growth Rate was 17.7%;

State-wise Decadal Growth Rate is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The details of Schemes under the National Family Planning Programme are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The Government conducts periodic surveys *viz.* the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and the Sample Registration System (SRS) to study the impact of various awareness programmes being conducted. The key findings of the surveys are as follows:—

- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.2 in 2017 (SRS).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The Wanted Fertility Rate has declined from 1.9 in NFHS III to 1.8 in NFHS IV.
- The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) has declined from 23.8 to 20.2 from 2005 to 2017 (SRS).
- The Teenage Birth Rate has halved from 16% (NFHS III) to 8% (NFHS IV).
- 99.5 percent currently married men and women have knowledge about any modern method of contraception (NFHS IV).

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Decadal growth rate*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Decadal growth rate (2001-2011)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	11.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.0
4.	Assam	17.1
5.	Bihar	25.4
6.	Chandigarh	17.2
7.	Chhattisgarh	22.6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.9
9.	Daman and Diu	53.8
10.	Goa	8.2
11.	Gujarat	19.3
12.	Haryana	19.9
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12.9
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.6
15.	Jharkhand	22.4
16.	Karnataka	15.6

1	2	3
17.	Kerala	4.9
18.	Lakshadweep	6.3
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3
20.	Maharashtra	16.0
21.	Manipur	24.5
22.	Meghalaya	27.9
23.	Mizoram	23.5
24.	Nagaland	-0.6
25.	NCT of Delhi	21.2
26.	Odisha	14.0
27.	Puducherry	28.1
28.	Punjab	13.9
29.	Rajasthan	21.3
30.	Sikkim	12.9
31.	Tamil Nadu	15.6
32.	Tripura	14.8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20.2
34.	Uttarakhand	18.8
35.	West Bengal	13.8
	INDIA	17.7

*Figure for undivided Andhra Pradesh

Source: RGI

Statement-II

Details of Schemes to reduce population growth

1. Mission Parivar Vikas - The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas on 10 November 2016 for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts with TOTAL Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above in seven high focus states. These districts are from the states of Uttar

Pradesh (57), Bihar (37), Rajasthan (14), Madhya Pradesh (25), Chhattisgarh (2), Jharkhand (9) and Assam (2) that itself constitutes 44% of the country's population.

2. New Contraceptive Choices - New contraceptives *viz.* Injectable contraceptive (Antara program) and Centchroman (Chhaya) have been added to the existing basket of choices in 2015-16.
3. A new method of IUCD insertion immediately after delivery *i.e.* post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD) has been introduced in 2010. PPIUCD incentive scheme has been operational w.e.f. 01.01.2014.
4. Dedicated RMNCH+A counselors have been appointed in facilities since 2013.
5. Clinical Outreach Teams (COT) Scheme - The scheme has been launched in 146 Mission Parivar Vikas districts w.e.f. December 2017 for providing family planning services through mobile teams from accredited organizations in far-flung, underserved and geographically difficult areas.
6. Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries launched in August 2011.
7. Scheme for ASHAs to Ensure spacing in births launched on 16th May 2012 - The scheme is being implemented in 18 states of the country (8 EAG, 8 North East, Gujarat and Haryana). Additionally the spacing component has been approved in West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Daman Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
8. Scheme for provision of Pregnancy Testing Kits in the drug kits of ASHAs for use in communities. The Scheme was introduced in 2013.
9. Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - Under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations. The package was enhanced in November 2014 for 11 high focus high TFR states (8 EAG, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana), and further increased in November 2016 under Mission Parivar Vikas.
10. Observation of World Population Day and fortnight from July 11-July 24 to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country.
11. Observation of Vasectomy Fortnight from November 21-December 4 in an effort to enhance male participation and revitalize the NSV programme, whereby male sterilization services would be provided to clients at health facilities.

12. Improved Demand generation activities through a holistic media campaign including mass media, mid media and inter personal communication.
13. Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging - The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has been improved and redesigned since 2015 in order to increase the demand for these commodities.
14. Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all states and districts.
15. National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of death, complication and failure following sterilization. The scheme was introduced in 2005 and implemented through an insurance company. It was revised in 2013 and is now being operated by the State governments directly with NHM funding.
16. Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS):— A dedicated software launched in 2017, to ensure smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities across all the levels of health facilities.

Measures to improve rural healthcare

1063. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to improve rural healthcare as rural people opt for Government healthcare facilities because of monetary and transport issues;
- (b) whether only 11 per cent subcentres, 13 per cent Primary Health Centres and 16 per cent Community Health Centres in rural India meet Indian Public Health Standards; and
- (c) steps taken to educate rural population on basic issues like sanitation, health, nutrition, hygiene, healthcare policies, proper waste disposal, importance of medical services, their rights, financial support options?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) "Public Health and Hospital" being a State subject, the primary responsibility of improving the health facilities across the country including rural areas lies with the State Governments.

To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/ UT governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities. Currently, NRHM is a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM).

NHM support is provided to States/ UTs for setting up of new facilities as per norms and upgradation of existing facilities for bridging the infrastructure gaps and to fill up the vacancies of Human Resource on contractual basis based on the requirement posed by them.

NHM support is also provided for provision of a host of free services related to maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc.

Other major initiatives supported under NHM include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) (under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) (which provides newborn and child health screening and early interventions services free of cost for birth defects, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays to improve the quality of survival), implementation of Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework in all public health facilities including in rural areas.

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and Telemedicine are also being implemented with NHM support to improve healthcare access particularly in rural areas.

As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for transformation of Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres into 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres across the country by December, 2022 for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

(b) As per the latest Rural Health Survey (RHS) 2019, the number of facilities functioning as per Indian Public Health Standards norms is as follows:—

Facility Level	Total	Facilities Functioning as per IPHS Norms	Percentage IPHS compliant of Total
Sub Health Centres	149590	5076	3.39%
Primary Health Centres	16613	1372	8.26%
Community health centres	5335	1165	21.84%

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM) support is also provided to States/ UTs for Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS)/Patient Welfare Committees (PWC), Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and ASHAs.

ASHAs are trained to work as an interface between the community and the public health system. ASHAs have not only played a critical role in progress on maternal and child health targets, but have also become the key support at community level in rollout of a variety of public health interventions in the area of communicable diseases also.

RKS/PWC are envisaged to act as a forum to improve the functioning and service provision in public health facilities, increase participation and enhance accountability for provision of better facilities to the patients in the public health facilities at the level of Primary Health Centres and above.

VHSNC are envisaged to take leadership in providing a platform for improving health awareness and access of community for health services, address specific local needs and serve as a mechanism for community based planning and monitoring.

Budgetary allocation for NMHP

1064. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the data of budget allocated for National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) for the past five years, year-wise;

(b) the data of amount utilised under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) during this period; and

- (c) the data of number of beneficiaries of the programme during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated and utilized under National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the last five years are given in Statement (See below). It includes the following activities:

- (i) District Mental Health Programme (DMHP)
- (ii) Manpower Development Schemes ('A' and 'B')

(e) The data regarding number of beneficiaries of NMHP is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and utilized under NMHP

National Mental Health Programme (NMHP):

- (a) Secondary Level Activity - District Mental Health Programme (DMHP)
- (b) Tertiary Level Activity - Manpower Development Schemes ('A' and 'B')

(₹ in crore)

Programme (NMHP)		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Secondary Level (DMHP)	Fund Allocated	DMHP is being implemented as a part of Non-Communicable Diseases Flexi-pool under the National Health Mission comprising several Programmes. Fund allocation is done as a whole for all the Programmes.				
	Fund Utilized	08.50	22.30	39.99	30.02	47.56
Tertiary Level (Manpower Development)	Fund Allocated	0	35	35	45	50
	Fund Utilized	0	35	30.93	44.34	02.02
TOTAL	Fund Utilized	08.50	57.30	70.92	74.36	49.58

Pan-India assessment of Government hospitals

1065. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantitative and qualitative threshold observed by Government to initiate investigation into Government hospitals in cases of unusually high number of recorded deaths;
- (b) the list of Government hospitals that have recorded the highest number of child deaths per month during the past five years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of action initiated against them;
- (d) whether the tragic incident of children's deaths from JK Lon Hospital has prompted Government to initiate pan India assessment of Government hospitals; and
- (e) if so, findings thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Public health and hospitals is a state subject and there is no such defined threshold for initiating investigations, in cases of unusually high number of recorded deaths into state government hospitals.

The list of government hospitals that have recorded the highest number of child deaths per month during the past five years, State-wise is not maintained centrally, however as per Sample Registration System 2017 report. Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 37 per 1,000 live births. State-wise details of U5MR for last 5 years is given in Statement (*See* below).

Public Health and Hospitals being State subject, no such Pan-India assessment of State government hospitals has been initiated. However, when such reports come to the notice of Government of India, State governments are requested to get it enquired and share factual report. If required, Central teams are also constituted to do gap analysis for providing required technical and financial support under National Health Mission.

Statement*State-wise trend of Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)*

States	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
India	49	45	43	39	37
Andhra Pradesh	41	40	39	37	35
Assam	73	66	62	52	48
Bihar	54	53	48	43	41
Chhattisgarh	53	49	48	49	47
Delhi	26	21	20	22	21
Gujarat	45	41	39	33	33
Haryana	45	40	43	37	35
Himachal Pradesh	41	36	33	27	25
Jammu and Kashmir	40	35	28	26	24
Jharkhand	48	44	39	33	34'
Karnataka	35	31	31	29	28
Kerala	12	13	13	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	69	65	62	55	55
Maharashtra	26	23	24	21	21
Odisha	66	60	56	50	47
Punjab	31	27	27	24	24
Rajasthan	57	51	50	45	43
Tamil Nadu	23	21	20	19	19
Telangana		37	34	34	32
Uttar Pradesh	64	57	51	47	46
Uttarakhand		36	38	41	35
West Bengal	35	30	30	27	26

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India

Implementation of E-cigarettes Act, 2019

1066. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any step has been taken to implement the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Act, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Act, 2019 was notified on 5th December, 2019 with continued effect from 18th September, 2019, the date of promulgation of the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019.

This Ministry has requested the Chief Secretaries, Health Secretaries and Director General of Police of all States/UTs to take necessary steps for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Earlier, immediately after the promulgation of the Ordinance, all the States/UT Governments; Director General of Police of all States/UTs and Stakeholder Central Government Ministries/Departments were requested to take necessary steps for implementation of the provisions of the Ordinance. Implementing agencies were also sensitized through a Video Conference for ensuring the implementation of the above said Ordinance. Further, a stakeholder Meeting was organized with Central Government Ministries/Departments for implementation of the provisions of the Ordinance.

**Consultations before enactment of National Medical
Commission Bill**

1067. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consultation was held outside Government, *inter alia*, with doctors and medical practitioners, before enactment of the National Medical Commission Bill, 2019; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The National Medical Commission (NMC) Bill was framed by a four member Committee headed by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. The Committee sought views and suggestions of various experts including eminent doctors and medical practitioner; former Secretaries to the Government of India, Department of Health and Family Welfare; public health experts; President/Vice-President, Medical Council of India (MCI) and other Members of the MCI; representatives of the State Governments; and lawyers. The draft NMC Bill was also placed on NITI Aayog official website to seek views/opinion of general public and experts. Also, a written request to experts was made to give their views on the draft Bill. Around 14500 mails, were received from public, experts (including those who were invited by the Committee), private medical Universities, advocacy groups, MCI, States and association of the doctors. The same was considered while framing the draft Bill.

The NMC Bill, 2017 was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee (DRPSC) for examination and comments. The DRPSC invited all the experts and stakeholders for examination of the Bill. The Committee presented its 109th Report on the Bill.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Government amended the Bill. The Bill was debated and passed by the Parliament and received assent of the President on 8th August, 2019.

Defects in Malaria Surveillance System

1068. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the WHO Report which indicates that only 8 per cent of Total malaria cases prevalent at any given point of time in the country are detected;

- (b) if so, the major defects in India's surveillance system in terms of detecting malaria in the country;
- (c) the manner in which Government proposes to streamline existing malaria surveillance and prevention's systems to reduce malaria in the country; and
- (d) the details of time-bound plan to increase detection rate of malaria in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Government is aware of the WHO World Malaria Report(WMR). The World Malaria Report estimates are based on mathematical projection and these are not based on real numbers.

However, World Malaria Report (WMR) of 2018 and 2019 have recognized the remarkable work of India in reducing malaria cases. WMR 2018 reported that India was the only country amongst 11 high-burden countries of the World to report a significant drop in the estimated malaria cases by 3 million fewer cases, a decrease of 24% in 2017 compared to 2016. WMR, 2019 has reported a further decrease of 28% malaria cases in 2018 compared to 2017.

(b) India has a robust surveillance system and covers high level of access to case detection and reporting through the States. However, for ascertaining inclusion of 100% malaria cases in the country reports, States/UTs have been advised to make malaria as a notifiable disease and ensure reporting by all health sectors whether public or private.

(c) and (d) To streamline existing malaria surveillance and prevention systems, the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) India has set the target of malaria elimination by 2030
- (ii) All the states have been advised to make malaria a "notifiable disease". Malaria has been made notifiable in 25 states and the remaining states are in the process of making it notifiable.
- (iii) In order to ensure early diagnosis and prompt and complete treatment, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) at the village level have been trained in diagnosis, treatment and reporting of malaria cases.

- (iv) The increase in cases, if any are captured and reported through the Integrated Disease Surveillance Portal (IDSP) network for immediate response to prevent further transmission.
- (v) To prevent people from malaria, the entire at risk population living in areas reporting API>1 (Annual Parasite Incidence of more than one case per thousand population) have been provided with Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs).
- (vi) In order to meet the national target of malaria elimination by 2030, the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) has been launched by Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Govt, of India in February, 2016. The document lays out the vision, mission, broad principles and practices to achieve the target of malaria elimination by 2030.
- (vii) The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the period 2017-22 has also been launched in July 2017 for guidance on district-based planning, implementation and monitoring, which includes surveillance of malaria as a core strategy.

Following the launch of NFME & NSP, India has recorded a significant decline in malaria cases and deaths, recognized by WMR 2018 and 2019 also.

Healthcare schemes

1069. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal under the active consideration of Government for healthcare schemes in the country;
 - (b) if so, whether the schemes have already been introduced;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when it is expected to be introduced;
- and
- (d) the details of weaker sections particularly the minority communities, which would be benefitted under this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No new proposal are under the active consideration. Upgradation of existing schemes/infrastructure is an ongoing process.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Medical facilities provided under Ayushman Bharat Yojana

†1070. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of medical facilities provided within the maximum limit of treatment under Ayushman Bharat Yojana;
- (b) whether there is a provision of medical tests and medicines therein; and
- (c) whether it is being implemented properly and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Services at Ayushman Bharat-Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) are free and universal to all individuals residing in the service area. AB-HWCs would provide service delivery of a package of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services delivered close to communities to overcome the challenge of dual burden of disease. The expanded range of services would include services related to Non-Communicable diseases (NCDs), Mental health, ENT, Ophthalmology, Oral health, Geriatric and palliative health care and Trauma care, in addition to the existing services of RCH and communicable diseases. Further Free Diagnostics and Drugs Services have been expanded to make more medicines/ diagnostics available at these AB-HWCs.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health cover up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per annum for secondary and tertiary hospitalization care through a set of 1393 defined packages, including one (1) unspecified surgical package, across 24 specialties. The details of specialties covered under AB-PMJAY are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Health cover under AB-PMJAY includes all the expenses incurred for hospitalization of beneficiaries and it includes the following components:—

- Medical examination, treatment, and consultation
- Pre-hospitalization
- Medicine and medical consumables

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Non-intensive and intensive care services
- Diagnostic and laboratory investigations
- Medical implant services (where necessary)
- Accommodation benefits
- Food services
- Complications arising during treatment
- Post-hospitalization follow-up care up to 15 days

(c) Yes.

As on 06.02.2020, over 81.25 lakh cases of hospital admission amounting to ₹ 11,355.63 crore have been registered across 32 States/UTs under AB-PMJAY.

Statement

Details of specialties covered under AB-PMJAY

Sl. No.	Specialty	Number of packages
1.	Burns Management	12
2.	Cardiology	39
3.	Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	92
4.	Emergency Room Packages (Care requiring less than 12 hours stay)	4
5.	General Medicine	72
6.	General Surgery	253
7.	Interventional Neuroradiology	15
8.	Medical Oncology	52
9.	Mental Disorders Packages	17
10.	Neo-natal care Packages	10
11.	Neurosurgery	83
12.	Obstetrics and Gynaecology	79

Sl. No.	Specialty	Number of packages
13.	Ophthalmology	42
14.	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	9
15.	Orthopaedics	101
16.	Otorhinolaryngology	94
17.	Paediatric Medical management	102
18.	Paediatric surgery	34
19.	Plastic & reconstructive Surgery	9
20.	Polytrauma	12
21.	Radiation Oncology	14
22.	Surgical Oncology	48
23.	Urology	161
24.	Paediatric Cancer	38
25.	Unspecified Surgical Package	1
TOTAL		1,393

Task force to aid flourosis affected people

1071. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to appoint any task force to help the flourosis affected people in Nalgonda District, Telangana, which is a long-pending demand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/spent for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. However, in order to tackle the problem of Fluorosis, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM) was initiated as a new health initiative in the 11th Five year Plan (2008-09). At present, 157

districts of 19 States including Nalgonda district of Telagana are covered under the NPPCF programme.

Under the NPPCF programme, the following steps are taken by the Government of India:—

- (i) Comprehensive management of Fluorosis cases in the affected areas by concerned district authorities;
- (ii) Capacity building for prevention, diagnosis and management of Fluorosis cases;
- (iii) Health Education and Publicity to create awareness about fluorosis and its management.

Setting up of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy dispensaries at Nodia, U.P.

†1072. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to set up Ayurveda and Homoeopathy dispensaries in Nodia, U.P.;
- (b) if so, the current status of the progress in this regard and by when the said dispensaries are likely to be functional; and
- (c) whether Government would consider to set both of these dispensaries in the same premises along with the Allopathy dispensary situated in Sector 82 of Noida, U.P., so that beneficiaries can get all the medical facilities at one place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) One Homeopathy and one Ayurvedic Centre in Noida, Uttar Pradesh has been approved by the Government.

(b) Process has been initiated for setting up of the said Centres. Presently, recruitment of Medical Officers is underway. Medical Officers are recruited through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) by the Ministry of AYUSH and advertisement for recruitment of Ayurvedic Doctors has already been published by UPSC on 25.01.2020. The said Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy Centres will become operational once the recruitment of Staff is completed and suitable accommodation is available.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) It would not be possible to open both these dispensaries in the same premises of Allopathic dispensary at Sector 82, Noida since adequate accommodation is not available.

Cases of dengue/malaria in Delhi

1073. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of dengue/ malaria in Delhi which have come to the notice of Government during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) whether the numbers are on the rise; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of malaria and dengue cases reported in Delhi during the last six months of 2019 are given below:—

Month	Malaria Cases	Dengue Cases
July	54	18
August	56	52
September	214	190
October	249	787
November	68	717
December	28	250

(b) Malaria: Yes

The numbers are on the increase during July to December, 2019 as compared to the period July- December, 2018. The comparative malaria cases in Delhi during the last six month (2018 & 2019) are given below:—

Month	2018 cases	2019 cases
July	63	54

Month	2018 cases	2019 cases
August	37	56
September	162	214
October	130	249
November	33	68
December	2	28
TOTAL	427	669

Dengue: No

The dengue cases are on decrease during July to November, 2019 as compared to July-November, 2018. The comparative Dengue cases in Delhi during the last six month (2018 & 2019) are given below:

Month	2018 cases	2019 cases
July	19	18
August	58	52
September	374	190
October	1114	787
November	1062	717
December	141	,250

(c) Malaria:

The steps taken by Government to prevent malaria are as under:—

- Govt. of India has set the target of malaria elimination in the Country by 2030 as per the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (2016-2030) and National Strategic Plan (2017-22)
- Central support to procure Rapid Diagnostic Test kits (RDT kits), malaria drugs, LLINs and insecticides.

- Training workshop and review meeting was held from 2-5 September, 2019, wherein Delhi State along with other low endemic states were sensitized on all malaria elimination activities.
- Another review meeting was held exclusively with Delhi state on malaria for guidance to state on activities to be carried out during 2020 to reduce malaria cases in Delhi.
- Regular monitoring is being done based on the reports received from the state and feedback is provided to the state accordingly.
- Advisory is issued to the states before the monsoon season to upscale activities and make all the necessary preparations to reduce the occurrence of malaria cases.
- Technical support and guidance is provided to the states as and when required.
- Observance of World Malaria Day in April, and Anti-malaria month in June every year, for generating community awareness about prevention and control of malaria.

Dengue:

The steps taken by Government to prevent Dengue are as under:—

- GoI provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management & effective community participation to the States for implementation.
- Issued advisories and conducts regular reviews at higher level.
- Regular monitoring through reports submitted by the States/UTs.
- Field visits to monitor the situation and to provide technical assistance to the States/UTs.
- Free diagnostic facilities provided through 680 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 16 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country including 35 SSHs and 2 ARLs in Delhi.
- Dengue IgM test kits (1 Kit= 96 tests) supplied to these identified Hospitals through NIV, Pune. During 2019, 568 dengue kits (1 Kit= 96 tests) supplied to Delhi.

- Central support for larvicides, fogging machines, LLINs etc.
- Conduct of trainings for capacity Building of doctors on case management.
- Information Education Communication(IEC)/ Behaviour Change Communication(BCC) activities to disseminate knowledge for prevention and control.
- Mega Awareness Campaign for community sensitization under the leadership of Hon'ble HFM was carried out by 286 teams in Delhi jointly by Gol and Municipalities on 17th to 19th July, 2019. As a follow up of Mega Awareness Campaign, activities carried out in Delhi NCR during August and September, 2019.
- Observance of 'National Dengue Day' across the country including Delhi emphasizing on initiation of pre-monsoon preventive activities on 16th May.
- Sensitization of different Ministries/Departments for effective inter-sectoral convergence.

UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report 2019

1074. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report 2019, India has the highest burden of deaths among children under the five years of age per year;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that more than 8 lakh children below five years died in 2018;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) Government's reaction to this argument of UNICEF that poverty, urbanisation and climate change are the result of the above; and
- (e) the remedial measure Government proposes to take to stop deaths of children below five?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per UNICEF's State of

the World's Children Report 2019, the Under 5 Mortality Rate in India is 37 per 1,000 live births against Global average of 39 per 1,000 live births in 2018, which translates to more than 8 lakhs under 5 deaths in India.

As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2010-13 report of Registrar General of India, major causes of child mortality in India are: Prematurity and low birth weight (29.8%), Pneumonia (17.1%), Diarrheal diseases (8.6%), Other non-communicable diseases (8.3%), Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%), Injuries (4.6%), Congenital anomalies (4.4%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.4%), Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (3.6%), Fever of unknown origin (2.5%), All Other Remaining Causes (8.4%).

(d) As per the UNICEF 2019 report. Globalization, urbanization, inequities, humanitarian crises and climate shocks are driving unprecedented negative changes in the nutrition situation of children around the world.

Government of India has launched POSHAN (Prime Minister Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment) Abhiyaan, to address malnutrition challenges in India by engaging all the important stakeholders in a convergent approach. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan is to prevent and reduce stunting, underweight and low birth weight by 2% per annum and the reduction of anemia by 3% per annum.

The Government of India has also launched several schemes under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) to tackle malnutrition in the country including Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years. The Anganwadi Services scheme provides a package of six services i.e. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre School Non-formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health checkups and referral services.

(e) In order to address child mortality and morbidity, the Government of India is supporting all States/UTs under National Health Mission in implementation of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy, which has following interventions:—

1. Strengthening essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.

2. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home-Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices and to identify sick new-born and young children.
3. Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
4. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Measles, Rubella, Pneumonia and Meningitis caused by Haemophilus Influenzae B. The Rotavirus vaccination has also been rolled out in the country for prevention of Rota-viral diarrhoea. Mission Indradhanush is targeted to immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated *i.e.* those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) 2.0 is rolled-out as per road-map for achieving 90% full immunization coverage across the country.
5. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
6. Defeat Diarrhoea (D2) initiative has been launched for promoting ORS and Zinc use and eliminating the diarrhoeal deaths by 2025.
7. Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS) initiative for reduction of Childhood morbidity and mortality due to Pneumonia.
8. Anaemia Mukh Bharat (AMB) strategy as a part of Poshan Abhiyan aims to strengthen the existing mechanisms and foster newer strategies to tackle anaemia, which include testing and treatment of anaemia in school going adolescents and pregnant women, addressing non nutritional causes of anaemia and a comprehensive communication strategy. National Deworming Day (NDD) is implemented biannually every year for deworming of children (one to nineteen year of age).

9. All the children from 0 to 18 years of age are screened for 30 health conditions classified (into 4Ds - Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects and Developmental delay under "Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram" (RBSK) to improve the quality of survival and to reduce out of pocket expenditure of families. District early intervention centre (DEIC) at district health facility level are established for confirmation and management of the 4D's.
10. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and awareness on maternal and child Health and nutrition education through mass and social media to improve healthy practices and to generate demand for service uptake.
11. Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done through RCH portal to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and immunization as per schedule.
12. Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants up to one year of age. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is another maternity benefit programme under which cash incentive is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothe`

National health policy with emphasis on EWSs

1075. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government contemplates to formulate a national policy on health with special focus on providing quality healthcare to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government also proposes to make it mandatory for specialist doctors to serve in rural areas for a specified period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government has

formulated the National Health Policy, 2017, which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

One of the key principles of the policy is to reduce inequity which would mean affirmative action to reach the poorest. It would mean minimizing disparity on account of gender, poverty, caste, disability, other forms of social exclusion and geographical barriers.

The policy also recognizes the special health needs of tribal and socially vulnerable population groups and recommends situation specific measures in provisioning and delivery of services.

To encourage doctors working in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas, Medical Council of India with the approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:-

- (i) 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses shall be reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult and/or rural areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of upto 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote and/or difficult or rural areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Studies on impact of branded salt consumption

1076. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any recent researches have revealed that continuous usage of salt sold by premium brands can have an adverse impact on human health and using regular iodised salt are more at risk of high blood pressure, leading to various kinds of lifethreatening diseases;

- (b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether Government is seriously considering to have detailed investigation and impact on human consumption of premium brands salt; and
- (d) if so, by when it will be investigated and issue new guidelines accordingly to the premium brands salt producers while assuring best suitable salt consumption to its consumers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) No such research has been undertaken by research bodies like Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST). However, elevated sodium intake is associated with diseases such as hypertension, cardiovascular diseases and stroke. The World Health Organisation also recommends a reduction in sodium intake to reduce blood pressure.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) as regulatory body, prescribes the permissible limit of substances in common salt and iodized salt.

Private hospitals leaving CGHS panel

1077. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many private hospitals have left CGHS panel because of pending dues; and
- (b) if so, how much dues Government currently owe to the private hospitals for CGHS patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No private hospital has left CGHS panel because of pending dues. Hospital Bills of private hospitals empaneled under CGHS pertaining to the services provided to CGHS Pensioner beneficiaries, etc., amounting to ₹844 crore are pending for payment as on 03.02.2020.

Guidelines for sale and distribution of drugs via e-pharmacies

1078. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalised the guidelines for sale and distribution of drugs through e-pharmacies;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) the fresh efforts made by Government to effectively regulate the online pharmacies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) In order to regulate the online sale of drugs comprehensively, the Government has published draft rules vide G.S.R. 817 (E) dated 28th August 2018 for inviting comments from public/stakeholders for amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for incorporating provisions relating to regulation of sale and distribution of drugs through e-pharmacy.

The draft rules contain provisions for registration of e-pharmacy, periodic inspection of e-pharmacy, procedure for distribution or sale of drugs through e-pharmacy, prohibition of advertisement of drugs through e-pharmacy, complaint redressal mechanism, monitoring of e-pharmacy, etc.

Improvement in sex ratio

1079. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to Central Bureau of Health Intelligence's National Health Profile, India has registered an improved sex ratio and a decline in birth and death rates with non communicable diseases dominating over communicable diseases in the Total disease burden of the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that both birth and death rates in India have consistently decreased over the years;
- (c) whether there still exists a wide gap in both birth and death rates among States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Central Bureau of Health

Intelligence compiles a National Health Profile based on the information received from various Ministries/Departments. The information regarding birth, death, sex rates etc. are based on the data given by the O/o Registrar General of India. As per Census conducted by Registrar General of India, the trend in sex ratio has improved to 943 in 2011 from 926 in 1991.

As per the National Health Profile, India has declining birth rate (from 20.8 in 2015 to 20.2 in 2017) and death rate (from 6.5 in 2015 to 6.3 in 2017) over the last three years, based on the latest SRS Bulletin published by Registrar General of India. Reports are available at www.cbhidghs.nic.in.

The disease burden is based on ICMR India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative study report "India: Health of the Nation's States" published in November 2017, the estimated proportion of all deaths due to NCDs is 61.8% in 2016 which was 37.9% in 1990. Among the different age groups, the proportion of deaths due to NCDs in 40-69 years is 732%. Reports are available at [http://www.healthdata.org/policy-report/india-health-nation%E2%8\(\)%99s-states](http://www.healthdata.org/policy-report/india-health-nation%E2%8()%99s-states).

(b) Yes, as per the National Health Profile, both birth rate (from 20.8 in 2015 to 20.2 in 2017) & death rate (from 6.5 in 2015 to 6.3 in 2017) have consistently decreased over the years, based on the latest SRS Bulletin published by Registrar General of India. Reports are available at www.cbhidghs.nic.in.

(c) and (d) Yes, as per information published in NHP based on Data from SRS Bulletin published by Registrar General of India there exists gap in both birth and death rates among States/UTs. In 2017, birth rate in Andaman and Nicobar Island was 11.4; in Goa 12.5 whereas it was 26.4 in Bihar and 25.9 in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly in 2017 death rate in Delhi was 3.7; in Mizoram 4 whereas it was 7.5 in Chhattisgarh and 7.3 in Puducherry. Reports are available at www.cbhidghs.nic.in.

Measures to control spread of Corona virus

1080. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Coronavirus is spreading in the neighbouring countries bordering with China;

(b) if so, the action taken to control and quarantine the Coronavirus from spreading in India; and

(c) whether there is any Indian affected with such virus, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. Government has taken note of the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus in China and has taken measures to monitor the situation in India. As of now, three confirmed cases of novel Coronavirus disease have been reported from Kerala. All the cases are clinically stable.

Screening of passengers has been initiated at all 21 airports. Universal screening has been made mandatory for all flights from China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand. Instructions have been issued to park these flights at earmarked aero-bridges to facilitate screening. Screening has also been initiated at all major sea ports and minor ports wherein crew and passengers from China are expected. Besides this, screening has been initiated in border crossings.

First Travel advisory was issued on 17th January 2020 and as situation is evolving, the travel advisories are accordingly getting revised. Extant advisories provide that:—

- (i) Existing visas (including eVisa already issued) are no longer valid for any foreign national travelling from China to India.
- (ii) People having compelling reasons to visit India may contact Indian Embassy in Beijing or Indian Consulates in Shanghai or Guangzhou.
- (iii) People have already been advised to refrain from travel to China through an earlier advisory. People traveling to China henceforth will be quarantined on return.

The Government has conducted training for the officers of ports, airports and border crossing points and has sensitized them on management of higher risk pathogens such as Ebola and Coronavirus. Thermal scanners and hand held thermal detectors have been placed at 21 airports. Additional doctors, nurses and paramedic staff have

been deployed at the airports for smooth, effective and convenient screening of passengers.

Guidelines on clinical management, infection prevention control, surveillance and sampling etc. have been disseminated to the States and also made available on the website of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. An information pamphlet providing relevant information is also provided to the passengers. In-flight announcements are being made and self-declaration forms are being filled up by all passengers. Signages have been displayed at prominent locations at airports and ports. The risk is communicated through media including social media.

A Group of Ministers consisting of Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Civil Aviation, Minister of State of Home Affairs, Minister of State of Health and Family welfare, Minister of State of Shipping under the chairmanship of Union Health Minister has been constituted and the first meeting held on 03.02.2020. Cabinet Secretary has taken multiple meetings with all related Ministries such as Health, Defense, MEA, Civil Aviation, Home, Textiles, Pharma, Commerce and other officials including with State Chief Secretaries. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is constantly reviewing the evolving scenario. Video Conferences has been held with Chief Secretaries and also with Secretaries, Health of the States almost every alternate day.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) has been geared up to track and follow up passengers coming from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore. National Institute of Virology, Pune is the nodal Laboratory for testing high risk pathogens. 14 other laboratories are also testing samples. Sufficient stock of Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) is maintained. A 24x7 Control Room has been activated. Government is monitoring the situation closely.

Effect of Coronavirus outbreak and precautions taken

1081. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in China, and in some regions, SARS-like Coronavirus outbreak took place;

(b) if so, how many Indian nationals who are working in China and Indian tourists were affected;

(c) whether proper treatment and medicines are made available to the Indians affected by this virus, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether proper screening and quarantisation is being done at Indian airports to isolate the affected persons coming from other countries to prevent its outbreak;

(e) whether WHO has issued guidelines to combat the virus; and

(f) if so, whether adequate measures are being taken in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. Government has taken note of the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus in China and has taken measures to monitor the situation in India.

In view of the fact that large number of cases were recorded in Wuhan City of Hubei province in China, Government of India initiated steps to evacuate students and professionals working in Hubei province. Accordingly, 645 persons were evacuated and have been kept in two Quarantine Centres, [(243 kept at Manesar (DG, AFMS) and 402 Chawla Camp (ITBP)]. The samples collected from all evacuees have tested negative. All evacuees are being monitored and are clinically stable.

As of now, three confirmed cases of novel Coronavirus disease have been reported from Kerala. All these cases have been hospitalized, receiving treatment and are also reported to be clinically stable.

(d) Screening of passengers has been initiated at all 21 airports. Universal screening has been made mandatory for all flights from China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand. Instructions have been issued to park these flights at earmarked aero-bridges to facilitate screening.

The Government has conducted training for the officers of ports, airports and border crossing points and has sensitized them on management of higher risk pathogens such as Ebola and Coronavirus. Thermal scanners and hand held thermal detectors have been placed at 21 airports. Additional doctors, nurses and paramedic staff have

been deployed at the airports for smooth, effective and convenient screening of passengers.

(e) and (f) World Health Organisation (WHO) has issued various guidelines pertaining to nCoV outbreak. All guidelines are available on the website of WHO.

Ministry has issued guidelines to support states on Surveillance and contact tracing, Surveillance at Points of Entry, Laboratory samples collection, packaging and transport, Clinical management protocol and Infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities.

Screening of passengers has been initiated in 21 airports, all major and minor seaports and borders crossing and integrated check posts. In-flight announcements are being made and self-declaration forms are being filled up by all passengers. Signages have been displayed at prominent locations at airports and ports.

Gram Sabhas have been conducted in villages adjoining the borders to create awareness amongst people about the disease and precautions to be taken in collaboration with Panchayati Raj Ministry.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) has been geared up to track and follow up passengers coming from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore. National Institute of Virology, Pune is the nodal Laboratory for testing high risk pathogens. 14 other laboratories are also testing samples. Sufficient stock of Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) is maintained.

Risk communication material has been prepared and is widely disseminated even in regional languages through states. Required awareness in community is ensured through technical briefings by experts in radio and Television. Daily Press briefing is being held by Ministry of Health and information is being shared through social media. A 24x7 Control Room is operational (011-23978046).

A Group of Ministers consisting of Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Civil Aviation, Minister of State of Home Affairs, Minister of State of Health and Family welfare, Minister of State of Shipping under the chairmanship of Union Health Minister has been constituted and the first meeting held on 03.02.2020. Cabinet Secretary has taken multiple meetings with all related Ministries such as Health, Defense, MEA, Civil Aviation, Home, Textiles, Pharma, Commerce and other officials including with State

Chief Secretaries. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is constantly reviewing the evolving scenario. Video Conferences has been held with Chief Secretaries and also with Secretaries, Health of the States almost every alternate day.

Government is monitoring the situation closely.

Filling up of vacancies at Safdarjung Hospital

1082. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different stages of filling up the vacancies in the grades of Senior Physiotherapists in the three different departments of Safdarjung Hospital including Central Institute of Orthopaedics, Sports Injury Centre;

(b) whether the Hospital Administration has been reminding for expediting the process since 25th April, 2016 and in a latest case by 29th October, 2018; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As and when vacancies arise in the grade of Sr. Physiotherapist in Safdarjung Hospital (including for the Central Institute of Orthopaedics and Sports Injury Centre), these vacancies are filled up as per provisions made in the Recruitment Rules (RRs) for the post in consultation with Union Public Service Commission as the post of Senior Physiotherapist is a Group 'A' post.

(b) and (c) Two posts of Senior Physiotherapist which were created for Sports Injury Centre in 2014 have come under deemed abolished category in terms of Ministry of Finance OM No. 7(1)/E.Coord-I/2017 dated 12.04.2017.

Further, out of 4 more posts of Sr. Physiotherapist sanctioned for Safdarjung Hospital, 2 posts are filled up. The filling up of vacant post is a continuous process and is being done as per RRs and after following due procedure.

Acute shortage of Anti-Rabies vaccines in Delhi

1083. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Anti-Rabies injections/ vaccines in Government hospitals in Delhi resulting in a number of patients facing a lot of problems to get the treatment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Procurement of Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV) is decentralized. As procurement of anti-rabies vaccine is done by the State Governments, their availability status is accordingly maintained at the state level and no central database on availability of ARV is maintained. However, shortage of ARV has been reported by some of the States including Delhi.

As there is rabies elimination drive by 2030 globally, there is significant demand of Anti Rabies Vaccine and Serum from the neighboring countries like Myanmar, Malaysia and Philippines and these countries are importing vaccine from India. Many States and stakeholders have pointed out that preferential export of ARV by Indian Manufacturers at escalated prices to the neighbouring countries has resulted in non-response and non-participation by the manufacturers in domestic tenders.

(b) Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) was directed to monitor the pharmaceutical firms producing ARV for ensuring regular supply of ARV to the States. DCGI requested all the manufacturers to furnish monthly details of the quantities of ARV manufactured, exported, sold in the domestic market and supplied to the government institutions.

All the rabies vaccine manufacturers were also requested to ensure that the manufacturing of ARV is carried out with full capacity and first preference may be accorded to meet domestic requirements including Government Institutional supplies in the country.

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) have circulated a guidance note for addressing Anti- Rabies vaccine and Anti Rabies serum shortage to Delhi and other States, which has also been hosted on the website of NCDC at web link <https://ncdc.gov.in/index.php?lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=146&lid=150>.

Highlights of annual report of PMJAY

1084. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual report of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) highlights some of the very pitfalls that public health experts have been warning Government about regarding publicly funded and privately managed health insurance schemes;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether public health experts have cautioned against the menace of fraudulent claims by private hospitals and the mammoth exercise of following up on them; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Annual report of National Health Authority (NHA) contained the salient features of the scheme, the institutional structure, important milestones, achievements, financial performance and Audited accounts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A zero tolerance approach has been adopted towards fraudulent activities including claims. For this National Anti-Fraud Unit (NAFU) has been created at NHA for overall monitoring and implementation of anti-fraud framework. NAFU is supported by State Anti-Fraud Units (SAFUs) at State level.

The proactive steps taken for prevention, detection, and deterrence of different kinds of fraud that could occur at different stages of implementation are given in Statement.

Statement

Steps taken for prevention, detection, and deterrence of different kinds of fraud under AB-PMJAY

1. Strong Policy Framework:

(i) All packages prone to fraud are reserved for public hospitals or need

mandatory pre-authorization and require detailed documentation before claims are paid.

- (ii) National Anti-Fraud Unit (NAFU) has been created supported by State Anti-Fraud Units (SAFUs).

2. Beneficiary Empowerment:

- (i) Beneficiary empowerment is done by system generated messages to each beneficiary at the time of - e-card creation, hospitalization and discharge.
- (ii) Feedback is collected through outbound calls and letters after treatment.

3. Regular monitoring of empanelled hospitals:

- (i) Utilization data is analyzed on different triggers and results are shared with States for carrying out due diligence.
- (ii) Capacity building of the states is done on medical audits and Joint medical audits of hospitals are done to identify any wrong doing.

4. Fraud Control IT enhancements:

- (i) Bio-authorization has been made mandatory at the time of admission and discharge. Pilot of the same is done in 20 States and full implementation is done in 10 States.
- (ii) Investigation app has been made functional in 16 states for prompt medical audits.
- (iii) Standard treatment Guidelines have been created for 30 abuse prone packages.

5. Use of Artificial Intelligence:

- (i) Partnership has been made with analytics companies to develop algorithms that can use big data to identify suspect transactions and entities. This would go through Rule engines, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning techniques.
- (ii) SAS has been selected as a partner to develop a comprehensive Fraud Analytics and Forensics solution to detect fraud proactively.

New AIIMS in Karnataka

1085. SHRI GC. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government contemplates to setup AIIMS in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons why AIIMS cannot be established in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) New AIIMS are being set up in the Country in a phased manner depending on availability of financial resources. 21 new AIIMS have been sanctioned so far. In order to augment the availability of funds, extra budgetary resources are being availed now for new AIIMS.

No AIIMS has been sanctioned for Karnataka so far.

Status of renewable energy development

1086. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of renewable energy development; and
- (b) the details of development of energy storage and smart grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has set a target for installation of 175 gigawatt (GW) of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro.

As on 31 December, 2019, a Total of 85.90 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country. In addition, 34.16 GW is under implementation and 32.38 GW under bidding. Thus, out of the target 175 GW, 152.44 GW capacity has either been commissioned or is under implementation or bidding.

(b) In March, 2019, the Union Cabinet approved the National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage. An Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee of Secretaries has been formed under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, NITI

Aayog to decide on matters and issues relating to "Strategies to scale up the Transformative Mobility" and "Central Level Programme framework for implementing Giga-scale ACC battery storage manufacturing facilities". In addition, Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI), a Central Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), has been promoting energy storage coupled with solar power. In December 2019, SECI has awarded a 2-megawatt (MW) grid-connected solar photovoltaic power project with 1 megawatt hour (MWh) of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at Kaza, in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

In the year 2015, the Government established National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) to plan and monitor implementation of policies and programs related to Smart Grid activities in India. Under NSGM five projects have been sanctioned and these are at various stages of implementation. These projects are in the States of Jharkhand; Odisha; and Rajasthan and two projects in Union Territory Chandigarh. These projects are primarily aimed at deployment of Advanced Metering Infrastructure/Smart Metering. Further, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, a Central Transmission Utility under the administrative control of the Ministry of Power has established a Smart Grid Knowledge Centre at Manesar, Gurugram, as a resource centre for providing technical assistance and training to utility personnel for Smart Grid activities.

Promotion of solar energy in Delhi and Rajasthan

1087. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes of Government for promotion of solar energy in Delhi and Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the Ministry is providing any incentives to people in order to promote solar energy, if so, details thereof; and
- (c) whether these solar promotion programmes have been successful in the States of Rajasthan and Delhi, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has been implementing various schemes as given in Statement-I (*See below*), in the country including National

Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and State of Rajasthan for development and deployment of solar energy.

(b) The Government has taken, *inter alia*, following steps to incentivise people for promoting solar energy in the country:—

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by December, 2022.
- (ii) Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to December, 2022.
- (iii) Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- (iv) Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective and transparent manner.
- (v) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to year 2022.
- (vi) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid interaction of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- (vii) Notification of quality standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/ devices.
- (viii) Launch of new schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), 12000 MW CPSU Scheme (Phase II) and Solar Rooftop (Phase II) programme.

Besides specific incentives are being given to individuals under various schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Grid connected capacities of 5035.08 MW and 156.12 MW (including 147.16 MW solar rooftop) have been installed in the States of Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi respectively.

Statement-I*Details of existing schemes launched under National Solar Mission*

- (i) Solar Park Scheme for setting up of over 50 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 40,000 MW of solar power projects.
- (ii) Scheme for setting up of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Government of India organisations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- (iii) VGF Scheme for setting up of 5000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI, which has a separate component of 1000 MW for N-E States.
- (iv) Installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants.
- (v) Off-Grid Solar PV Scheme.
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri - Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) Scheme to support farmers to set up small solar power projects and solar pumps for irrigation purpose.

Statement-II

*Subsidies and incentives being provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
for installation of various solar and wind programmes*

A. Grid-interactive solar programmes:**1. Solar Power Projects.**

(a) Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects in residential, institutional and social sector	Benchmark of ₹ 60 to 70 per watt depending upon the capacity.	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to 30% of benchmark cost for the General Category States/UTs and up to 70% of benchmark cost for Special Category States/UTs, i.e. North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir
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and Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is provided to consumers for installation of grid connected solar rooftop projects. Incentives are also provided for promotion of roof top SPV power in Government sector. No subsidy is provided for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector.

(b) Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)

Component A: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Grid Connected Solar or other Renewable Energy based Power Plants

Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or ₹ 6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar/ other renewable power under this scheme. The PBI will be given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the TOTAL PBI that shall be payable to DISCOMs will be ₹ 33 Lakh per MW.

Component B: Installation of 17.50 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Pumps

CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar Agriculture pump will be provided.

However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump will be provided.

Component C: Solarisation of 10 Lakh Grid Connected Agriculture Pumps

CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided.

(B) Off-Grid Solar:-

Scheme	Coverage with target	Benefit available
(i) Off-grid Solar PV Schemes	(a) 3 lakh Solar Street Lights/100 MW aggregate capacity solar power packs	CFA up to 30% and 90% of the project cost for general category and special category States respectively.

Scheme	Coverage with target	Benefit available
	under off-grid Ph-III programme	
	(b) 25 lakh Solar Study lamps under off-grid Ph-III programme	CFA up to 85% of the lamp cost.
	(c) Solar Study lamps under 70 lakh Solar Study lamps scheme	Student contribution Rs 100/- per lamp and balance to be paid as CFA.
	(d) 3.04 lakh Solar Street light under AJAY Ph-II Scheme	CFA up to 75% of the project cost.
(ii) Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Thermal Applications Scheme	Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology for Community Cooking, Process Heat and Space Heating & Cooling Applications in Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Establishments target to achieve 90,000 m ² of collector area	20%/40% of the project cost.

Achievements of new and renewable energy sector

†1088. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements in New and Renewable Energy Sector during the last five years, year-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government considers these achievements satisfactory; and
- (c) the proposed plan for the development of this sector in the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of renewable energy capacity addition achieved during the last five years are given below:—

Year	Achievement (in MW)
2014-15	4031.19
2015-16	7024.64
2016-17	11321.92
2017-18	11886.64
2018-19	8532.22

(b) and (c) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. So far, a Total of 85.90 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31/12/2019. Further, an additional capacity of 34.16 GW is under various stages of implementation and 32.38 GW under various stages of bidding. Thus, out of 175 GW, 152.44 GW capacity has either been commissioned or is under implementation or bidding. The Government is confident of achieving the set target. By 2024 the Ministry Would endeavour to increase the RE capacity to 225 GW.

The steps taken by the Government to develop the renewable energy sector in the country, *inter-alia*, include Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route, strengthening of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), mandating requirement of Letter of Credit (LC) as payment security mechanism by distribution licensees for ensuring timely payments to RE generators, setting of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission on plug and play basis to investors, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 31st December, 2022, notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective manner,

declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2022, laying of transmission lines under Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of Power in Renewable rich states, launching of new schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), Solar Rooftop Phase II, 12000 MW CPSU Scheme Phase II, etc.

Scheme for solar energy production

†1089. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the assessment of solar power generation capacity across the country at present;
- (b) the details of Governments' incentive plans to encourage solar power generation; and
- (c) the details of target of solar power generation in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Based upon the availability of land and solar radiation, the potential of solar power generation capacity of around 750 GWp has been assessed in the country. The State/UT-wise details of solar potential are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government has, *inter alia*, taken following steps to incentivise solar power generation in the country:—

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by December, 2022.
- (ii) Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to December, 2022.
- (iii) Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- (iv) Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective and transparent manner.

- (v) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to year 2022.
 - (vi) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid interaction of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
 - (vii) Notification of quality standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/ devices.
 - (viii) Launch of new schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), 12000 MW CPSU Scheme (Phase II) and Solar Rooftop (Phase II) programme.
- (c) The Government has set a target of setting up of 100 GW solar power capacity in the country by December, 2022 under National Solar Mission.

Statement

State-wise estimated solar energy potential in the country

Sl. No.	State	Solar Power Potential (GWp)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.65
3.	Assam	13.76
4.	Bihar	11.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.27
6.	Delhi	2.05
7.	Goa	0.88
8.	Gujarat	35.77
9.	Haryana	4.56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33.84
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	111.05

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	18.18
13.	Karnataka	24.70
14.	Kerala	6.11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	61.66
16.	Maharashtra	64.32
17.	Manipur	10.63
18.	Meghalaya	5.86
19.	Mizoram	9.09
20.	Nagaland	7.29
21.	Odisha	25.78
22.	Punjab	2.81
23.	Rajasthan	142.31
24.	Sikkim	4.94
25.	Tamil Nadu	17.67
26.	Telangana	20.41
27.	Tripura	2.08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22.83
29.	Uttarakhand	16.80
30.	West Bengal	6.26
31.	UTs	0.79
TOTAL		748.98

Shortfall in target on clean energy

1090. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country will fall short of its target on clean energy, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country would not have 100 GW of solar capacity and 60 GW of wind capacity even by 2024; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country expected to have only 59 GW of solar plants and 45 GW of windmills by March, 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. So far, a Total of 85.90 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31/12/2019. Further, an additional capacity of 34.16 GW is under various stages of implementation and 32.38 GW under various stages of bidding. Thus, out of 175 GW, 152.44 GW capacity has either been commissioned or is under implementation or at bidding stage. The Government is confident of achieving the target.

Green energy jobs in the country

1091. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report of the International Renewable Energy Agency, India is one of the top six countries which has created most green energy jobs in the country;

(b) if so, the number of jobs that have been created under different renewable energy sector's, sector-wise; and

(c) the status of non-conventional energy in the country, its targets, achievements, goals, investment, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per the report 'Renewable Energy and Jobs Annual Review 2019' of International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the Total employment in renewable energy sector in India in 2018 was 719000 jobs. IRENA estimated the employment in solar PV as 115000 jobs (Grid connected), Wind energy sector 58000 jobs and in hydro power sector 347000 jobs.

(c) The country has set a target of installing 175 gigawatts of renewable energy capacity by 2022. As on 01.01.2020, the country has installed 85.90 gigawatts of

Renewable Energy (RE) capacity which constitutes 23% of Total installed power generation capacity in the country. The status of renewable energy projects including targets and achievements is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of year-wise investment during last three years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of RE projects as on December, 2019

Sector	Target by 31.12.2022 (GW)	Installed capacity (GW)	Under Implementation (GW)	Tendered (GW)	Total Installed/ Pipeline (GW)
Solar Power	100	33.73	22.83	28.58	85.14
Wind Power	60	37.5	9.36	2.20	49.06
Bio Energy	10	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
Small Hydro	5	4.67	0.53	0.00	5.20
Wind Solar Hybrid	0	0	1.44	0.00	1.44
Round the Clock (RTC) Power	0	0	0.00	1.60	1.60
TOTAL	175	85.90	34.16	32.38	152.44

Statement-II

Details of year-wise Investment during last three years

Source-wise estimated investment in RE sector during last two and half years

Sector	2017-18			2018-19		2019-20 (Upto Dec)	
	Average Invested Capital Cost per MW (in crore)	Ach.	Total Investment made during 2017-18 (in crore)	Ach.	Total Investment made during 2018-19 (in crore)	Ach.	Total Investment made during 2019-20 (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Solar Power	4	9362.64	37450.56	6529.2	26116.8	5549.88	22199.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wind Power	7	1865.23	13056.61	1480.97	10366.79	1879.21	13154.47
Small Hydro Power	10	105.95	1059.5	107.35	1073.5	78.4	784
Bio-Power	7	552.82	3869.74	414.7	2902.9	84.5	591.5
TOTAL		11886.64	55436.41	8532.22	40459.99	7591.99	36729.49

Energy generation from biogas plants

†1092. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the biogas plants and the plants generating energy out of bio-waste in the country, the details thereof along with the capacity; and

(b) the details of the incentives being given by Government to install new biogas plants and the plants generating energy out of bio-waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is promoting installation of biogas plants to generate Biogas/Bio-CNG/Bio-Power in the country. A cumulative Total of 50.40 lakh family/small size biogas plants have been installed up to 31.12.2019 under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme/New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP). According to the last independent third party evaluation study report, carried out in ten States across the country, about 96.5% of the surveyed plants in the capacity range of 1 cu. m to 6 cu.m have been reported to be generating biogas. The State-wise details of plants generating biogas are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Further, a Total of 517 numbers of biogas plants/projects have been installed for generation of biogas/Bio-CNG and power both in distributed Off-grid and Grid-connected mode including 22 Bio-CNG generation plants, in the country. The State-wise details of biogas plants installed capacity and 316 numbers of biogas based power generation (Off-Grid) projects in the capacity range of 3 kW to 250 kW commissioned up to 31.12.2019 are given in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-II (*See below*). The State-wise details of installed capacity and numbers of Waste to Energy plants for generation of biogas, Bio-CNG and power in the country as on 31.12.2019 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) The details of financial incentives for setting up small biogas plants being provided under the New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) are given in Statement-IV (*See below*). The financial assistance available for installation of biogas plants under the Biogas Power Generation (Off-grid) and Thermal application Programme (BPGTP) is given in Statement-V (*See below*). The details of incentives given under the programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agriculture wastes/residues for setting up large capacity Biogas Plants/Waste to Energy Plants are given in Statement-VI.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Biogas plants operating and generating biogas in the capacity range of 1 to 6 cubic metre per day under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

Operational Status - Overall Plants

Sl. No.	States	Total (Nos.of Biogas Plants)	Not Operating	Operating	% of Non- operational plants	% of Plants operating (%)
1.	Assam	1345	129	1216	9.6%	90.4%
2.	Chhattisgarh	539	46	493	8.5%	91.5%
3.	Gujarat	487	7	480	1.4%	98.6%
4.	Kerala	577	2	575	0.3%	99.7%
5.	Maharashtra	2747	4	2743	0.1%	99.9%
6.	Odisha	657	31	626	4.7%	95.3%
7.	Punjab	1405	1	1404	0.1%	99.9%
8.	Rajasthan	132	1	131	0.8%	99.2%
9.	Sikkim	32	8	24	25%	75%
10.	Telangana	947	85	862	9%	91%
	TOTAL	8868	314	8554	3.5%	96.5%

Statement-II*State-wise cumulative achievements under Biogas Power Generation (Off-grid)**Programme up to 2019-20 (as on 31.12.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Installed Capacity		
		Numbers of plants/ projects	Biog generation (M3) per day	Power generation (kWe)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	4145	466
2.	Gujarat	01	200	20
3.	Haryana	02	2370	135
4.	Karnataka	66	15075	1570.5
5.	Maharashtra	43	7520	825.5
6.	Punjab	32	8510	922.5
7.	Rajasthan	01	60	7.5
8.	Tamil Nadu	38	20970	1971
9.	Uttarakhand	10	615	73
10.	Uttar Pradesh	40	5796	758
11.	Madhya Pradesh	05	650	60
12.	Kerala	38	1060	124
13.	West Bengal	01	340	60
14.	Odisha	01	30	6
15.	Telangana	5	2040	208
TOTAL		316	69381	7207

Statement-III

State-wise details of installed capacity and number of Waste-to-Energy plants set up for generation of Biogas, Bio-CNG and Power in the country as on 31.12.2019

State/UT	Biogas generation plants m ³ /day (No. of plants) (A)	Bio-CNG generation plants Kg/day (No. of plants) (B)	Power generation plants MW (No. of plants) (C)	Total MWeq (A+B+C)
1. Andhra Pradesh	90,540 (7)	-	40.82(15)	48.365 (22)
2. Bihar	12,000 (1)	-	-	1.00(1)
3. Chhattisgarh	-	-	0.33 (1)	0.33 (1)
4. Delhi	-	-	52.00 (3)	52.00 (3)
5. Gujarat	24,800 (4)	28338 (5)	11.275 (10)	19.25 (19)
6. Haryana	-	4250 (3)	4.0 (2)	4.89 (5)
7. Himachal Pradesh	12,000 (1)	-	-	1.00(1)
8. Karnataka	58,060 (3)	9521 (3)	7.8(5)	14.62(11)
9. Kerala	2,760 (1)	-	-	0.23 (1)
10. Madhya Pradesh	27,014 (5)	1,200 (1)	15.4 (3)	17.90(9)
11. Maharashtra	1,09636 (10)	27,723 (4)	28.713 (15)	43.63 (29)
12. Punjab	34800 (5)	1,847 (1)	14.92 (7)	18.20 (13)
13. Rajasthan	-	4,000 (2)	3.0 (1)	3.83 (3)
14. Tamil Nadu	1,50218 (28)	-	10.45 (6)	22.97 (34)
15. Telangana	37,100 (5)	-	19.5 (4)	22.59 (9)
16. Uttar Pradesh	62,320 (6)	2,000 (1)	44.63 (22)	50.24 (29)
17. Uttarakhand	67,260 (5)	5,880 (2)	1.89 (2)	8.72 (9)
18. West Bengal	14,000 (2)	-	-	1.17 (2)
TOTAL	7,02,508 (83)	84,759 (22)	254.73 (96)	330.93 (201)

Statement-IV

Pattern of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for Household/Small Biogas Plants under the New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and States/UTs, Regions and Categories of beneficiaries	Biogas Plants under NNB OMP (size 1 to 25 cubic metre biogas per day) (In ₹ per plant)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	Central Subsidy Rates Applicable (In ₹ per plant)	1 Cubic Metre	2-6 Cubic Metre	8-10 Cubic Metre	15 Cubic Metre	20 - 25 Cubic Metre
1.	NER States, including Sikkim and including SC and ST Categories of NER.	17,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	35,000
2.	Special Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes of all other States.	10,000	13,000	18,000	21,000	28,000
3.	All other States (General Category)	7,500	12,000	16,000	20,000	25,000
(B)	Additional Subsidy for cattle dung based biogas plants if linked with sanitary toilets, only for individual households (₹ Per Biogas Plant) fixed amount.	1,600	1,600	1,600	Nil	Nil
(C)	Turn-Key Job Fee for construction, supervision, ₹ 2500/- per biogas plant for fixed dome design construction based plants					

1	2	3	4	5	6	73
	commissioning, and free O&M warranty for five years trouble free operations of plant including quality control at all levels.	such as Deenbandhu and floating gasholder KVIC type brick masonry models from 1 to 10 M3 and ₹ 4500/- per plant for 15 to 25 M3 plant size. Turn Key Job Fee will also be provided for eligible biogas plants for pre-fabricated plants as per above mentioned models involving part construction work either for digester or dome.				
		Turn Key Job Fee at the flat rate of ₹ 1000/- per plant will be also eligible for biogas plants of size ranging from 1 to 25 M ³ which are completely pre-fabricated/manufactured biogas plants and made up of standard quality material FRP/HDPE/PVC etc. as already approved or as and when approved by MNRE. However, no Turn Key Job Fee will be payable for bag type digesters made of rubberized nylon fabric (flexi model) plants as it does not involve higher construction techniques and any supervision of construction. The manufacturers and developers of such biogas plants for implementation under this scheme will have to provide a free warranty and guarantee of five years for all plants for post installation trouble free operations under the terms and conditions of Turn -Key Job Work Scheme applicable including for all those who are implementing the scheme on bidding basis.				
D.	Administrative Charges– for physical target achievement range of biogas plants					
1	100-3,000 nos. of Biogas Plants.	1,00,000^				

2	3,001-7,000 nos. of Biogas plants	10,50,000^^
3	Above 7,000 nos. of Biogas plants	24,50,000 *
E.	Support for Training courses including skill development Programme for Biogas Mitras	
1	Users Course	4,000
2	Staff Course	10,000
3	Construction-cum Maintenance/Refresher Course	50,000
4	Turn-key Workers & Management Course/Skill Development for TKWs/RETs/SHGs/Officials of SND and KVIC	75,000
F	Biogas Development and Training Centres. Financial support for set functions and roles of BDTCs would be provided towards staff, conducting training courses, skill development courses, pilot plant demonstration, TA/DA, consumables and contingencies as per allocated targets.	As per the pattern of CFA and staff strength/positions conveyed <i>vide</i> Ministry's sanction letter No. 19- 3/2011-BE (Pt.) dated 16th November, 2011, dated 2nd March, 2012 and continued <i>vide</i> sanction No. 19-4/2017-BG/R&D/ Biogas dated 14th July, 2017. The annual outlay allocated year-wise shall be based on the yearly Plan of work and targets as approved activities by the MNRE.
G	Support for Communication and Publicity as per the physical achievement range of Biogas Plants (Amount in ₹)	The financial support would be provided on lump - sum basis which is linked with the physical achievements as per the range/slab of biogas plants achievements. The publicity and information charges would be limited to the actual expenditure claimed and supported by copies of vouchers which would be subject to the maximum limits as given below:-

1	2	3	4	5	6	72
1.	Up to 1,000 plants	₹2,00,000/-				
2.	1,001- 10,000 plants	₹4,00,000/-				
3.	More than 10,000 plants	₹6,00,000/-				
(H)	Incentive for saving fossil fuels (diesel, petrol, kerosene, electricity etc.) to farmers by using biogas in 100% Biogas engines.	Incentive is eligible for purchase of 100% biogas engines and transportation of biogas from the site of the biogas plant to the site of biogas engine. The fixed CFA of ₹ 3000/- per 100% Biogas based Generator set/Biogas engine water Pumping System (BPS) for water pumping and meeting other small farm power needs from biogas, subject to a maximum of ₹ 4000/- per plant for plants of 15 to 25 Cubic Metre would be provided. The annual target for this will be approved by the Ministry based on the proposals received from the States and targets allocated by the MNRE.				

Additional incentive to PIAs for implementation of NBOMP, biogas plants size 1 to 25 M³ (under the component 2.2 D above)

^ Extra ₹ 400 per plant in excess of 100 biogas plants installed.

^^ Extra ₹ 350 per plant in excess of 3000 biogas plants.

* Extra ₹ 300 per plant in excess of 7,000 biogas plants subject to maximum of ₹ 60.00 lakh (Rupees Sixty Lakhs only).

Statement-V

(a) Pattern of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and rates applicable under the Biogas Power Generation (Off-grid) and Thermal application Programme (BPGTP) w.e.f. 26-11-2018 and up to 2019-20 (31.03.2020) for SCs, STs, and all Category Beneficiaries of NER States, including other charges

Power generating capacity (kW)	Biogas plant capacity (cubic metre)	Requirement of DPR	CFA/subsidy limited to the following ceiling or 40% of the Project cost whichever is less.		Administrative Charges to Program Implementing Agencies, State Nodal Departments / Agencies/BDTCs for providing technical supervision, submission of project completion and commissioning reports of project and monitoring of the projects.	
			Power Generation	Thermal applications	Power Generation	Thermal applications
3-20kW	30 M ³ to 200 M ³	DPR required above 10 kW(above 100 m ³ biogas plant size)	₹40,000/-(Rupees forty thousand only) per kWeq	₹20,000/-(Rupees Twenty thousand only)per kWeq thermal/ cooling	10% of the CFA	5% of the CFA
>20kW up to 100kW	Biogas plants of above 200 cu. metre size or any combination of above size plants or approved alternate matching capacity/design	DPR required	₹35,000/-(Rupees Thirty five thousand only) per kW	₹17,500/-(Rupees Seventeen thousand five hundred only) perk Weq thermal/ cooling	₹2,00,000/-(fixed)	₹1,00,000/-(fixed)
>100kW up to 250 kW	1000 cubic metre biogas plant of single digester or any combination of above sizes approved plants capacity/design	DPR required	₹30,000/-(Rupees Thirty thousand only) per kW	₹15,000/-(Rupees Fifteen thousand Only) per kWeq/ cooling	₹3,00,000/-(fixed)	₹1,50,000/-(fixed)

(b) Pattern of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and rates applicable under the Biogas Power Generation (Off-grid) and Thermal application Programme (BPGTP) w.e.f. 26-11-2018 to 2019-20 (31.03.2020) for All Other States (except SC/ST category beneficiaries of all States/ UTs and NER States) including other charges

Power generating capacity (kW)	Biogas plant capacity (cubic metre)	Requirement of DPR	CFA/subsidy limited to the following ceiling or 35% of the Project cost whichever is less.		Administrative Charges to Program Implementing Agencies, State Nodal Departments / Agencies/BDTCs for providing technical supervision, submission of project completion and commissioning reports of project and monitoring of the projects.	
			Power Generation	Thermal applications	Power Generation	Thermal applications
3-20kW	30 M3 to 200 M3	DPR required above 10 kW (100 m3 biogas plant size)	₹35,000/-(Rupees Thirty five thousand only) per kW	₹17,500/-(Rupees Seventeen thousand five hundred only) per kWeq thermal/cooling	10% of the CFA	5% of the CFA
>20kW up to 100kW	Biogas plants of above 200 cu. metre size or any combination of above plants or approved alternate matching capacity/design	DPRrequired	₹30,000/-(Rupees Thirty thousand only) per kW	₹15,000/-(Rupees Fifteen thousand only) per kWeq thermal/cooling	₹2,00,000/-(fixed)	₹1,00,000/-(fixed)
>100kW up to 250kW	1000 cu.metre biogas plant of single digester or combination of above plants or approved alternate matching/capacity/design	DPRrequired	₹25,000/-(Rupees Twenty five thousand only) per kW	₹12,500/-(Rupees twelve thousand five hundred only) per kWeq thermal/cooling	₹3,00,000/-(fixed)	₹1,50,000/-(fixed)

Statement-VI

Financial and fiscal incentives/assistance available under the Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues for setting up Waste to Energy Biogas plants

- (i) Biogas generation: Rs 1.0 crore per 12000 cu.m. /day;
- (ii) Bio-CNG generation (including setting of Biogas plant): Rs 4.0 Crore per 4800Kg. Bio-CNG/day;
- (iii) Power generation based on Biogas (including setting of Biogas plant): Rs 3.0 Crore per MW.

Fiscal Incentives:

- (i) Concessional Customs Duty and GST at the rate of 5% for initial setting up of grid connected projects for power generation or production of Bio-CNG from wastes;
- (ii) Preferential Tariff announced by the CERC/SERC.

Exemption from cross subsidy and transmission charges

1093. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the infrastructure sector of the country demands for bringing captive renewable energy policy and exemption from cross subsidy and transmission charges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The industry has been demanding relief from cross subsidies as higher level of cross subsidy results in higher tariff and adversely impact their competitiveness. The Tariff Policy 2016 notified on 28 January, 2016, *inter-alia*, states that "For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the Appropriate Commission would notify a roadmap such that tariffs are brought within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy."

The Electricity Act 2003 has enabling provisions for captive generation. Cross subsidy surcharge is not levied in case open access is provided to a person or entity who has established captive generating plant for carrying electricity to the destination for own use.

Further, in line with provisions of the Tariff Policy 2016, the Ministry of Power has issued order for waiver of Inter State transmission charges and losses for transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind energy projects, commissioned upto 31 December, 2022.

Solar power production in Andhra Pradesh

1094. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the National Institute of Solar Energy, Andhra Pradesh has a potential of 38.5 GW of solar power;
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry is going to help the State of Andhra Pradesh that aims to produce 10,000 MW of solar power by 2022; and
- (c) the status of Ananthapuram and Kadapa Ultra Mega Solar Parks and by when they are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per assessment made by the National Institute of Solar Energy, on basis of availability of land and solar radiation, the potential of solar power generation capacity in Andhra Pradesh is of around 38.44 GWp. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has approved five Solar Parks of 4,160 MW capacity in the State of Andhra Pradesh. This Ministry promotes Solar Power in the country including Andhra Pradesh through various Schemes.

(c) Status of Solar projects in Ananthapuramu and Kadapa Ultra Mega Solar Parks as reported by Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. is given in Statement.

Statement*Status of solar projects in Ananthapuramu and Kadapa**Ultra Mega Solar Parks*

Name of Solar Park	Location	Capacity approved (MW)	Capacity Commissioned (MW)	Status of balance capacity	Target for completion of Solar Park
Anantpur Ultra Mega Solar Park	N.P.Kunta and P.Kothapalli, N.P. Kunta Mandal, Ananthapuramu District.	1500	900	500 MW – under execution. 100 MW – under tender.	30.08.2020
Kadapa Solar Park	Thalamanchipatnam, Ponnampalli, Rama Chandraya Palli, Dhondiam & Vaddirala village of Mylavaram Mandal, Kadapa Distt.	1000	200	800 MW – under execution.	31.12.2020

Farming availers benefits under PM-KUSUM Scheme

†1095. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of farmers having applied to avail the benefits under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM Scheme), the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers having been provided with solar energy plants under the said scheme, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide the benefits of this scheme to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

landless farmers also by relaxing the terms and conditions of the said scheme and also increasing Central grant by 30 per cent, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the demand received from various States and capacity available for allocation for the year 2019-20 under the three components of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) Scheme, this Ministry has issued sanction to different State implementing agencies as per details given below:—

- (i) Component-A: installation of 1000 MW capacity through renewable energy based small power plants each of capacity up to 2 MW in the rural areas;
- (ii) Component-B: installation of 1,71,050 standalone off-grid solar water pumps; and
- (iii) Component-C: solarization of 68,928 existing grid-connected agriculture pumps.

State-wise details of capacity sanctioned for the year 2019-20 are given in Statement (*See below*). Implementation of PM-KUSUM Scheme has recently started and the State Implementing Agencies are at different stages of implementation of the Scheme including inviting of applications/identification of beneficiaries.

(c) Under Component-A of the Scheme provision has been made for taking farm land on lease for installation of renewable energy power plant.

Under the PM-KUSUM Scheme the CFA has already been increased to flat 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, for solar pumps of capacity up to 7.5 HP irrespective of capacity of the solar pump. In addition, CFA is also available for solar pumps of capacity above 7.5 HP, however, in such cases the amount of CFA will be limited to that applicable for 7.5 HP capacity solar pump.

Further, for North-eastern States including, Sikkim, hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, and UTs of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, is available.

Same provisions are also applicable for solarisation of existing grid connected agriculture pumps.

Statement*Capacity sanctioned to States under PM-KUSUM Scheme for 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State	Component-A (MW)	Component-B (Nos.)	Component-C (Nos.)
1.	Chhattisgarh	-	20000	-
2.	Delhi	10	-	-
3.	Haryana	25	15000	468
4.	Himachal Pradesh	10	550	-
5.	Jharkhand	10	10000	500
6.	Gujarat	40	4000	-
7.	Karnataka	50	6000	-
8.	Kerala	10	-	5200
9.	Madhya Pradesh	100	25000	15000
10.	Maharashtra	300	30000	9000
11.	Meghalaya	10	1700	60
12.	Odisha	-	2500	-
13.	Punjab	30	4500	3900
14.	Rajasthan	325	25000	12500
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	17500	20000
16.	Tripura	5	1300	1300
17.	Uttar Pradesh	75	8000	1000
TOTAL		1000	171050	68928

Selection process for employment of contractual workers

†1096. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of selection process being followed in the Ministry to employ contractual workers and the levels of testing after which they are given an employment;

(b) the details of selection process being followed towards appointment of contractual workers;

(c) whether it is a fact that these contractual workers are hired/ employed by higher officials while exercising the nepotism or corrupt practices; and

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to formulate any transparent system regarding appointment of contractual workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power follows the detailed selection process contained in the provisions of Chapter 6 of the General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017 to employ contractual worker. At present, one Assistant Section Officer who retired from this ministry has been appointed on contractual basis for specific works after following the detailed procedure given in the relevant GFR provision.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Ministry of Power follows General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017 provisions for appointment of contractual workers.

National Power Exchange Limited

1097. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of National Power Exchange Limited during the past three years; and

(b) whether it has led to better utilization of capacity by power stations and State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) CERC had accorded approval to National Power Exchange Limited (NPEX) in the year 2009 for setting up of a Power Exchange. However, NPEX did not commence operations. Accordingly, CERC in the year 2014 withdrew the permission granted to NPEX for setting up of Power Exchange.

(b) Does not arise in the view of reply to part (a) above.

Demand and supply ratio of power in Rajasthan

1098. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the supply of power is five times less than comparing with demand of power in the country;
- (b) the current demand and supply ratio in country, State-wise, particularly in Rajasthan for the last two years;
- (c) whether Government is making plan to provide sufficient power to all farmers and people in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the expected time and expenses to complete this dream project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The supply of power is commensurate with the demand of power in the country.

(b) The State/UT-wise, details of demand and supply ratio in terms of Energy during the last two years and current year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See* below). During the current year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) supply and demand ratio in the country is 99.5%.

(c) and (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Electricity to all the consumers including farmers in a State/UT is supplied by the concerned State Governments/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States/UTs.

In addition, Government of India has supported States/UTs through several schemes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya and Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY). These schemes help the States/UTs to strengthen distribution network/grid connectivity and achieve 24x7 Power for All and facilitate uninterrupted power supply.

At present adequate generation capacity is available in the country.

Statement-I*Power Supply Position for 2017-18*

State/System/Region	Energy		
	April, 2017 - March, 2018		
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Ratio of Energy Supplied as % of Energy Requirement
	(MU)	(MU)	
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	1,610	1,601	99.5
Delhi	31,826	31,806	99.9
Haryana	50,775	50,775	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	9,399	9,346	99.4
UT of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	18,808	15,050	80.0
Punjab	54,812	54,812	100.0
Rajasthan	71,194	70,603	99.2
Uttar Pradesh	1,20,052	1,18,303	98.5
Uttarakhand	13,457	13,426	99.8
NORTHERN REGION	3,71,934	3,65,723	98.3
Chhattisgarh	25,916	25,832	99.7
Gujarat	1,09,984	1,09,973	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	69,925	69,925	100.0
Maharashtra	1,49,761	1,49,531	99.8
Daman and Diu	2,534	2,534	100.0
Dadar Nagar Haveli	6,168	6,168	100.0
Goa	4,117	4,117	100.0
WESTERN REGION	3,68,405	3,68,080	99.9
Andhra Pradesh	58,384	58,288	99.8

1	2	3	4
Telangana	60,319	60,235	99.9
Karnataka	67,869	67,701	99.8
Kerala	25,002	24,917	99.7
Tamil Nadu	1,06,006	1,05,839	99.8
Puducherry	2,668	2,661	99.7
Lakshadweep#	47	47	100.0
SOUTHERN REGION	3,20,248	3,19,642	99.8
Bihar	27,019	26,603	98.5
DVC	21,549	21,373	99.2
Jharkhand	7,907	7,753	98.1
Odisha	28,802	28,706	99.7
West Bengal	50,760	50,569	99.6
Sikkim	485	484	99.9
Andaman Nicobar Islands	328	299	91.1
EASTERN REGION	1,36,522	1,35,489	99.2
Arunachal Pradesh	799	788	98.7
Assam	9,094	8,779	96.5
Manipur	874	827	94.7
Meghalaya	1,557	1,553	99.8
Mizoram	497	488	98.3
Nagaland	794	774	97.5
Tripura*	2,602	2,553	98.1
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	16,216	15,763	97.2
ALL INDIA	12,13,326	12,04,697	99.3

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and supply.

* Includes the supply to Bangladesh.

Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/Electricity Departments.

Statement-II*Power Supply Position for 2018-19*

State/System/Region	Energy		
	April, 2017 - March, 2018		
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Ratio of Energy Supplied as % of Energy Requirement
	(MU)	(MU)	
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	1,571	1,571	100.0
Delhi	32,299	32,282	99.9
Haryana	53,665	53,665	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	9,850	9,618	97.6
UT of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	18,988	15,616	82.2
Punjab	55,328	55,315	100.0
Rajasthan	79,815	79,626	99.8
Uttar Pradesh	1,17,133	1,16,149	99.2
Uttarakhand	13,845	13,753	99.3
NORTHERN REGION	3,82,493	3,77,595	98.7
Chhattisgarh	26,471	26,417	99.8
Gujarat	1,16,372	1,16,356	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	76,056	76,054	100.0
Maharashtra	1,58,295	1,58,157	99.9
Daman and Diu	2,558	2,558	100.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	6,303	6,302	100.0
Goa	4,295	4,292	99.9
WESTERN REGION	3,90,349	3,90,136	99.9
Andhra Pradesh	63,861	63,804	99.9

1	2	3	4
Telangana	66,489	66,427	99.9
Karnataka	71,764	71,695	99.9
Kerala	25,016	24,898	99.5
Tamil Nadu	1,09,482	1,09,380	99.9
Puducherry	2,766	2,756	99.7
Lakshadweep [#]	46	46	100.0
SOUTHERN REGION	3,39,377	3,38,960	99.9
Bihar	30,061	29,825	99.2
DVC	22,745	22,372	98.4
Jharkhand	8,737	8,490	97.2
Odisha	32,145	32,115	99.9
West Bengal	51,471	51,287	99.6
Sikkim	527	527	99.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	346	323	93.3
EASTERN REGION	1,45,686	1,44,616	99.3
Arunachal Pradesh	869	859	98.9
Assam	9,566	9,238	96.6
Manipur	905	895	98.8
Meghalaya	1,957	1,956	99.9
Mizoram	643	635	98.8
Nagaland	888	795	89.5
Tripura*	1,863	1,841	98.8
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	16,691	16,219	97.2
ALL INDIA	12,74,595	12,67,526	99.4

[#] Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and supply.

* Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.

Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/Electricity Departments.

Statement-III*Power Supply Position for 2019-20*

State/System/Region	Energy		
	April, 2017 - March, 2018		
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Ratio of Energy Supplied as % of Energy Requirement
	(MU)	(MU)	
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	1,395	1,395	100.0
Delhi	27,198	27,190	100.0
Haryana	44,091	44,077	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	7,926	7,870	99.3
UT of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	14,568	11,723	80.5
Punjab	47,165	47,159	100.0
Rajasthan	60,979	60,934	99.9
Uttar Pradesh	98,270	97,019	98.7
Uttarakhand	11,268	11,173	99.2
NORTHERN REGION	3,12,860	3,08,540	98.6
Chhattisgarh	23,005	23,002	100.0
Gujarat	85,972	85,971	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	55,144	55,144	100.0
Maharashtra	1,15,379	1,15,379	100.0
Daman and Diu	1,961	1,961	100.0
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4,987	4,987	100.0
Goa	3,244	3,244	100.0
WESTERN REGION	2,89,693	2,89,688	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	48,598	48,560	99.9

1	2	3	4
Telangana	48,285	48,283	100.0
Karnataka	51,345	51,343	100.0
Kerala	19,501	19,457	99.8
Tamil Nadu	81,768	81,764	100.0
Puducherry	2,201	2,199	99.9
Lakshadweep [#]	35	35	100.0
SOUTHERN REGION	2,51,698	2,51,607	100.0
Bihar	24,860	24,778	99.7
DVC	17,029	17,027	100.0
Jharkhand	6,736	6,693	99.4
Odisha	23,350	23,350	100.0
West Bengal	42,228	42,113	99.7
Sikkim	396	396	100.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	260	242	93.3
EASTERN REGION	1,14,599	1,14,357	99.8
Arunachal Pradesh	562	559	99.4
Assam	7,769	7,302	94.0
Manipur	668	663	99.3
Meghalaya	1,546	1,524	98.5
Mizoram	470	466	99.3
Nagaland	615	610	99.3
Tripura*	1,226	1,203	98.1
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	12,855	12,327	95.9
ALL INDIA	9,81,705	9,76,519	99.5

[#] Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and supply.

* Excludes the supply to Bangladesh.

Note: Power Supply Position Report has been compiled based on the data furnished by State Utilities/Electricity Departments.

Installed capacity of NTPC

1099. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the Total installed capacity of NTPC and NTPC group as on 1st of January, 2020;

(b) the number of projects with their capacity that are ongoing in various States in the current financial year;

(c) when they are expected to be commissioned; and

(d) the target for commissioning the projects with each installed capacity in the next three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The installed capacity of NTPC and NTPC Group is 49695 MW and 58156 MW respectively as on 1st January, 2020.

(b) to (d) Details of under construction projects of NTPC (including JVs and Subsidiaries) in various States in the current financial year along with likely commissioning dates are given in Statement.

Statement***NTPC group's projects under construction in the country***

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Project Name & Capacity	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
NTPC owned Projects					
1.	Bihar	Barauni-II * (2x250 MW)	Coal	250	Q4 20-21
2.	Bihar	Barh-I (3x660 MW)	Coal	1980	Q2 21-22
3.	Odisha	Darlipalli-I * (2x800 MW)	Coal	800	Q2 20-21
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara-I* (2x800 MW)	Coal	800	Q4 19-20
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone* (2x660 MW)	Coal	660	Q4 19-20
6.	Chhattisgarh	Lara-I* (2x800 MW)	Coal	800	Q4 19-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura (3x660 MW)	Coal	1980	Q4 21-22
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda-II * (2x660 MW)	Coal	660	Q2 20-21
9.	Telangana	Telangana Ph-1 (2x800 MW)	Coal	1600	Q2 21-22
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya (20 MW)	Floating Solar	20	Q2 21-22
11.	Kerala	Kayamkulam (92 MW)	Floating Solar	92	Q1 21-22
12.	Telangana	Ramagundam (100 MW)	Floating Solar	100	Q3 20-21
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri (25 MW)	Floating Solar	25	Q3 20-21
14.	West Bengal	Rammam (3x40 MW)	Hydro	120	Q3 22-23
15.	Uttarakhand	Tapvan Vishnugad (4x130 MW)	Hydro	520	Q3 21-22
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya (20 MW)	Solar	20	Q2 21-22
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Bilhaur (140 MW)	Solar	140	Q2 20-21
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Bilhaur (85 MW)	Solar	85	Q3 20-21
19.	Rajasthan	CPSU Scheme-I (400 MW)	Solar	400	Q2 21-22
20.	Rajasthan	Jetsar (160 MW)	Solar	160	Q1 21-22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Rihand (20 MW)	Solar	20	Q2 21-22
SUB TOTAL				11,232	

Subsidiary/Joint Venture Projects

22.	Jharkhand	Patratu, PVUNL (3x800 MW)	Coal	2400	Q4 22-23
23.	Bihar	Nabinagar, BRBCL** (4x250 MW)	Coal	250	Q2 20-21
24.	Bihar	Nabinagar, NPGCPL* (3x660 MW)	Coal	1320	Q1 21-22
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Meja, MUNPL* (2x660 MW)	Coal	660	Q1 20-21
26.	Odisha	Rourkela PP-II (250 MW)	Coal	250	Q2 20-21
27.	West Bengal	Durgapur Power Project III (40 MW)	Coal	40	Q2 20-21
SUB TOTAL				4,920	
GRAND TOTAL (MW)				16,152	

* Unit-1 already commissioned.

** Units-1, 2 & 3 already commissioned.

Additional power requirement by States

1100. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that State Governments including the State of Andhra Pradesh has requested to allocate additional power on the monthly basis;
- (b) if so, details of requirement thereof, month-wise, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to de-centralise power generation in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2019-20, requests for additional allocation of power were received from Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, and request for reducing allocation was received from Chandigarh. The details in this regard are as under:—

- (i) In June, 2019, Puducherry had requested for continuation of their allocation of 40 MW from unallocated quota of Central Generating Stations of Southern Region with effect from 01.07.2019.
- (ii) In August, 2019, Andhra Pradesh had requested for additional allocation of 1000 MW of power for the month of September, 2019.
- (iii) In October, 2019, Jammu and Kashmir had requested for enhancement in the quota of power for the winter months.
- (iv) Chandigarh had in October, 2019, requested for reduction in their allocation from 14% to 9% from the unallocated quota of Central Generating Stations in Northern Region.
- (v) In the last week of December, 2019, Puducherry had requested for continuation of their allocation of 40 MW from unallocated quota of Central Generating stations of Southern Region beyond 31.12.2019.

(c) and (d) Generation is a delicensed activity as per provisions of The Electricity Act, 2003. The sector-wise installed generation capacity in different regions of the country as on 31.12.2019 is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of installed generation capacity in different regions of the country as on 31.12.2019

All India Sector-wise Installed Capacity (in MW)

Sector	Regions					All India*
	Northern	Western	Southern	Eastern	North-Eastern	
State	25816.46	32045.26	33246.15	11473.03	1188.95	103769.85
Private	41256.02	64045.61	58752.05	7990.59	124.87	172169.14
Central	30364.54	25094.92	19446.50	14802.25	3083.62	92791.83
TOTAL	97437.02	121185.79	111444.70	34265.87	4397.44	368730.82

*Excludes 58.24 MW power installed in Islands.

Under-utilisation of non-nuclear based power plants

1101. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total installed and utilised capacity of non-nuclear based power plants;
- (b) the reason for under-utilization of such power plants; and
- (c) whether there are any concrete proposals to ensure 100% utilisation of capacity of power plants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Total Installed Generation Capacity of non-nuclear based power plants as on 31.12.2019 is 362.01 Giga Watt (GW). The utilization of these operational power plants depends upon the electricity demand which varies at every instant of time. At the same time, 100% availability of power plants cannot be ensured because of a variety of reasons like shut down for maintenance of power plants, break down of power plants, non-sunny periods for solar power plants, non-windy periods for wind power plants, etc.

The maximum and the minimum electricity demand met during the current year was around 183 Giga Watt (GW) and 97 GW respectively. Thus, due to these inherent

characteristics of the electricity demand and power plants, it is not possible to have 100% utilization of the power plants. But, adequate availability of the generation capacities is ensured to meet the electricity demand in the country.

Appointment of dependents on compassionate grounds

†1102. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the terms and conditions set for making an appointment on compassionate grounds in case of any in service employee expires during travel, leave and hospitalization, his/her dependent is not given any such appointment;

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to make terms and conditions more flexible for the appointment of dependents on compassionate grounds; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per the consolidated instructions on compassionate appointment issued by DoPT *vide* OM No. 14014/02/2012-Estt. (D) dated 16.01.2013, compassionate appointment is applicable to a dependent family member of a Government servant who dies while in service and as such it does not exclude death during travel, leave and hospitalization.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the rule making power in this matter lies with Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT).

Foreign direct investment in energy sector

1103. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Total FDI in energy sector in India in the last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the steps taken by Government to boost FDI in energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Total FDI in power sector in India in the last three years as per information provided by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	FDI in US \$ Million
1.	2016-17	1112.98
2.	2017-18	1621.00
3.	2018-19	1105.64

Source: RBI data

- (b) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce, Government of India notifies the Consolidated FDI Policy from time to time to encourage the foreign investment which includes power sector also.

The existing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy notified in June, 2016 by DPIIT for FDI in Power Sector provides for 100% FDI under automatic route for projects of power generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and trading. Government of India has also allowed the FDI up to 49% in Power Exchanges registered under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010, under the automatic route, subject to certain conditions, as laid down in the policy. However, FII/FPI purchases were restricted to secondary market only. Later on it was decided to do away with this provision, thereby allowing Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) to invest in Power Exchanges through primary market as well.

CSIR funding and research programmes

1104. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set any target for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in the field of research and development, if so, the details thereof and the achievements made by the CSIR till date;

- (b) the number and details of projects taken up by CSIR for progress and development of the country; and

(c) the Total funds allocated and spent for the CSIR during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been assigned specific functions aimed at strengthening National Innovation System (NIS). CSIR's focus is on pursuing science which strives for global impact, technology that enables innovation driven industry and nurture trans-disciplinary leadership thereby catalysing inclusive economic development for the people of India. It thus provides Science and Technology interventions to benefit society; cutting edge technologies to industry so as to enhance national competitiveness; and technological support to the strategic sector to strengthen and deepen the capability and capacity base. It catalyses S&T based entrepreneurship as well and has been building a sustainable ecosystem for S&T based Human Resource development including Skill Development.

CSIR has been providing significant technological interventions in many areas which include environment, health, drinking water, food, housing, energy, specialty chemicals & petrochemicals, glass and ceramics, medicinal plants and plants of economic value, leather, mining, metals and minerals, machinery and instrumentation, strategic sectors including aerospace etc. In doing so, CSIR partners with Industry in a significant manner.

CSIR has covered over the years, a wide spectrum of Science and Technology ranging from radio and space physics, oceanography, earth sciences, geophysics, chemicals, drugs, genomics, biotechnology and nanotechnology to mining, materials, aeronautics, instrumentation, environmental engineering and information technology.

CSIR is the Nation's custodian for Measurement Standards: Mass, Distance, Time, Temperature, Current etc. CSIR has created and is the custodian of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) which is a powerful weapon against unethical commercial exploitation of "Indian Traditional Knowledge".

CSIR is amongst the top 50 global institutions by normalized World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) patent families, standing at 16, and is the only Indian organization in this top 50 lineup. The major recent achievements/initiatives of CSIR are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) R&D activities are being pursued by CSIR in following categories of projects namely:- (i) Fast Track Translation (FTT); (ii) Fast Track Commercialization; (iii) Mission Mode; (iv) Focused Basic Research (FBR); and (v) Niche Creating High Science/High Technology (NCP). These are grouped under eight themes: (i) Aerospace, Electronics, Instrumentation & Strategic Sectors (AEISS); (ii) Civil, Infrastructure & Engineering (CIE); (iii) Ecology, Environment Earth and Ocean Sciences and Water (E3OW); (iv) Mining, Minerals, Metals and Materials (4M); (v) Chemicals (including leather) and Petrochemicals (CIP); (vi) Energy (Conventional and Non-Conventional) and Energy Devices (EED); (vii) Agri., Nutrition and Biotech (ANB); and (viii) Healthcare (HTC). Apart from CSIR has supported specific laboratory and rural development oriented projects called as HARIT (Harnessing Appropriate Rural Interventions and Technologies), to leverage its strong scientific and technological knowledge base for the benefit of most common people of the country lying at the bottom of economic pyramid. The Total number of projects is 473 with their details under implementation during current financial year (2020-21) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Total fund allocated and spent for CSIR during the last four years is as follows:-

Financial Year	Fund Allocated / Spent (Rs in Crores)
2016-17	4013.06
2017-18	4582.12
2018-19	4521.28
2019-20 (Revised Estimates)	4831.583
	531.843 (spent upto December, 2019)

Statement-I

Major recent achievements/initiatives of CSIR

1. Plant of Potash from Spent Wash

No significant Potash Production takes place in India and country relies on imports (4-5 million MT Muriate of Potash (MOP) per annum.) for use as fertiliser. The shortage of land and vulnerability to climate change expose the future production of potash from sea bittern through an evaporite route to greater risks.

CSIR in collaboration with engineering partner have developed complete technology solution for valorisation of spent wash generated in sugarcane molasses based alcohol distillery. The process allows utilisation of spent wash for production of value-added by products, viz., potash fertiliser, animal feed ingredient etc., while achieving statutory compliance with 'zero liquid discharge' norms. Preliminary economic analysis for implementation of the technology in a 100 klpd distillery suggest a CAPEX payback period of about 3.5 years. The process know-how has been licensed and the manufacturing plant has been established.

2. Dental Implants

CSIR along with IIT Delhi and Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences developed a complete indigenize solution for edentulous conditions in order to make it affordable for Indian population. Technology has been transferred to an Indian Company as a step towards Make in India implants and import substituted technology. With the grant of manufacturing license in June 2019, the Industry is ready to launch the product in the market.

3. India's first biofuel-powered flight: CSIR Technology for Aviation Grade Biofuel

A historic flight powered by indigenously produced aviation biofuel based on patented technology of CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun completed journey from Dehradun to Delhi on August 27, 2018. With this maiden flight India joined the exclusive club of nations using biofuel in aviation. The use of bio jet fuel, apart from reducing greenhouse gas emissions by about 15 per cent and Sulfur Oxides (SOx) emissions by over 99 per cent, is expected to provide indigenous jet fuel supply security, possible cost savings as feedstock availability at farm level scales up, superior engine performance and reduced maintenance cost for the airline operators. For the first time in the country, on 26th January, 2019, an AN-32 transport aircraft of IAF flew with blended bio-jet fuel produced by CSIR technology.

4. Successful Inaugural Flight of SARAS PT1N

SARAS PT1N (14 seater) light transport aircraft designed and developed by CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-NAL) was flown successfully on 21.02.2018. The primary objective of PT1N is to evaluate system performance in about 20 flights and the data collected from this shall be used to freeze the design of 19 seater production version aircraft - SARAS MkII.

5. **Drishti Transmissometer: Deployment across Indian Airports**

Drishti is an Indigenous - Innovative -Cost effective visibility measuring system — First of its type and CSIR is the only organization to have developed this technology in the country. It is useful for airport operations and gives information to pilots on the visibility at the runway. Drishti Transmissometers have been installed at a number of civilian and Indian Airforce airports across the country.

6. **CSIR Technologies for India's First Light Combat Aircraft - TEJAS**

CSIR has been Integral Partner with ADA in Design and Development of TEJAS. CSIR developed and fabricated 165 composite parts, Fly-by-Wire (FBW) Control Systems and State of art training simulator

7. **Waste plastics to fuels**

CSIR in collocation with and GAIL (India) Ltd. have developed a technology for converting waste plastics to fuel (diesel). After the completion of lab scale and bench scale studies, a demonstration plant of 1 ton per day (TPD) capacity has been set up. The process utilizes waste polyethylene and polypropylene type waste plastics available from MSW and other sources and generates about 800L of diesel per batch.

8. **RENEU (Restoration of Nallah with Ecological Units)**

Drain treatment technology of CSIR can be helpful as large volume of untreated sewage is flowing across country and creating pollution problem of rivers and lakes. These water bodies finally also get contaminated and give poor drinking water and thus increasing treatment cost and health burden. The limited estimates show that in Ganga basin alone there are more than 1000 drains which discharges sewage without treatment. Benefit of insitu treatment is that it need 1/6-1/8th of the cost and 1/3rd of the O&M.

9. **CSIR Mission on Sickle Cell Anaemia**

CSIR is implementing a Mission on Sickle Cell Anaemia. The project envisages managing genetic burden of Sickle Cell Anaemia and understanding genetic basis of differential response to Hydroxyurea Therapy, Drug discovery and development for management of SCA, Genome editing and stem cell research approach for the treatment of SCA and development and on-ground implementation of an affordable, accurate and accelerated diagnostic kit.

10. CSIR Aroma Mission

The CSIR Aroma Mission is envisaged to bring transformative change in the aroma sector through desired interventions. It is aimed at development of superior aroma crop varieties and their agro-technologies and assessment of their suitability for the large scale cultivation in specific agro-climatic regions; In 15 months since the project was launched, an area of about 50000 hectare has been brought under cultivation of aromatic plants across the country under the project.

11. CSIR Phytopharmaceuticals Mission

The CSIR Phytopharmaceutical Mission is envisaged to bring transformative change in the medicinal plants sector through captive cultivation of selected medicinal plants, including rare, engendered and threatened species, production of quality planting material and development of region specific agro technologies; technology packages for production of GMP grade medicinal plant extracts; and phytopharmaceutical development from important medicinal plants. In the first year of project implementation, mass multiplication of quality planting material and captive cultivation of target plant species in different States/districts has been achieved. Further, plants of 25 Rare, Engendered and Threatened (RET) species have been collected for genebank.

12. CSIR Mission on 'Safety and Security of Vital Installations'

CSIR has recently launched a mission on 'Safety and Security of Vital Installations' which envisages to address following issues: Earthquake Hazard quantification studies in Uttarakhand; Design and development of efficient slope stabilization measures of mitigate landslide hazards for the safety of vital installations in hilly regions of NW Himalayan Belt; Safety of Hospitals particularly in seismic prone zones; To evolve blast and impact resistant design of Hardened Aircraft Shelter with layered configuration for a specified threat; Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) through innovative solutions consisting of smart video camera system, smart video surveillance system, Real-time system for identification of outsiders; Border security management system based on intelligent multi-sensor approach; and Active Fire Protection System for the design and development of customized fire safety and security solutions for Hospitals. CSIR has already prepared Earthquake Risk Index Map of the City of Dehradun which can be used to prepare for facing the expected Earthquake event in its aftermath.

13. CSIR Mission on Development of Fast, Durable and Energy Efficient Mass Housing Scheme

The mission is aimed at developing and deploying at a scale in partnership of stakeholders the prefabricated technologies for construction of fast, durable, energy efficient and affordable interventions for mass housing. Efficient design of precast structural panels using various materials will be developed to achieve desired performance such as light weight (50% reduction), improved fire rating (minimum 2hrs), durability (70-80 years), cost effective (25% lesser compared to lowest available) with reduced cycle time of 5-7 days compared to existing 16-19 days. The mass housing schemes are planned to be developed suiting to socio-cultural requirements in different geo-climatic regions across the country. The developed technology(ies)/ know-how(s) will be demonstrated by 3D virtual displays and by prototype demo units for the purpose of end to end training and needful deployment.

14. CSIR Mission on Technologies for Robust Structural Health Monitoring of Critical Infrastructure and Conservation and Restoration of Heritage Structures

The mission comprises of two verticals namely Robust Structural Health Monitoring Technologies for Critical Infrastructure Management (Vertical 1) and Conservation and Restoration of Heritage Structures (Vertical 2). Mission Vertical 1 is aimed at developing technologies for structural health monitoring of critical Infrastructure using advanced signal processing, machine learning techniques combining with IOT and cloud-enabled technologies for early detection of damage in civil infrastructure. Vertical 2 of the mission is aimed at developing State-of-the-art technologies for conservation and restoration of heritage structures. Guidelines for conservation and restoration of heritage structures in India will also be prepared.

15. CSIR's new patented Clot buster, PEGylated Streptokinase set to revolutionize the treatment of Strokes

Ischemic stroke is a condition caused by a dysfunction in the supply of blood to the brain due to emboli, thrombus or atherosclerosis occurring in cerebral arteries. Surprisingly, the prevalence of stroke is much higher in India than the West and about 87% of all strokes are ischemic strokes. CSIR-IMTECH and Epygen have entered into an agreement for the latter to develop PEGylated Streptokinase for treatment of Ischemic Stroke.

16. Non-vascular self-expandable stents

Stents are used in the treatment of numerous biliary tract diseases, ranging from benign biliary diseases to malignant strictures. Two types of biliary stents find extensive use: plastic stents and self-expanding metallic stents. Amongst these while the self-expandable metal stents offer longer patency their prohibitive cost makes them unaffordable. CSIR-NCL in collaboration with a start-up has developed a new class of self-expandable stents based on a novel scroll design. These stents have been made with simple polymer-metal composites unlike the shape memory alloy based stents. These stents could be made at much lower costs than the currently available ones. Process for transferring the technology to two companies is on.

17. CSIR's Divya Nayan for Visually Impaired

CSIR-Central Scientific and Industrial Organization has developed a Personal Reading Machine named- Divya Nayan, for Visually Impaired which can read any printed and digital books available in Hindi and English. Divya Nayan has been tested with a number of visually impaired people with different age groups and has gained wide popularity.

18. Development and licensing of affordable Water Disinfection System Oneer™

CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (CSIR-IITR), Lucknow has developed technology for "Drinking Water Disinfection System" with Trade name "Oneer™". It is useful for continuous treatment of water. The technology of "Drinking Water Disinfection System" was transferred to M/s Bluebird Water Purifiers, New Delhi. Oneer developed by CSIR-IITR will provide safe and clean drinking water at a cost of just 2 Paise / Ltr. The Community level model is of 450 LPH capacity. It can be scaled up to 5000 to 1 lakh L/day;

19. Waterless Chrome Tanning Technology- a Game Changing Technology

Chromium is the most sought after tanning agent with about 2.0 billion sq. ft. of leather being made in India. About 20 thousand tons of chrome tanning agent is discharged in the wastewater. In order to overcome the problem, CSIR-CLRI has developed waterless chrome tanning technology.

The waterless tanning technology has now found PAN INDIA acceptance, with tanners in all clusters enrolling for its adoption. The technology has been put to

use in about 50 tanneries in the country. This is truly a game changing technology that has emerged from the CSIR through CLRI.

20. Zero liquid discharge leather technology

A zero wastewater discharge process technology based on Electro-oxidation (EO) has been developed for the first part of the leather manufacturing process, the pre-tanning processes. The potential environmental benefits and potential social impacts for India includes: No discharge of wastewater from tanneries; The possible reduction of cost will be about ₹ 96 million per annum from reduction in the cost of wastewater treatment; This system does not result in generation of sludge (about 160 tons' sludge per annum) and less average annual fatalities due to release of H₂S. The technology has been transferred to M/s Leayan Global Pvt. Ltd, Kanpur; M/s Royal Tanners, Kanpur; and AN Leathers Pvt. Ltd, Agra.

21. High Grade Gelatin from and Protein Hydrolysate from Raw Hide and Skin Trimming Wastes

Gelatin is widely used in the pharmaceutical industry to make capsules for drugs as well as in the food industry to make jelly candies, ice cream, and as thickening agent in cakes and soups. Leather processing generates huge amount of raw trimming wastes. CSIR-CLRI has developed technology for making high grade gelatin from waste material-trimmings of raw hide. The technology developed by CSIR-CLRI is towards complete utilization of proteinous constituents present in the trimmings. This technology is exclusively licensed at a cost of ₹ One crore to M/s Anipro Manufacturing Company for making gelatin and protein hydrolysate within India.

22. Coal dust collecting and briquetting system

It is pertinent to collect the dust from mine roads and put it to alternative use not only for reducing air pollution but also for improving the health of local populace. Road dust collecting system has been developed. CSIR-CIMFR has transferred the patented technology to M/s Tata Motors Limited, Mumbai.

23. Phytopharmaceutical for Glucocorticoid-induced Osteoporosis

Globally glucocorticoid is the third biggest cause of osteoporosis. CSIR-CDRI has developed a standardized fraction of *Cassia occidentalis* Linn, for the treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis and muscular atrophy. Technology licensed to M/s Pharmanza Herbals Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat for further development and

commercialization as a Phytopharmaceutical drug. The product is under development in Phyto-pharmaceutical mode and would be available in Indian and the U.S. market after completing necessary studies as per the regulatory guidelines

24. Safe Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste utilising high temperature plasma

The technology has been developed for effective and eco-friendly disposal of municipal solid waste material generated on daily basis and generation of fuel gas containing predominantly CO and H₂ utilizing high temperature (>3000°C) Plasma arc. The technology has been licensed to M/s Positronics Innovation Pvt. Ltd, Kolkata, WB for commercialization on non-exclusive basis for a period of 5 years.

25. Development of Solar Tree/Artifacts for generation of power utilizing lesser ground area

Solar Power Tree is the perfect solution to the question of availability of the land in the future for generating solar power - It take up only a fraction of land consumed by conventional systems. To bring visibility to solar technology and to enhance the beautification of a site, CSIR-CMERI has developed solar artifacts.

- Attapatram is of 1kWp capacity and can provide 0.5kW electricity for 3 hours. These can be installed in the beaches, river banks, parks and even in the lawn of a bungalow.
- Solar Flora is of 3kWp capacity and can be installed in the road side, parks and other remote areas to provide electricity.
- Surya Banaspati is of 5kWp capacity and can be installed in the road side, parks and other remote areas to provide electricity.

The technology has been transferred to 9 Industries for commercialization in non-exclusive basis for a period of 5 years.

26. Development of Intelligent and powered wheel chair

CSIR-CMERI developed system has immense societal value for the physically challenged people, old age population for mobility and rehabilitation purpose. Intelligent and powered wheel chair design provides enhanced mobility and stability and capability to turn full 360 degrees in any narrow corridor. The Technology has been transferred to Indian Industry for commercialization for a period of 5 years.

27. Large Scale Production of Graphene Oxide

Graphene oxide is extensively used in energy storage devices, polymer composites, desalination of water, conducting ink, aqueous lubrication, nano-coolant, additive for phase change materials, etc. Graphene oxide is not toxic and hazardous for the environment. The cost of commercially available graphene oxide is very high and scaled-up production of graphene oxide at reasonable price without compromising the quality is a challenging task. The technology developed by CSIR demonstrates the production of graphene oxide starting from natural flake graphite. The Technology has been transferred to one Indian Industry for commercialization for a period of 5 years.

28. Salivary Fluoride Detection Kit

The indigenous salivary fluoride level detection kit and sensor station is unprecedented in its kind towards diagnosis of salivary fluoride level for the welfare and betterment of the society. It protects from Dental Caries; helps in remineralization; protects against tooth decay; and helps prevent premature tooth loss. The Technology has been transferred to two Indian Industries for commercialization for a period of 5 years.

29. Boring machine based on trenchless technology

Trenchless construction limits the amount of excavation and the surface repairs needed after digging. Available imported machines are of large capacities for big projects and very expensive. No such machine is being manufactured indigenously. To address this gap, boring machine based on trenchless technology has been designed and developed.

The developed machine can bore upto 14 m length and 160 mm dia. holes under the roads and buildings for laying sewer/ pipe lines and cables. The developed machine is affordable and can be used by small/middle class contractors. It is light in weight, portable and requires low maintenance and Suitable for both wet and dry boring. The technology has been transferred to M/s Techno Industrial Marketing, Uttarakhand

30. Micro Fuel Cell

Micro fuel cell is a power source for electronic devices that converts chemical energy into electrical energy. The scaled down fuel cells can be used in electronic devices such as digital cameras, radios, toys and other low power applications.

CSIR has developed cost effective, simple and easy to fabricate micro fuel cell for use in low power applications. Technology has been transferred to M/s Victor Industries Pvt. Ltd., Sangli, Maharashtra on non-exclusive basis.

31. New Rice Variety with Low Glycemic Index Released- A Diabetic Friendly Rice

CSIR-CCMB in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Rice Research at Hyderabad has released a new variety of rice that resists pests and is also beneficial for those with diabetes. The new Improved Samba Masuri (ISM) rice variety is resistant to Bacterial Blight (BB) and at the same time has the lowest Glycemic Index (GI) at 50.9 among all major rice varieties, which is an improvement over the 52.9 GI of the earlier Samba Masuri variety. At present, almost 40 per cent of the normal Samba Masuri rice crop is being lost due to Bacterial Blight (BB). The new ISM variety of rice is, therefore, expected to significantly reduce this crop loss, which eventually would lead to reduced prices of rice and increased profit margins for farmers and traders. The traditional Samba Masuri rice is commonly called Sona Masuri and Kurnool Masuri and has very low resistance to BB, a pest disease for which there is no chemical solution yet.

32. Handheld GPS-Enabled 'Ksheer Tester'-System for detection of Adulteration in milk

'Ksheer Tester', newly developed by CSIR, is a handheld GPS-enabled version of the recently launched Ksheer Scanner technology to check adulteration in milk. It will empower the common man with a technology to tackle a national level health hazard due to adulteration in milk. The device would enable any person to track the location of the tested sample and receive the test results through SMS on the device.

33. Lithium Ion Battery: India's first indigenous fabrication facility

CSIR has set up the first indigenous Li-ion fabrication facility that has applications in defense, solar powered devices, railways and other high end usages. It is in a step towards self-reliance to meet defense requirements and to cut the dependence on imports. Mass production of indigenous Li-ion batteries would reduce the cost manifold as compared to the imported batteries. The CSIR technology includes solution for a 400 mAh (milliampere hour) battery to power solar lanterns. The other versions have different user-end capabilities, including heating power tools and those used in firing torpedoes, for which India procures batteries from abroad.

The application is also for railway lighting and signalling, for which Indian Railway majorly uses lead acid batteries which are polluting. Railways also use Li-ion batteries which are imported and expensive.

34. CSIR's certification for coal used power plants

CSIR has signed an annual ₹ 250-crore deal with several State-run coal and thermal power companies to certify the quality of the coal being supplied and used in their facilities. The certification helps power plants to use coal appropriate to the machinery and technology available in the plant and contribute to efficient use and, in the long run, reduce emissions. It provides a robust mechanism for proper inspection of coal and overtime and has led to an improvement in the quality of coal.

35. Development of Green crackers with less pollutant emission

Ahead of Diwali, CSIR launched green firecrackers in a bid to "resolve the crisis of air pollution" in the capital. These environment friendly Crackers are of new formulations for reduced emission light and sound emitting crackers with 30% reduction in particulate matter. CSIR has also successfully developed various environment-friendly fireworks such as sound emitting crackers, flowerpots, pencils, chakkar and sparklers.

CSIR in developing these green crackers have signed nearly 230 MoUs and 165 Non-disclosure Agreements with firework manufacturers in order to deliver the crackers. Also these green crackers are equipped with a green logo as well as a Quick Response (QR) coding systems which have been developed for differentiation of green crackers from conventional crackers.

36. 1000 Genome Sequencing completed

CSIR has conducted Whole Genome Sequencing of 1,008 Indians from different populations across the country. The whole genome data is important for building the knowhow, baseline data and indigenous capacity in the emerging area of Precision Medicine. The outcomes of this will have applications in a number of areas including predictive and preventive medicine with faster and efficient diagnosis of rare genetic diseases. CSIR also pioneered the application of genomics in clinical settings in the area of rare genetic diseases in India by means of DNA/ Genome based diagnostics and interaction with large number of clinical collaborators.

37. CSIR's Integrated Skill Development initiative

CSIR labs established connect with various Sectoral Skill Councils (SSC):

- (a) Leather Sector Skill Council (CSIR-CLRI);
- (b) Life Sciences Sector Skill Council (CSIR-IICT);
- (c) Capital Goods Sector Skill Council (CSIR-CSIO);
- (d) Automotive Sector Skill (CSIR-CSIO);
- (e) Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council (CSIR-NAL);
- (f) Agriculture Sector Skill Council (CSIR-NIO/ CSIR-NBRI/CSIR-IITR);
- (g) Skill Council for Mining Sector (CSIR-CIMFR); and
- (h) Health Care Skill Council (CSIR-IICB) and Paint and Coating Skill Council (CSIR-CECRI).

38. CSIR JIGYASA: Inculcating Scientific Temper in Youth Through Vibrant Scientists-Students Interaction

Under CSIR and KVS Student-Scientist connect programme "JIGYASA". 1151 Kendriya Vidyalayas connect with 38 CSIR Laboratories targeting one lakh students and nearly 1000 teachers annually. The focus is on connecting school students and scientists so as to extend student's classroom learning with that of a very well planned research laboratory based learning.

The programme is a unique platform to bringing in teachers and scientists for nurturing young minds. The programme envisages opening up the national scientific facilities to school children, enabling CSIR scientific knowledgebase and facility to be utilized by school children.

Statement-II***Details of some of the recent CSIR Projects in Various Categories*****A. Fast Track Translation (FTT) Projects completed**

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
1.	CSIR-CCMB	Paper based affordable microfluidic kit for early pregnancy detection in cattle and buffaloes

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
		Development of simple and affordable diagnostic protocols and diagnostic kit for genetic diagnosis of musculopathies and hemoglobinopathies
2.	CSIR-CDRI	Clinical development of Candidate Drug 99/373 (Anti-osteoporotic)
		Clinical development of candidate drug 97/78 (anti-malarial)
3.	CSIR-CFTRI	Know-how of the isolation of arabinoxylans from defatted cereal brans
		Development and production of anti-obesity DAG Oil
		Non-thermal processing of liquid foods
		Technology for carbonated fruit juice beverages from selected fruit crops
4.	CSIR-CIMAP	Development of a high yielding variety of <i>Artemisia annua</i>
		Development of improved variety for high root yield with better quality of Yellow Satawar (<i>Asparagus adscendens</i> Roxb.)
		Development of a linalool rich cold tolerant <i>Ocimum</i> chemotype
		Development of withanolide rich, quality root and early maturing advance breeding line with a novel ideotype
		Calliterpenone for enhancing crop yields
5.	CSIR-IGIB	Go-Med
		NGS based high resolution HLA typing kits
		NGS for mitochondrial diagnosis
		PulmoScan
6.	CSIR-IHBT	Developing L-Asparaginase with Low Glutaminase Activity for Therapeutic Applications

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
		Process for substituted cyclohexane-1-3-dione synthesis
7.	CSIR-IICB	Rapid Assay System and Clinical Validation of Biomarker for Rheumatic Heart Disease Serum and urine-based kits for diagnosis (VL) and post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis (PKDL) in the field setting
8.	CSIR-HIM	Mupirocin + IIM-1133/06: A topical formulation for improved bioefficacy Agrotechnology transfer and thymol crystal from Jammu monarda IND filling of anti-cancer lead IIM (N)-290/13 (Cdk inhibitor)
9.	CSIR-IITR	Development of biosensors (Indicator-eye Test Range) for detection of adulterants in food products Development of a new real time PCR based system for the quantification of small RNAs and circular RNA and development of a new kit for absolute quantification of miRNAs An electric device for online drinking water disinfection
10.	CSIR-IMTech	Technology for Recombinant Streptokinase For market-gelsolin estimation kit and gelsolin(s) A universal expression platform for low cost production of biotherapeutic proteins in <i>S. pombe</i> Technology Development for production of pullulan Production of a biomedically important glycolipid bio-surfactant sphorolipid
11.	CSIR-NBRI	Thebaine rich opium poppy lines for suitable cultivation through narcotics department

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
12.	CSIR-CECRI	Low grain arsenic rice variety for safer human consumption
		Anacardic acid: A potential molecule to increase cotton fibre yield and quality
		Development of Zinc Bromine redox flow battery (500 W)
		Electrochemical remediation of industrial effluents and recovery of chromium
		Development of accurate, reliable and cost effective sensor for the electrochemical detection of multiple analytes
13.	CSIR-CIMFR	Development of High temperature ceramic Thermal barrier coatings for Missile components
14.	CSIR-CLRI	Coal dust collecting and briquetting system
15.	CSIR-CSMCRI	Waterless chrome tanning
		High grade gelatin and protein hydrolysate from trimmings
		Zero Wastewater Discharge Technology
		Cocktail of carbohydrases for rapid fiber opening
		Technology for double fortified salt composition containing iron and iodine to control both deficiencies
		Hollow fiber membrane based high flux domestic filter for water clarification and disinfection
		Novel cost effective process for high purity solar salt production with reduced contents of carbon, iodine, suspended solids and sulfate content directly in solar salt fields from high sulfate containing brines (particularly for Rajasthan inland/ lake brines)
		A consolidated biomass process for integrated production of multiple products from fresh marine macroalgae

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
16.	CSIR-IICT	Development of multipurpose thermal insulation coatings for different substrates Development of novel processes towards Eribulin, Nicotine, Bedaquiline Discovery of Novel Anticancer Agent (HDAC Inhibitor) Polymeric excipients for pharmaceutical applications
17.	CSIR-IIP	Setting up 1 TPD pilot plant for converting waste plastics to diesel Technology demonstration and process flexibility for production of Bio-Aviation fuels Demonstration and Process Validation of Laboratory scale Vacuum Swing Adsorption (VSA) Process for Biogas Up-gradation to Pipeline Quality Fuel from Raw Biogas Development of Adsorption Based Technology for the Production of Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel meeting BS IV /BS VI specification Development Positioning
18.	CSIR-NCL	Synthesis of 5-Hydroxymethyl furfural from sacharides Continuous Dinitration for Manufacturing of Pendimethalin Development of penicillin V acylase system for industrial production of semi-synthetic antibiotics Non-vascular self-expandable stents
19.	CSIR-NEIST	<i>In-situ</i> bioremediation technology Herbal product for management of pain Membrane Based Process Technology for Commercial Production of Biomolecules

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
20.	CSIR-NIIST	<p>Modular Bricks from Brahmaputra River Bed Sand</p> <p>IR reflecting rare earth blue pigment for solar heat control cool-roof applications</p> <p>Scaled up process for the upgradation of Low grade of Ilmenites</p> <p>Development of process for large scale production of P-glucosidase (BGL) enzyme for blending in biomass hydrolyzing cocktails to be used in Lignocellulosic Biorefineries</p>
21.	CSIR-AMPRI	<p>Aluminium Composite Foams (ACFs) for Crashworthiness Applications</p> <p>Fibre and particulate reinforced hybrid polymeric composite as architectural interior for building contraction material</p>
22.	CSIR-CBRI	<p>Building products using Kota stone cutting and slurry waste</p> <p>Foundation system for light structures</p> <p>Development of a boring machine based on trenchless technology</p>
23.	CSIR-CGCRI	<p>Paper-based Ceramic Separator for Li-ion Battery Application</p> <p>Packaged Fiber Laser Modules for Industrial and Medical Applications</p> <p>Development of Reaction Bonded Silicon Nitride Ceramic Radome</p> <p>Superior Refractory for Induction Furnace to enable Refining of Steel</p> <p>SiAlON Insert for High Speed cutting of hard materials</p> <p>Fast Recovery Trace moisture sensir and neter for detection of trace moisture present in transformer oil</p>

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
24.	CSIR-CMERI	Development of novel Ion doped Hydrxyapatite(Ap) by spray drying method and its utilization for plasma spray coating on medical implants with/without ion doping
		Field deployment of indigenous 4-axis controller for multi-process micro machine
		Graphene based Aqueous lubricants
		Development of Domestic Iron Removal Filter
25.	CSIR-CRRI	Micro Fuel Cell
		Design and Development of different prototypes of Solar Power Tree for independent area electrification
		Intelligent and Powered Wheel Chair
		Process technology for manufacturing of ADI components for minning application
26.	CSIR-IMMT	Design of Noise Barrier based on different Frequencies
		Development and evaluation of "Soil Nailing Technique" for stabilisation of soil slope for the construction of underpass below Road traffic
		Design and Performance of Cement Grouted Bituminous Mix (CGBM) for Urban Roads
		Electrophoretic Deposition (EPD) for Industrial Application
		Maximize the recovery of iron values from lean grade iron ore by reduction roasting and pelletisation of high LOI and high Blaine number iron ore fines
		Process Development for production of flaky graphite, high purity graphite and graphite from natural graphite
		Recovery of Alumina from fly ash

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
27.	CSIR-NAL	<p>Design and Development of Cost Effective and Advanced Polymer Composite Processing Equipment</p> <p>Fully Autonomous fixed wing mini UAVs under 5.0 kg class -Enhancement of existing UAV models</p> <p>Design, development and certification of Avionics Video and Data FPGA based IP Core</p> <p>VTOL based MAV using indigenously developed electrically driven co-axial motor (VTOL)</p> <p>Development of Medium Wind-Solar Hybrid (WiSH) Systems of 7 -10 kW class for Agricultural and other rural applications</p>
28.	CSIR-NEERI	Solar Disinfection Systems for potable water
30.	CSIR-NML	<p>Technology for extraction of tungsten (yellow tungsten oxide or ammonium paratungstate or metallic W-powder) from a variety of scraps</p> <p>Development of Hydrogen standard in Steel</p> <p>Low Phosphorus steel through furnace route using DRI as major ferruginous raw material-an industrial assessment</p>
31.	CSIR-SERC	<p>Glass Textile Reinforced Concrete Crash Barrier System</p> <p>Design of Emergency Restoration, System for Power Lines</p> <p>(AHALYA) RFID based Battery less Wireless Embedded Sensor for Structural Health Monitoring of Reinforced Concrete Structures (Corrosion, Humidity, Temperature)</p> <p>Precast Ferrocement Toilet Core Unit (Prefer Toco)</p> <p>Improved Design and Retrofit Methodology for Seismically Vulnerable Open Ground Storey (OGS) Structures</p>

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
		Development of cost effective water tanks using flowable cement" mortar
32.	CSIR-CEERI	Prevention of adulteration in milk-real time remote milk supply monitoring network (PRADUMAN) Handheld milk quality analyser Gas sensor for environmental monitoring Development of 3D rigid and flexible Endoscopes for Denture examination Development of Silent Killer Gas Detector using LTCC Technology High Frequency RF MEMS Capacitive Switches Development of MEMS-based Accelerometer
32.	CSIR-CSIO	Development of Water Quality Monitoring Watchdog Pod Reading Machine for visually impaired Power Quality Analyser Head gesture based control module for Intelligent Patient Vehicle Postural Stability Assessment System Portable Energy Audit Tool Pump Efficiency Monitoring System AutoCEPH: A software for 2-D Computerized Cephalometric Analysis Earthquake Warning System Touch based Finger Gesture control for Intelligent Patient Vehicle Antiglare Filter for Automobiles Avionics Head Up Display Test Rig Head up Display MkIN-NP for Naval LCA

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
		Head up Display for Intermediate Jet Trainer Aircraft
		Indigenous development of laser lithotripsy system for medical applications
33.	CSIR-NGRI	Earthquake hazard assessment of the Himalaya and the Indo-Gangetic plains
		Imaging sub-volcanic mesozoics in Kerala-Konkan (KK) offshore from wide-angle seismic data (Energy and Mineral Resources)
34.	CSIR-NIO	Development of software for High resolution velocity analysis for mapping of gas hydrate deposits/support for strategic sector
		Microbial consortium for aquaculture waste management and disease control
		Melanin from sponge associated bacteria
		Low cost Multipurpose Multichannel data logger unit
35.	CSIR-NPL	Low-cost Peltier based refrigerators for rural regions
		Sunlight sensitized long afterglow phosphor powder and paint
		Fonoclock with a time synchronization accuracy of ± 10 ms

B. Fast Track Translation (FTT)/ Fast Track Commercialization (FTC) Ongoing Projects

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
1.	CSIR-AMPRI	Red mud based lead free material for X-ray and CT scanner rooms
2.		Development of multilayer sandwich panel for defense applications

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
		Development of Fly Ash based Geopolymeric Materials for Broad Application Spectrum
		Pilot scale production and demonstration of closed cell aluminum composite and hybrid composite foams for transportation, defence and construction sectors
		Advanced Geopolymeric Coating Material for Structures of Mild Steel (AGCM)
		Development and Manufacturing hybrid green composites using industrial and agro wastes in pilot scale and facilitating entrepreneurship
		Development of solid-state electromagnetic joining technique for materials of interest in aerospace/ space
		Design and Development of bamboo structures (Bamboo/composite sections and joints)
2.	CSIR-CECRI	A surface treatment process for enhanced corrosion resistance of Iron and steel
		SX-EW process for the regeneration of etchant and recovery of copper from spent alkaline ammoniacal cupric chloride PCB etchant
		Multi-analyte sensing platforms and molecular probes for detection of target biomarkers using electrochemical and optical methods
		Thermal barrier coatings for strategic applications
		Self-humidified Nafion based composite membranes for open cathode PEMFC stacks
		Development of 2.5V / 1A sodium-ion batteries with performance scalability possibilities
		Development and demonstration of rechargeable Li-S batteries for lighting and consumer electronics applications

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
3.	CSIR-CGCRI	<p>100 W CW/Modulated Thulium fiber laser: at 1.94 μm for efficient tissue vaporization and at 2.05 μm for strategic application</p> <p>Wear resistant Ceramics for cutting and milling operation: Process optimization of SiAlON-WC composites for rock drilling application</p> <p>Synthetic high alumina aggregate from sillimanite beach sand for refractory application</p> <p>Superior fused magnesia from impure Indian magnesite for self sustenance</p>
4.	CSIR-CMERI	<p>Process technology for large area (10 cmX10 cm) manufacturing of micro-nano patterned (300 nm-300 micron) hydrophobic surfaces</p> <p>An engineered design and development of a solar assisted community level multifunctional adsorbent based integrated water filtration unit for removal of ground water fluoride, microorganism with supported handy fluoride level detection kit and proper management of generated sludge</p> <p>Design and Development of 1 TPD Fully Automatic Biodiesel Plant</p> <p>Design and development of Mob Control Vehicle (MCV)</p> <p>Development of Carbon-Graphite Piston Ring and Solenoid Valve suitable for high temperature aircraft LRUs</p> <p>Development of self-propelled specialty harvester for leafy crops with a minimum field capacity of 4 acre/day (ex. Stevia, mentha, vegetables)</p> <p>Design of a combined cutting, binding and bailing equipment for stubble management</p>

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
5.	CSIR-CCMB	<p>Develop novel DNA based identification system of Plant bioresources (both agri and wild varieties grown/harvested) for conservation</p> <p>Development of male infertility diagnostic kits (DeMID)</p> <p>Up scaling of high yielding / elite Samba Mahsuri mutant line 'SM93' for product translation</p>
6.	CSIR-CBRI	Pilot Scale Preparation of Silica Nanoparticles and their applications in cement based materials
7.	CSIR-CDRI	<p>Clinical development of antiplatelet compound S007-867 for treatment of cardiovascular diseases. (Antithrombo-867)</p> <p>Development of a small molecule inhibitor of PCSK 9</p>
8.	CSIR-CEERI	<p>Design and Development of Dispenser Cathodes for Microwave Tubes</p> <p>Development and optimization of software for real-time monitoring of milk supply chain</p> <p>Solar PV based Smart Multi-vehicle EV Charging Station</p>
9.	CSIR-CSMCRI	<p>Energy efficient process to treat the reject stream of water desalination plant</p> <p>Generation of energy from microalgal feedstock through CO₂ capture from flue gases</p> <p>Greener process for the synthesis of 3-methyl-5-phenylpentanol (Mefrosol) at 1 Kg level with >90% yield ad 98% purity</p>
10.	CSIR-CSIO	<p>Smart Electrochemical Tongue (e-Tongue) to detect heavy metal ions in potable water</p> <p>Image Guided vascular vein visualizer: VeinViz</p>

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
		Electromyogram (EMG) controlled Below Elbow prosthesis
		Technological solutions for contactless alive/dead detection of victim soldier in battle field
		Precision instrumentation towards whole-slide digital microscopy for high-throughput analytics
		Ligament Injury Assessment and Therapy Device for motor-rehabilitation of Soldiers "L-GEAR"
		Online Monitoring System for detection of Night-time Poor Visibility areas in Urban settings
		Harvesting of electrical energy using geared AC synchronous motor to charge batteries of mobile phones
		Design and Development of Airfield Ground Lighting Systems (AGLS)
		Design and development of enhanced vision system for military surface transport vehicles
		Design and Development of Head Up Display for Passenger Aircraft
		Divya Nayan: A personal reading machine for visually impaired
		Scale - Up of AutoCEPH: A software for 2D computerized Cephalometric Analysis as a web service
		Design and Development of Indigenized Lyophiliser for preservation of Indian fruits and vegetables
11.	CSIR-CIMFR	Bio-methanation of coal rejects/low grade coal and biomass-Demonstration Model at village Gaurigram, Chandankiyari, Dhanbad
		Installation and commissioning of a 10000 LPH coalmine water reclamation plant for obtaining drinking water

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
12.	CSIR-CLRI	<p>Retanning cum fatliquoring agent</p> <p>Retanning agent from Paper Industry Wastes</p> <p>Waterless Chrome Tanning Technology</p>
13.	CSIR-IICT	<p>Development of Engineered Biochar from non-edible de-oiled seed cake/stubble wastes for the removal of targeted herbicides/pesticides from agricultural wastewaters and subsequent soil remediation</p> <p>Catalytic conversion of linear alkylbenzene raffinate to be utilized for Jet rocket fuel</p> <p>Indigenous enzymes for degumming of rice bran oil and other vegetable oils</p> <p>Preparation of polymer-grade vinylidene fluoride (VDF) and chlorotrifluoroethylene (CTFE) and their polymerization processes</p>
14.	CSIR-IMMT	<p>In-house development and fabrication of stirred mills for energy-efficient processing of low-grade ores</p> <p>Synthesis of $\text{Mg-Y}_2\text{O}_3$ magnesium nano-composite by hot consolidation process for light weight applications</p> <p>Production of Sm_2 and CO_3O_4 from SmCo permanent magnet scrap</p> <p>Design and development of a vertical slurry transport system for lifting of minerals/ores in heterogeneous regime</p> <p>Recovery of Nickel, Chromium and Iron from Chromite Overburden (COB) in 100 kg scale</p> <p>Membrane technology for separation/recovery of heavy metals (Cr, Ni, Zn) from industrial waste water: Mathematical modeling and process development</p>

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
15.	CSIR-IHBT	Development of advanced Tribological Coatings and Environmental Barrier Coatings (EBC) by Electrophoretic deposition and thermal spraying for mining equipments, pipeline, industrial applications and processes
		Development of Novel Tungsten Alloy Cubes for Strategic Applications
		Wireless Thermocouple for temperature measurement of rotating and moving surfaces
		Development of cost effective Industry grade non contact type online moisture sensor using microwave and NIR
		Development of an Image Processing based system for monitoring feed rate of materials moving on a conveyor
		Development of an induration furnace monitoring system with IoT and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technique in a pelletization plant
		Processing of secondary resources for the production of battery materials
		Rapid and Point Care Microfluidic kit for multiplex diagnosis of viral diseases in tomato and apple
		Development of bacterial formulations and organic dustbin for organic waste degradation in cold hilly regions
		Optimization of aeroponic and hydroponic conditions for increasing commercial crop productivity
		Introduction of high value spice Saffron (<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.) in unexplored areas
		Identification of improved clone(s) of <i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> (Bertoni)

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
		Combating Iron and Zinc deficiency using microalgae based foods
		L-Asparaginase (HimAspase™) with no glutaminase activity for food processing and therapeutic applications
		Design and Development of Indigenized Lyophiliser for preservation of Indian Fruits and Vegetables
16.	CSIR-IGIB	Genomic Approaches for Rare Genetic Disease Diagnosis (RareGen)
		Radiological AI system for Parallel Informatic Detection of Clinical Triage emergencies (RAPID-CT)
		GOMED-TeCh: Development, Translation and Commercialization of Genetic tests for prevalent genetic diseases in India
		Genomics for Public Health in India (IndiGen)
17.	CSIR-IMTECH	Development of bio-better of G-CSF (Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor) for prophylactic and therapeutic interventions in neutropenia
		Validation of potential biomolecules against Parkinson's disease: A pre-clinical study
		Development of Anti Thrombin-Clot Specific Streptokinase (ACSSK), for Treatment of Acute Myocardial Infarction and Ischemic Stroke
		Technology development for Gellan gum production
		Development of applications of laccase for Diverse (Food health and cosmetic) Industries (DALDI)

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
18.	CSIR-IIP	<p>Aircraft testing with Bio-Aviation fuel blended in Jet-A1 fuel</p> <p>Development of Catalyst and Alternate Process for Producing Light Olefins (C2-C4)</p>
19.	CSIR-NEIST	<p>Efficient and large scale production of carbon quantum dots (CQDTs) from cheap coal feedstock</p>
20.	CSIR-NIIST	<p>Development of an onsite sewage treatment for small establishments</p> <p>Development of Cellular Sensors: Biocompatible fluorescent molecules for sensing and cellular imaging of PH, Zn²⁺ and reactive oxygen species</p> <p>Fused Thiophene based FET devices for lung cancer VOC biomarker detection</p> <p>Electrochromic Devices for Efficient Energy Management and Utilization</p> <p>Development of lithium silicate based ceramics as CO₂ sorbents for sorption enhanced steam methane reforming</p> <p>Technology assessment and integration of CSIR's lignocellulosic ethanol programs/facilitating technologies for a feasible 2G ethanol technology (CSIR-2GE)</p> <p>Fluorescent Materials for Security Applications</p>
21.	CSIR-NML	<p>Annealing simulator integrated with online process control sensors for run out table process simulation</p> <p>Piloting of the process for Production of Premium Grade Iron Oxide from Waste Ferrous Chloride Solution Generated from Steel Pickling and Ilmenite Processing Units</p> <p>Pilot scale processes for recycling of metals/materials from E-waste</p>

Sl. No.	Lab	Project Title
		Development of biodegradable eco-friendly flotation reagents for sillimanite, limestone, iron ore fines and coal
		Smart sensing system for cold drawn high end wires
		Scale up and commercialization of indigenously developed hydrogen standard in steel
22.	CSIR-NBRI	Bio-prospecting plant diversity for food grade colors
23.	CSIR-NEERI	Restoration of Nallah with Ecological Units - RENEU
		Development, Demonstration and Dissemination of Improved Ceramic based Cook-stoves (Both domestic and Community) for Particulate Emissions Control
		RISK-PiNET: GIS based Risk Assessment Modelling Tool for Water Distribution System
		Smart Disposal, Incineration and Carbonization Systems (SMART-DISC) for Menstrual Waste Management
		Utilization of industrial waste through appropriate technologies for developing value-added Products
		Scale-up of process for CO ₂ capture based on biogenic molecules and pilot scale demonstrations
24.	CSIR-NAL	Stealth Technologies: Development of Radar Absorbing Materials/ Coatings for Airborne Platforms
		VTOL Winged UAV for multi-mission application (VTOL-UAV)
25.	CSIR-NCL	Energy efficient clean production of hydrogen
		Smart AGroinformatics with Internet of Things to enable Agriculture-4.0 (SAGITA)

1	2	3
		Continuous manufacturing platform for diazonium salt based reactions for synthesis of Azo dyes and APIs
26.	CSIR-NIO	Coral Reef Monitoring and Surveillance Robot (C-Bot)

C. Details of Mission Mode Projects

Sl. No.	Mission Title	Code	Total cost (FY 2018-19) (₹ in lakh)	Total cost (FY- 2019-20) (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CSIR Aroma Mission	HCP-0007	2835.752	2793.252
2.	CSIR Sickle Cell Anemia Mission	HCP0008	1952.164	1392.936
3.	Catalysis for Sustainable Development (CSD)	HCP0009	3532.00	2180.60
4.	CSIR Phytopharmaceutical Mission	HCP0010	2008.54	2061.77
5.	INPROTICS-Pharma and Agro	HCP0011	3517.16	1797.64
6.	Nano-Biosensors and Microfluidics for Healthcare	HCP0012	1686.154	1110.029
7.	Intelligent System (IS) - Intelligent Technologies and Solutions	HCP0013	2712.756	931.696
8.	Development of fast Durable and Energy Efficient Mass Housing Scheme	HCP0015	3321.2	2319.02
9.	Safety and Security of Vital Installations	HCP0017	3213.12	1990.12
10.	Technology for Robust Structural Health Monitoring of Critical Infrastructure and Conservation & Restoration of Heritage Structures	HCP-0018	2477.87	1827.67
11.	Nutraceuticals and Nutritionals	HCP0019	920.39	910.15
12.	Drone based Electromagnetic and Magnetic System DREAM	HCP0020	1128.68	368.40

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Development of Affordable Technologies for Quality Milk Assessment	HCP0014	293.080	138.08
14.	Establishment of CSIR-CMERI Centre for Post-harvest Processing and Research to augment the economy of rural tribal people of Arunachal Pradesh	MLP216212	155.00	120.00
15.	Next Generation insect resistance in cotton	HCP0023	102.73	296.03
16.	Food and Consumer Safety Solution (FOCUS)	HCP0016	1683.16	868.91
17.	CSIR Mission Mode Project on Crop Protection Chemicals	HCP0021	244.94	1984.19
18.	Mission Mode Programme on Commercial Deployment of Salt & Potash Technologies to Augment National Capability	HCP0022	379.35	1010.65
19.	Technological convergence for sustainable production and utilization of seaweeds (TCSProUS)	HCP0024		312.925
TOTAL			32164.046	24414.068

D. Details of NCP/ FBR Projects

Sl. No.	Lab.	Title of the Project	Theme	Category	Total cost (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CSIR-AMPRI	Additive Manufacturing of Graphene reinforced metal and polymer composites	AEISS	NCP	26.06
2.	CSIR-AMPRI	Hierarchical Reinforcement Approach for improved ILSS of CFRP	AEISS	NCP	65.00
3.	CSIR-AMPRI	Prospects in Development of Magnesium Alloys for engineering and biological applications	4M	NCP	48.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	CSIR-AMPRI	Development of Metallic foam for biological, thermal and engineering applications	4M	NCP	123.20
5.	CSIR-AMPRI	High performance metal matrix composites for transportation, defense, aerospace and engineering sectors	4M	FBR	97.11
6.	CSIR-AMPRI	Electrical insulating Hybrid Composite Sheet using Industrial Inorganic Wastes	CIE	NCP	17.20
7.	CSIR-CCMB	Apomixis Technologies for Increasing Agricultural Production	AGRI	FBR	134.25
8.	CSIR-CCMB	Towards product development in rice using mutants that have traits of agronomic importance	AGRI	FBR	349.42
9.	CSIR-CCMB	Genome sequencing of the halophyte <i>Salicornia brachiata</i>	AGRI	FBR	24.00
10.	CSIR-CCMB	Genome Regulatory Elements and the Evolution of Complexity	HTC	NCP	35.00
11.	CSIR-CCMB	Mechanistic and functional role of a 'Chiral Proofreading' variant in Animal ia	HTC	NCP	50.00
12.	CSIR-CCMB	Genomics and epigenetics in health and disease (GEHead)	HTC	NCP	39.00
13.	CSIR-CCMB	Mechanistic insights into bacterial growth and morphogenesis	HTC	NCP	25.00
14.	CSIR-CCMB	Generation of monoclonal antibodies for research and diagnostics.	HTC	NCP	120.00
15.	CSIR-CCMB	Generation of Hepatic organoids by tissue engineering approaches	HTC	NCP	120.00
16.	CSIR-CCMB	Tissue Engineering of cartilage and IVD for arthritic and disc degeneration problems	HTC	NCP	55.00
17.	CSIR-CDRI	Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH)	HTC	NCP	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	CSIR-CDRI	Chronic Respiratory Disease Innovation and Solution Program(CRISP)	HTC	NCP	7.50
19.	CSIR-CDRI	Investigating chemical therapeutic space and determinants of survival and virulence in malaria [ParaDIgM]	HTC	FBR	20.00
20.	CSIR-CDRI	Development of identified lead molecule as novel anti-leishmanial therapeutic agent	HTC	FBR	25.00
21.	CSIR-CDRI	Development of therapeutics against skeletal targets to improve bone health	HTC	FBR	40.00
22.	CSIR-CDRI	Dissecting the architecture and molecular mechanism of multi-protein complexes (BERosomes) involved in DNA Base Excision Repair (BER) repair and Transcription Coupled DNA repair (TCR) pathways from M. tuberculosis	HTC	FBR	20.00
23.	CSIR-CDRI	Development of therapeutics against skeletal targets to improve bone health: therapeutic repurposing of pentoxifylline	HTC	NCP	35.00
24.	CSIR-CDRI	Regulatory Development of CDRI Prioritized Lead Compounds	HTC	NCP	45.00
25.	CSIR-CDRI	Therapeutics for Lifestyle Disorders [TheraLSD]	HTC	NCP	37.10
26.	CSIR-CDRI	Cell penetrating peptide, IMT-P8 as a drug delivery vehicle in management of MRSA infections (PEPTIDOCURE)	HTC	NCP	32.95
27.	CSIR-CEERI	Development of novel compact high power THz device technologies	AEISS	NCP	71.47
28.	CSIR-CEERI	Development of new generation nano metal-oxide/graphene-polymer	4M	NCP	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		composite materials for use in wearable electronics (with CGCRI as implementing lab)			
29.	CSIR-CECRI	In-silico guided design of Corroision Inhibiting Molecules to Materials (CIM2M)	CLP	NCP	62.00
30.	CSIR-CFTRI	Data analytics based on diet diversity, food consumption and nutritional deficiency targeted to the selected aspirational districts in Karnataka and Kerala	AGRI	NCP	27.00
31.	CSIR-CFTRI	Establishment of 'National Analytical Facility' for analysis of nutraceuticals and chemical markers in food products (NAFANC)	AGRI	FBR	45.80
32.	CSIR-CFTRI	Translation of pre-clinically tested probiotic formulation to human population with emphasis on immuno-modulation and gut microflora	AGRI	FBR	15.00
33.	CSIR-CFTRI	Understanding structure-function relationships in enzymes critical for the survival of bacterial food pathogens	AGRI	FBR	20.00
34.	CSIR-CGCRI	1KW Fiber Laser for Industrial and Strategic Applications (LISA)	AEISS	NCP	156.00
35.	CSIR-CGCRI	Development of new generation nano metal-oxide/graphene-polymer composite materials for use in wearable electronics	4M	NCP	22.00
36.	CSIR-CGCRI	Development of Hydrophobic Ceramic Hollow Fiber Membrane for MD-based Domestic Water Purification System	4M	FBR	34.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	CSIR-CGCRI	Chalcogenide glass and fibers for mid infrared photonics applications	4M	FBR	20.90
38.	CSIR-CGCRI	Development of surface modified adsorbents with higher sorption capacity for specific contaminants removal in water/ industrial wastewater (SMA).	4M	FBR	25.25
39.	CSIR-CIMAP	Development of Withanamide enriched high yielding, variety of Ashwagandha (Withaniasomnifera)	AGRI	NCP	34.30
40.	CSIR-CIMAP	DNA-free CRISPR-mediated Genome-editing in rose-scented Geranium	AGRI	FBR	17.00
41.	CSIR-CIMAP	Understanding the biosynthesis of bioactive triterpenes in the medicinal tree banaba (<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>) for the development of yeast-based synthetic biology platform	AGRI	FBR	22.00
42.	CSIR-CIMAP	Identification of molecular targets towards improvement of root biomass and/or texture in <i>Withania somnifera</i>	AGRI	FBR	19.00
43.	CSIR-CIMAP	UAV based high resolution remote sensing for modernized and efficient cultivation practices of commercially important medicinal and aromatic crops. (Acronym: DroneAgri)	AGRI	NCP	25.90
44.	CSIR-CIMFR	Studies on Sorption-Induced Strain and Permeability Changes in Coal and Shale as a Result of CO ₂ Injection	4M	NCP	45.80
45.	CSIR-CIMFR	Preparation of <i>in-situ</i> stress map of Jharia Coalfield	4M	FBR	585.00
46.	CSIR-CIMFR	Catalytic Petcoke Gasification	CLP	FBR	27.10
47.	CSIR-CLRI	Polymer Filaments for 3D printing	CLP	FBR	18.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	CSIR-CMERI	Development of multifunctional care device for army personnel	AEISS	NCP	37.20
49.	CSIR-CMERI	Indigenous development of LRUs suitable for small aircraft (InDeLiRU)	AEISS	NCP	262.00
50.	CSIR-CMERI	Robotic Intervention for Industrial and Strategic Applications	CIE	NCP	235.00
51.	CSIR-CRRI	Development of Rejuvenating Agent (RA) for use in recycling of Asphalt Pavements RAP	CIE	FBR	9.00
52.	CSIR-CRRI	Cold Mix Technology for High Volume Roads	CIE	FBR	9.00
53.	CSIR-CRRI	Upgradation of Half Warm Mix Technology for Construction and Maintenance of Bituminous Surfacing	CIE	FBR	9.80
54.	CSIR-CSIO	Design & Development of Angle Independent Multilayer Thin Film Filter (AIMTF) on Foldable and Military Grade Optical Optical Substrates	AEISS	FBR	95.97
55.	CSIR-CSIO	Design and development of precision optics for soft X-Rays	AEISS	FBR	44.10
56.	CSIR-CSIO	Development of multifunctional care device for army personnel	AEISS	NCP	40.20
57.	CSIR-CSIO	Energy Management using Non Intrusive Load Monitoring (NLIM) Technique	AEISS	NCP	44.40
58.	CSIR-CSIO	Magnetic Graphene Coated Polymeric Stationary Phase Ion-Exchangers for Ion Chromatography Column Separations	4M	FBR	49.53
59.	CSIR-CSIO	Low cost functional materials in Selenium Detection in Water	4M	FBR	12.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
60.	CSIR-CSIO	Photonic meta-surfaces for smart applications	4M	FBR	12.20
61.	CSIR-CSIO	Development of Customized Flow Hive for quality Honey Harvesting & Extraction	AGRI	NCP	51.44
62.	CSIR-CSIO	Development of Mobile-Soil-Sensing-System and Digital Spatial Repository for Precision Agriculture using Fusion of Proximity Sensors and Geo-statistics Modelling	AGRI	NCP	31.03
63.	CSIR-CSMCRI	Indigenously developed reverse electrodialysis process for salinity gradient based power generation	EED	FBR	42.40
64.	CSIR-CSMCRI	Genome sequencing of the halophyte <i>Salicornia brachiata</i>	AGRI	NCP	17.00
65.	CSIR-IGIB	Chronic Respiratory Disease Innovation and Solution Program(CRISP)	HTC	NCP	16.00
66.	CSIR-IGIB	Genomics and epigenomics in health and disease (GEHead)	HTC	NCP	51.00
67.	CSIR-IGIB	GEAR - Genomic, Evolutionary and Big Data Analytic strategies to address antimicrobial resistance	HTC	NCP	20.00
68.	CSIR-IGIB	Mechanistic basis of lncRNA mediated regulation in organ development and function (DevoRNA)	HTC	FBR	30.00
69.	CSIR-IGIB	Decoding telomerase reactivation in cancer - molecular mechanisms of G-quadruplex-mediated telomerase (hTERT) control	HTC	FBR	18.95
70.	CSIR-IGIB	GRAFT(Garnering Regenerative Approaches For Transplantation)	HTC	NCP	111.70
71.	CSIR-IHBT	UAV based high resolution remote sensing for modernized and efficient	AGRI	NCP	23.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
		cultivation practices of commercially important medicinal and aromatic crops. (Acronym: DroneAgri)			
72.	CSIR-IHBT	Molecular mechanism underlying Apple scar skin viroid-whitefly interaction	AGRI	NCP	41.85
73.	CSIR-IHBT	Development of process for converting raw cellulosic biomass into textile fiber and nanocellulose	AGRI	NCP	106.97
74.	CSIR-IHBT	Creation of aroma bank by utilization of western Himalayan biodiversity (AROMA-BANK))	AGRI	NCP	30.33
75.	CSIR-IHBT	Bisoprospection Microbiome from Himalayan niches	AGRI	NCP	62.61
76.	CSIR-IHBT	Non-invasive technology for production of naphthoquinone pigments from Arnebia species on sustainable basis	AGRI	NCP	52.80
77.	CSIR-IHBT	conservation and sustainable resource generation of high altitude bioresources at CSIR - Centre for High Altitude Biology	AGRI	NCP	593.33
78.	CSIR-IHBT	Development of high-throughput genotyping platform for next generation plant breeding in tea	AGRI	FBR	103.30
79.	CSIR-IHBT	characterization and development of agro and process technology for low calorie natural sweetener (Siraitia grosvenorii)	AGRI	FBR	43.00
80.	CSIR-IHBT	Exploration of Himalayan Plants for Novel Antimalarial Agents: Characterization of potential molecules	AGRI	FBR	30.00
81.	CSIR-IICB	Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH)	HTC	NCP	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
82.	CSIR-IICB	Chronic Respiratory Disease Innovation and Solution Program(CRISP)	HTC	NCP	21.00
83.	CSIR-IICB	Genomics and epi genomics in health and disease (GEHeaD)	HTC	NCP	8.00
84.	CSIR-IICB	EXOsome MIRna Inhibitor: Identification of the new classes of inhibitors of miRNA trafficking via exosomes (EXOMIRIN)	HTC	FBR	25.00
85.	CSIR-IICT	Non-destructive depth profiling and identification of debonding defects across polymer interfacial layers by using portable single-sided NMR	AEISS	FBR	26.50
86.	CSIR-IICT	Mimicking Muscles: Electroactive Polymers for Bionics	4M	NCP	3J..90
87.	CSIR-IICT	Development of hybrid flocculants at 100 g scale for selective adsorption of low grade iron ore slimes and fines to recover iron ore more than 80 %.	4M	FBR	26.00
88.	CSIR-IICT	Vegetable oil-based Gels as trans free fat (Oleogel)	AGRI	NCP	10.72
89.	CSIR-IICT	Sustainable production of Edible oils from Microalgae	AGRI	FBR	77.98
90.	CSIR-IICT	Chronic Respiratory Disease Innovation and Solution Program(CRISP)	HTC	NCP	10.00
91.	CSIR-IICT	Autologous Transplantation of Transgenically Modified Hepatic Progenitor Cells expressing therapeutic genes-mediated Liver Regeneration (PROMPT)	HTC	NCP	28.00
92.	CSIR-IICT	Enzymatic Process for the prepoaration of API intermediates	CLP	NCP	209.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	CSIR-IICT	Scale up of materials for Dye Sensitized Solar Cells and Organic Photovoltaics	CLP	FBR	120.62
94.	CSIR-IICT	Accelerated Wound Healing by Bone marrow Stem Cells delivered using PEG-PU porous Polymer Scaffolds Grafted with KGF- and/or VEGF-Mimetic Peptides (GRAFT)	HTC	NCP	37.00
95.	CSIR-IIP	Modeling of mono/bi-metallic catalysts for hydroprocessing reactions	4M	FBR	12.00
96.	CSIR-IIP	Carboxylation of naphtha grade olefins to high value chemicals using CO ₂	CLP	FBR	10.00
97.	CSIR-IIP	Catalytic oxidation of propylene to propylene oxide	CLP	FBR	33.00
98.	CSIR-IIP	Methane Transformation over Nanostructured Catalyst	EED	FBR	20.40
99.	CSIR-IIP	Process/catalyst development for reduced hydrogen consumption for the hydrocracking of renewable oils (HLess-HCRO)	EED	FBR	29.50
100.	CSIR-IIP	Catalytic process for the production of BTX/gasoline from bio-naphtha	CLP	FBR	48.00
101.	CSIR-IIP	Electric Conversion of High Polluting Diesel/Petrol 3W, 4W Vehicles in Electric Vehicles and Development of Solar Charging Station	E30W	NCP	20.00
102.	CSIR-IMMT	Green synthesis of Silver nanoparticles against plant pathogens: An alternative solution for chemical pesticides	AGRI	FBR	17.10
103.	CSIR-IMMT	Developing magnetic refrigerant materials for cooling applications at cryogenic temperatures-(MRM)	AEISS	FBR	22.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
104.	CSIR-IMMT	Development of Active Noise Control Chair for Aircraft Cabin	AEISS	NCP	11.00
105.	CSIR-IMMT	Sensors for detection of heavy metal ion contaminations	AEISS	FBR	18.00
106.	CSIR-IMMT	Preparation of coke and ferro-coke from low ash non-coking coal	4M	NCP	142.00
107.	CSIR-IMMT	Recycling of spent battery materials for value addition	4M	NCP	26.80
108.	CSIR-IMMT	Solvatometallurgical extraction of Cu and Zn from low grade ores and secondaries through Deep Eutectic Solvents(DES)	4M	NCP	17.60
109.	CSIR-IMMT	Dephosphorization of high phosphorus iron ore	4M	FBR	115.00
110.	CSIR-IMMT	Ferro Manganese production from lean grade Manganese ore	4M	FBR	65.00
111.	CSIR-IMMT	Processing of Mineral & Metallurgical Wastes, and Flyash for their value addition	4M	FBR	76.00
112.	CSIR-IMMT	Kinetics and thermodynamics study on reduction roasting of low and lean grade iron ores using fluidized bed roaster to maximise the recovery of iron values	4M	FBR	348.00
113.	CSIR-IMMT	Thermodynamics and kinetics study of ferruginous ilmenite reduction and smelting for production of titania slag	4M	FBR	88.00
114.	CSIR-IMMT	Highly Ordered Functionalized Nano structured Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide with enhanced electro-chemical performance for Batteries and Supercapacitors	4M	FBR	13.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
115.	CSIR-IMMT	Protective conducting materials coating of $\text{La}_{0.6}\text{Sr}_{0.4}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{O}_3$ (LSCF), MnCo_{204} and $\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{Co}_{1.504}$ on SOFC interconnect Crofer 22 APU by Electrophoretic deposition to mitigate high temperature oxidation and degradation	EED	FBR	18.00
116.	CSIR-IMTECH	GEAR-Genomic, Evolutionary and Big Data Analytic strategies to address antimicrobial resistance	HTC	NCP	20.00
117.	CSIR-IMTECH	Identification of Missing Phosphatase in Metabolic Pathway (IMP2)	HTC	FBR	20.00
118.	CSIR-IMTECH	Evolutionary studies on Flexibility and Function of Lipid-bound efflux proteins for Understanding eXtreme drug resistance in microbes (EFFLUX)	HTC	FBR	20.00
119.	CSIR-IMTECH	Cell penetrating peptide, IMT-P8 as a drug delivery vehicle in management of MRSA infections (PEPTIDOCURE)	HTC	NCP	75.05
120.	CSIR-IMTECH	Developing high yielding CHO cell clone producing the anti-RSV mAb	HTC	NCP	103.00
121.	CSIR-IMTECH	Development of mass spectral library for characterization of recombinant therapeutic monoclonal antibodies (MSLab)	HTC	NCP	49.41
122.	CSIR-IMTECH	Mega-genomic insights into co-evolution of rice and its microbiome	AGRI	NCP	46.68
123.	CSIR-IMTECH	Exploring the Indian coastal and marine biodiversity for discovery and production of industrially important microbial proteins	E30W	NCP	31.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
124.	CSIR-IMTECH	Development of a microbial system for the production of neo-glyco-peptides/ neo-glycoproteins for useful applications	AGRI	NCP	30.40
125.	CSIR-NAL	Active Thermal Imaging for Non-destructive Evaluation (NDE) of thin composite aircraft structures	AEISS	NCP	0.00
126.	CSIR-NAL	Aerodynamic studies of aircraft configurations including wing-propeller interaction	AEISS	FBR	0.00
127.	CSIR-NAL	Certification of 30 HP Indigenous Wankel Rotary Combustion Engine	AEISS	NCP	40.42
128.	CSIR-NAL	Design and Development of Integrated Avionics Display Processing Computer(IADC)	AEISS	NCP	219.30
129.	CSIR-NAL	Development of Airboat (JALDOST)	AEISS	NCP	0.00
130.	CSIR-NAL	Development of Active Noise Control Chair for Aircraft Cabin	AEISS	NCP	38.00
131.	CSIR-NAL	Development of Aeroelastic Algorithms in Aircraft Design	AEISS	FBR	15.00
132.	CSIR-NAL	Environment Establishment for generating Flight Worthy Code from the Display Simulator Code	AEISS	FBR	0.00
133.	CSIR-NAL	Iron Bird Technology Platform for Evaluating Aircraft Actuation Systems	AEISS	NCP	46.00
134.	CSIR-NAL	Tailoring of Carbon Fiber Reinforced Composites for Enhanced Heat Dissipation Capability, Mechanical Properties and Electrical Conductivity using Carbon Nanotubes /Carbon Materials for Aerospace Applications	AEISS	FBR	8.50
135.	CSIR-NAL	UAV based high resolution remote sensing for modernized and efficient	AGRI	NCP	90.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		cultivation practices of commercially important medicinal and aromatic crops. (Acronym: DroneAgri)			
136.	CSIR-NBRI	Genome-editing for enhanced yield and quality traits (GE-plant)	AGRI	NCP	250.00
137.	CSIR-NBRI	Characterization and value addition of plant-based resins, gums and waxes	AGRI	NCP	85.00
138.	CSIR-NBRI	Small RNAs and Associated factors for enhanced post-harvest Life (sRNA-life)	AGRI	FBR	56.00
139.	CSIR-NBRI	Pathway elucidation and identification of genes involved in guggulsterones biosynthesis in Commiphora sps	AGRI	FBR	32.50
140.	CSIR-NBRI	Sub-genome dominance in endoreduplication and its implication in heterotic benefits to Fl -hybrids for biomass and their adaptation	AGRI	FBR	60.00
141.	CSIR-NBRI	Understanding the epigenetics of fitness advantage of high altitude Arabidopsis thaliana populations under new environments	AGRI	FBR	39.00
142.	CSIR-NCL	Scalable synthesis of multi-functional nanomaterials for advanced applications (batch processing/flow synthesis)	4M	NCP	59.00
143.	CSIR-NCL	Nanofiber membrane of PET-cellulose derivative immobilized with nanocomposites as separators in lithium ion battery	4M	FBR	18.00
144.	CSIR-NCL	Towards Large Scale Solar Hydrogen Production (SoHy)	EED	NCP	114.90
145.	CSIR-NCL	Insight into cell physiology for cell culture medium formulation	HTC	NCP	49.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
146	CSIR-NCL	Development of mass spectral library for characterization of recombinant therapeutic monoclonal antibodies (MSLab)	HTC	NCP	44.74
147	CSIR-NCL	In-silico guided design of Corroision Inhibiting Molecules to Materials (CIM2M)	CLP	NCP	95.44
148	CSIR-NCL	Design and Development of Indigenous Strain Portfolio for the Production of Penicillin V (PenV-IP)	AGRI	FBR	450.00
149	CSIR-NEERI	Estimation of Ecosystem Services and Environmental Damage Cost Due to Climate Change: Biodiversity Perspective	E30W	FBR	180.00
150	CSIR-NEERI	Understanding Critical Zone Structure: WRJ-1 Critical Zone Observatory	E30W	FBR	10.00
151	CSIR-NEERI	Waste to Wealth	E30W	FBR	37.00
152	CSIR-NEIST	Utilization of North East Region (NER), India clay minerals for ceramic applications	4M	FBR	36.23
153	CSIR-NEIST	Value addition of non-timber wood available in the North Eastern region of India by chemical modification for different industrial applications	4M	FBR	17.46
154	CSIR-NEIST	Plasmonic nanoparticles decorated 2D nanosheets for detection of the fluoride and arsenic in drinking water: Fabrication of a paper strip based analytical device	4M	FBR	53.02
155	CSIR-NEIST	Ammonia from dinitrogen at ambient condition by new advanced material: a potential energy saving process than Haber-Bosch	4M	FBR	35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
156	CSIR-NEIST	Development of brown spot (Drechsleraoryzae) disease tolerance in rice through multiplex-multi-gene CRISPR-Cpf1 genome editing system	AGRI	FBR	25.00
157	CSIR-NGRI	Geodynamics and Metallogeny of parts of the East Indian Shield with specific reference to Diamond, Iron Ore & Chromitite-PGE occurrences (GeoMet)	E30W	FBR	229.00
158	CSIR-NGRI	Synthesis of Earthquake Hazard scenario in NW Himalaya by Investigating the multi-scale Variations in structural and seismotectonic Assemblages (SHIVA)	E30W	FBR	320.00
159	CSIR-NIIST	Development of Mn-based RE-free intermetallic permanent magnets for automotive and energy generation	4M	FBR	14.25
160	CSIR-NIIST	Exploring in-situ synthesis for Titanium Metal Powder by direct reduction of synthetic rutile	4M	FBR	9.48
161	CSIR-NIIST	Development of Warm White Light Emitting Single Phased Oxyfluoride Phosphors for Energy Efficient and High Color Rendering LEDs	4M	FBR	9.00
162	CSIR-NIIST	Chromogenic Materials for Smart Coating Applications	CLP	NCP	42.86
163	CSIR-NIIST	Deciphering the microbiome of native wild coastal saline tolerant rice varieties of southern India and understanding the impact of seawater in structuring the root associated core microbiota using pokkali rice as a model plant	AGRI		19.00
164	CSIR-NIO	Impact of Climate Change on the Physics, Biogeochemistry, and the	E30W	FBR	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ecology of the North Indian Ocean (ClicNIO)			
165	CSIR-NIO	Enhancing live stocks of herbivore fishes through captive breeding to control the macroalgal dominance in coral reefs to sustain the fishing revenue	AGRI	NCP	47.80
166	CSIR-NML	Self-healing Coatings for Corrosion Protection of Steel & Aluminium alloys	4M	NCP	26.00
167	CSIR-NML	Synthesis of new 2D materials other than graphene for energy application	4M	NCP	39.00
168	CSIR-SERC	Development of Methodologies for Remaining Life Assessment and Risk-based Inspection Scheduling of Piping Systems under Corrosive Environment (ReLife-InS)	4M	NCP	38.00
169	CSIR-SERC	Multi-scale damage characterization of laminated FRP composites under fatigue loading	4M	NCP	37.50
170	CSIR-SERC	Development of composite Bridge Deck Systems for Fast Track construction	CIE	NCP	143.00
171	CSIR-4PI	Carbon and Nitrogen cycling in the Earth Sciences (CNCES)	E30W	NCP	91.00
TOTAL					10976.66

E Details of Lab Projects

Sl. No.	Lab: Name	Title of the Project	Total (₹ in lakh)
1.	CSIR-CEERI	Indigenous design, development & qualification of Ku band (140-210 watts) and Ka band (100-150 watts) Travelling wave tube (TWT)".	10.60

Sl. No. Lab: Name	Title of the Project	Total (₹ in lakh)
2. CSIR-NPL	Creation and Calibration Facility for LED and LED based Lighting	409.00
3. CSIR, URDIP	Informatics for drug-repurposing and rescue discoveries (IDrRD);	98.97
	Intellectual Property Evaluation and Commercialization (IPEC);	189.94
	Creation of E-Markets for Knowledge Products and Services	66.86
4. CSIR,TK DL	Modernization and upgradation of Information Technology Infrastructure of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library Unit (TKDL)"	214.50
	Digitising Traditional Indian Systems of Medicine	993.10
5. CSIR-NAL	Design, Development and Certification of HANSA-NG	174.62
	Development and Certification of 19-Seat Light Transport Aircraft (LTA)	49592.00
6. CSIR-NPL	Excellence for Ballistic Material Testing at CSIR-NPL, Delhi under Make in India Project in Body Armour.	3808.38
	Production of Certified Reference Materials- Bharatiya Nirdeshak Dravya (BND)	1960.00

F. Details of HARIT projects

Sl. No.Lab: Name	Title of the Project	TOTAL (₹ in Lakh)
1. CSIR-CCMB	Popularization of Improved Samba Mahsuri, a bacterial blight resistant and diabetic friendly rice to increase farmers' income	189.60
2. CSIR-CFTRI-1	Empowerment of Rural Women in Food Processing Sector through CSIR-CFTRI Intervention with Select Technologies	45.00
3. CSIR-CFTRI-2	Dissemination of Nutrition, Food Safety, Food Research and Hygiene practices to general public through social media	04.50

Sl. No.	Lab: Name	Title of the Project	Total (₹ in lakh)
4.	CSIR-CFTRI-3	Establishment of Common Facility Centre for Spice processing (150-200 kg /day)	82.00
5.	CSIR-CLRI-1	Enhancement of Economic and Social Status of Rural Populace of North-east India	80.00
6.	CSIR-CLRI-2	Social Intervention on augmenting Job opportunities & Women Empowerment in Punjab through HRD Initiatives	42.00
7.	CSIR-CSIO	Rural Penetration and Pilot Trials for Divya Nayan	32.81
8.	CSIR-CSMCRI-1	Empowering coastal population by training on cultivation and harvesting value added product from economically important halophytes <i>Salicornia brachiata</i> and <i>Juncus rigidus</i>	36.70
9.	CSIR-CSMCRI-2	Improving quality of salt with simultaneous recovery of sodium sulphate through scientific intervention, in Nawa -Didwana region of Rajasthan	137.23
10.	CSIR-CSMCRI-3	Popularizing sustainable and alternative livelihood options for low income coastal communities through imparting training on cultivation of economically important seaweeds	46.89
11.	CSIR-NEERI+6	Technologies and Products for Reduced Emission Fireworks	422.57
12.	CSIR-NISTADS-1	Increased crop productivity and enhanced income generation through smart micro irrigation system (More yield per Drop).	44.00
13.	CSIR-NISTADS-2	Intervention for herbal health and nutrition	23.00
TOTAL			1186.30

Establishments of CSIR are as given below:—

Biological Sciences Cluster

- (i) CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CSIR-CCMB), Hyderabad
- (ii) CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI), Lucknow
- (iii) CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR-CFTRI), Mysore

- (iv) CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow
- (v) CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB), Delhi
- (vi) CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT), Palampur
- (vii) CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (CSIR-IICB), Kolkata
- (viii) CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu
- (ix) CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology (CSIR-IMTECH), Chandigarh
- (x) CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (CSIR-IITR), Lucknow
- (xi) CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBRI), Lucknow

Chemical Sciences Cluster

- (i) CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute (CSIR-CLRI), Chennai
- (ii) CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CSIR-CECRI), Karaikudi
- (iii) CSIR-Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSIR-CSMCRI), Bhavnagar
- (iv) CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CSIR-CIMFR), Dhanbad
- (v) CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT), Hyderabad
- (vi) CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (CSIR-IIP), Dehradun
- (vii) CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory (CSIR-NCL), Pune
- (viii) CSIR-North-East Institute of Science & Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat
- (ix) CSIR-National Institute of Interdisciplinary Science & Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram

Engineering Sciences Cluster

- (i) CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute (CSIR-AMPRI), Bhopal
- (ii) CSIR-Central Building Research Institute (CSIR-CBRI), Roorkee
- (iii) CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CSIR-CGCRI), Kolkata

- (iv) CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CMERI), Durgapur
- (v) CSIR-Central Road Research Institute (CSIR-CRRI), New Delhi
- (vi) CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (CSIR-IMMT), Bhubaneswar
- (vii) CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-NAL), Bengaluru
- (viii) CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-NEERI), Nagpur
- (ix) CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory (CSIR-NML), Jamshedpur
- (x) CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre (CSIR-SERC), Chennai

Physical Sciences Cluster

- (i) CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CEERI), Pilani
- (ii) CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organization (CSIR-CSIO), Chandigarh
- (iii) CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI), Hyderabad
- (iv) CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography (CSIR-NIO), Goa
- (v) CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (CSIR-NPL), New Delhi

Information Sciences Cluster

- (i) CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication & Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR), New Delhi
- (ii) CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR-NISTADS), New Delhi
- (iii) Fourth Paradigm Institute (CSIR-4PI), Bengaluru.

Self-financing of labs under CSIR

1105. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has formulated a plan of action for the transition of all laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) from fully financed to "self-financing" bodies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the directive to self-finance research implies that Government has an intent to reduce investment in scientific R&D in the subsequent budgets, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are any incentives and support that the Ministry has planned to achieve self-financing of research from CSIR?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), during the Directors' Conference held at Dehradun in June 2015, resolved to develop technologies for National Missions like Swachh Bharat, Swasthya Bharat, Skill India, Smart Cities, Digital India, Namami Ganga, etc.

Also, CSIR resolved to attempt for self-financing of labs. CSIR is supported by the Government for pursuing R&D activities, building and maintaining the desired R&D infrastructure and national R&D human resource development. Besides the Government Budgetary Support (GBS), CSIR laboratories generate External Budgetary Resources (EBR) of about ₹ 1000 crore annually through undertaking projects in Grant-in-Aid mode (through competitive screening), patent licensing and technology transfer, contract R&D activities and consultancy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) No Sir.

Internet of things

1106. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of TOTAL expenditure incurred on development of Internet of Things (IoT) devices in the last three years;

(b) the details of IoT device based policies that have been implemented by Government during the last three years; and

(c) if not, whether Government plans to incorporate IoT based policy measures and when?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) The Total expenditure incurred by the Government on development of Internet of Things (IoT) devices in last three years is ₹ 29.29 crores.

(b) No policy on IoT devices has been implemented by the Government in the last three years.

(c) M/o Electronics and Information Technology has already circulated a draft Internet of Things (IoT) policy which has the vision to develop connected and smart IoT based systems for our country's Economy, Society, Environment and global needs for public consideration.

Reverse brain drain of scientists from abroad

1107. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attrition of scientists from research institutions and laboratories is being witnessed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any system of holding exit interviews of scientists who indicate their willingness to quit research institutions or labs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to encourage reverse brain drain of scientists from abroad, if so, the extent to which such measures have been successful; and

(d) the details of the number of scientists who have been repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) No Sir. There is also no formal exit interview system in research institutions of Government of India. Institutions keep regularly recruiting new scientists against open advertisements.

(c) Government has taken several steps for promotion of science and technology and encourage reverse brain drain. Government, through the Science, Technology and

Innovation Policy 2013 has focused to make careers in science, research and innovation attractive enough for talent and bright minds. The competitive extramural funding schemes of Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Young Scientist Project Award, Women Scientist Scheme, National Women Bio-scientists Awards, J. C. Bose Fellowship, Swamajayanti Fellowship etc. have been designed to encourage individual scientists to do quality research in the country. Ramanujan Fellowship, Ramalingaswami re-entry Fellowship, Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Faculty Scheme are some of the programs devised to attract Indian scientists from abroad as well as to retain them in the country. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has instituted a scheme entitled "Senior Research Associateship" primarily meant to provide temporary placement to highly qualified Indian scientists, engineers, technologists, and medical personnel returning from abroad, who are not holding any employment in India.

(d) Ministry does not maintain any data related to repatriation of scientists. However as on date, 415 fellows have joined various institutions/universities across the country out of which 279 fellows have already been able to seek permanent faculty positions in various Indian Institutes/Jniversities/ Laboratories under Ramalingaswami re-entry Fellowship and similarly, 395 fellows have taken up positions under Ramanujan Fellowship. As per available data, out of Total 103 Senior Research Associateships awarded by Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) in 2019, 28% (29) were awarded to young Indian researchers who had been working abroad.

Development of iconic tourist sites in India

1108. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has started on the development of the seventeen iconic tourist sites in India which was announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Union Budget 2019;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in terms of physical as well as monetary expenditure on each site;

(c) if not, when would the work start and the reasons for delay; and

(d) when the Ministry will consider including Odisha's tourist sites among the iconic sites in India for development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the Budget Announcement of 2019-20 the Ministry has initiated the work on the development of the seventeen iconic tourist sites in India. Ministry has identified 17 sites for development as Iconic Tourism Sites namely Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh), Ajanta & Ellora (Maharashtra), Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort and Qutub Minar (Delhi), Colva (Goa), Amer Fort (Rajasthan), Somnath and Dholavira (Gujarat), Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh), Hampi (Karnataka), Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu), Kaziranga (Assam), Kumarakom (Kerala) and Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar). The Ministry shall be developing the Iconic Tourist Sites in collaboration with the Central Ministries, State Governments and Local Bodies, in a holistic manner.

The Ministry of Tourism has appointed consultants for developing the Masterplan and shelf of projects for 17 sites. The consultants have submitted the draft reports and the Ministry has requested the Ministry of Finance for holding the Expenditure Finance Committee meeting for approving the scheme. Work on the development of sites will commence after completion of all procedures and formalities

The selection of sites has been carried out on the basis of existing footfall, regional distribution, potential for development and ease of implementation. The Ministry envisages to develop destinations taken up for development under the scheme as benchmark tourism destinations and later replicate it at other destinations taking into account the learnings derived from its implementation.

Promotion of tourism in the country

†1109. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to chalk out any specific plan for promoting tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated for the same; and
- (d) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism undertakes promotional activities in domestic and international markets through its schemes of 'Domestic Promotion and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)' and Overseas Promotion and Publicity Including Market Development Assistance (OPMD). Under these schemes, Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination under the Incredible India brand-line. As part of its on-going activities, the Ministry releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

The Funds allocated under the DPPH Head for 2017-18, 2018-19, and during the current Financial Year 2019-20 are as under:—

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Financial Year	BE	RE
1.	2017-2018	110.00	90.00
2.	2018-2019	135.00	127.40
3.	2019-2020	129.50	100.00

Renovation and beautification of Varanasi Ghats

1110. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had sanctioned any tourism project for the renovation and beautification of Varanasi Ghats in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the funds sanctioned and utilisation reported thereunder;
- (c) whether Government has sanctioned more funds for fixing of these ghats;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, including funds released so far; and
- (e) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism under its ongoing schemes viz, "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)" and "Assistance

to the Central Agencies" has approved following projects wherein components for development and beautification of Ghats at Varanasi are included:

- (i) Development of Varanasi, Phase-I under PRASHAD Scheme - sanctioned in the year 2015 16 at the cost of ₹ 20.40 crore. The project includes following component for Ghats in Varanasi:
 - Ghat Development at Markandey Mahadev Temple at the cost of ₹ 4.08 crore -Component is complete in all respect.
- (ii) Development of Varanasi-Phase II under PRASHAD Scheme at the cost of ₹ 44.60 crore. The project includes following components for Ghats in Varanasi:
 - Raj Ghat to Bridge (Beautification Work) at the cost of ₹ 2.62 crore- Work is in progress
 - Lighting of 59 Ghats at the cost of ₹ 18.46 crore- Component is complete in all respect.
 - Provision of Audio System at Ghats with the cost of ₹ 4.00 crore - being implemented.
- (iii) Illumination of Monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath under the scheme "Assistance to the Central Agencies" sanctioned in the year 2014-15 at the cost of ₹ 5.12 crore. This scheme include a component viz. Man Mahal Ghat. The project and component has been completed successfully.
- (iv) Illumination of three monuments in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh under the scheme "Assistance to the Central Agencies" sanctioned in the year 2017-18 at the cost of ₹ 2.94 crores. This project includes one component for illumination of Ghats from Dashashwamedh Ghat to Darbanga Ghat at the cost of ₹ 1.75 crore. The project and the component is complete in all respect.

Iconic tourist sites

1111. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified iconic tourist sites in the country, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to attract tourists to those sites and develop proper infrastructures in place and amount allocated and spent by Government on these sites, details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has identified 17 sites in the country for development as Iconic Tourist Sites namely Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh), Ajanta & Ellora (Maharashtra), Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort and Qutub Minar (Delhi), Colva (Goa), Amer Fort (Rajasthan), Somnath and Dholavira (Gujarat), Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh), Hampi (Karnataka), Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu), Kaziranga (Assam), Kumarakom (Kerala) and Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar).

The Ministry shall be developing the above sites in a holistic manner with focus on issues concerning connectivity to the destination, better facilities/experience for the tourists at the site, skill development, involvement of local community, promotion and branding and by bringing private investment.

The Ministry has requested the Ministry of Finance for holding the Expenditure Finance Committee meeting for approving the scheme. Work on the development of sites will commence after completion of all procedures and formalities.

Tourist circuits connecting religious places

1112. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to develop new tourist circuits specially related for connecting religious places;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan scheme is developing thematic circuits in the country in planned and prioritized manner. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development including themes covering religious/spiritual sites in the country, namely: Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

The details of projects sanctioned in the country under Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned under Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar.	74.94	59.95
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu	99.97	72.56
3.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73	48.69
4.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	29.28	14.63
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu	52.34	26.17
6.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at Brahmsarovar, Sanhit Sarovar, Narkatari, Jyotisar in Kurukshetra.	97.35	77.88
7.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand).	91.45	45.72
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	55.56

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Unstarred Questions

9.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Ayodhya	133.31	99.21
10.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sabarimala -Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	99.99	20.00
11.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple -Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple	53.80	43.04
12.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sree Padmanabha Temple, Aranmula- Sabrimala	92.22	73.77
13.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Mojma- Banka.	52.35	39.76
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar-Aligharh- Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana- DoamrFiyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh	68.39	54.71
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi-Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi	63.77	50.33
16.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman	93.90	68.24

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Unstarred Questions 333

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit (2017-18)	Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) Development of Karaikal, Yanam and Puducherry	40.68	30.94
18.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	53.49	24.28
19.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Waki- Adasa-Dhapewada- Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh- Telankhandi- Girad	54.01	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	14.52	0.00
21.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	69.47	0.00
22.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum	85.23	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Gorakhnath Temple(Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple(Domariyaganj)	21.16	0.00
24.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Vaishali- Arrah-Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri	52.39	26.19

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Unstarred Questions

Development of tourist infrastructure around religious places

1113. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to make use of wealth accumulated with religious places for development of tourist infrastructure around that religious place, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Development and maintenance of religious places in the country is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, under its ongoing scheme *viz.* Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the respective State Government for providing pilgrimage tourism infrastructure at the selected destinations/places. The scheme fully financed by the Government of India and there is no provision to use the wealth accumulated with religious places in the country.

Training for tourist guides

1114. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is huge shortage of certified tourist guides in the country;

(b) if so, the number of certified tourist guides and the schemes to impart training to tourist guides, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government will set up institutes to impart training for tourist guides in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has been issuing Regional Level Tourist Guide (RLG) licences under the delegated powers of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules 1959, as amended from time to time. A List of such guides, State/Union Territory Administration-wise, is given in Statement. In addition; tourist guide licences are also issued by State Governments/UT Administrations.

With a view to addressing the shortage of tourist guides/ facilitators in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme, a Pan-India online learning program that is open to all and can be undertaken by anyone in the country. The Programme aims at creating a pool of trained professionals for facilitating the visit of tourists at destinations across the country. There is no proposal of setting up an institute to impart training for tourist guides in Tamil Nadu.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of certified tourist guides

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Guides
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	15
2.	Assam	02
3.	Bihar	25
4.	Chhattisgarh	02
5.	Delhi	738
6.	Goa	31
7.	Gujarat	22
8.	Haryana	35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
11.	Jharkhand	02
12.	Karnataka	34
13.	Kerala	86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106
15.	Maharashtra	180
16.	Meghalaya	01
17.	Odisha	23
18.	Punjab	03

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Guides
19.	Rajasthan	977
20.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	120
21.	Uttar Pradesh	749
22.	Uttarakhand	02
23.	West Bengal	69
	TOTAL	3227

Development of rural tourism

1115. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an immense potential for development of rural tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme for the promotion of rural tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof along with status of rural tourism projects implemented in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals from the States/UTs in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of villages identified and developed as rural tourist spots under rural tourism during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Rural tourism has been identified as one of the Niche Tourism areas for development in the country by the Ministry of Tourism.

Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, the Ministry is developing theme- based tourism circuits in the country. Rural Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the Scheme. Submission of project proposals by the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a continuous process. The projects for development under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are

sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under the Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are as below:—

State/ Year of sanction	Details	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in crores)
Bihar 2017-18	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.65
Kerala 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	80.37

For the promotion of rural tourism in the country, the Ministry of Tourism undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic and international markets. As part of its marketing/promotional activities, the Ministry produces publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages and releases print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets under the 'Incredible India' brand-line. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and social media accounts of the Ministry.

Ministry has also instituted a National Tourism Award in the category of 'Best Rural/Agri/Plantation Tourism Projects' to motivate the stakeholders in the tourism sector for implementing such projects.

Impact of anti CAA protests on tourism industry

1116. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the anti CAA protests have impacted the tourism industry;
- (b) if so, the percentage decline in the number of travellers in December, 2019 and January, 2020, as compared to the previous year;
- (c) the efforts made by the Ministry to increase the tourist flow, especially during the peak period from November to February; and

(d) the details of loss incurred by the industry and allied services in the last two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a), (b) and (d) As per the information received from Bureau of Immigration, Government of India, details of Foreign Travellers to India during the below mentioned period are as under:—

	Number of Foreign Travellers	Month to Month growth
December 2018	1195946	2.5%
December 2019 (Provisional)	1226304	
January 2019 (Provisional)	1111040	0.6%
January 2020 (Provisional)	1118275	

Thus, there was no decline in Foreign Travellers for December, 2019 and January 2020, as compared to the corresponding months of the respective previous years.

(c) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has taken several steps to increase tourist inflow in the country, which, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- The Incredible India 2.0 campaign launched with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline launched in 12 languages including 10 International Languages and Hindi and English.
- Promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in International Tourism Events.
- Under RCS-UDAN (Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) -3, Ministry of Tourism has got tourism routes included for better connectivity to important tourist destinations.
- Extended E- Visa facility to citizens of 170 countries.
- The e-visa fee has been reduced keeping in view the peak season and the lean season which is as under:

1. e-Tourist Visa for one year- \$ 40
 2. e-Tourist visa for 5 Years- \$ 80
 3. e-Tourist visa for one month-
- Lean tourist season (April to June)- \$ 10
 - Tourist season (July to March)- \$ 25

Loss incurred by tourism sector

†1117. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the efforts being made by Government to attract tourists to visit country's tourist destinations have not been fully successful;

(b) whether Government proposes to make some significant changes in it's strategy having explored the new possibilities in the field of tourism;

(c) whether it is also a fact that tourism sector is suffering huge losses on account of ongoing sit in-demonstrations across the country; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by Government to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There has been an increase in foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) to the country in the last three years as given below:—

Year	FTAs (in Million)
2017	10.04
2018	10.56
2019	10.89
(Provisional)	

(b) The promotional strategies of the Ministry of Tourism takes into account the widespread, interrelated global development and advancements, which have a strong bearing on the Tourism sector. Accordingly, the Ministry of Tourism has shifted its focus from generic to more targeted campaign under the "Incredible India 2.0" launched in 2017.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No assessment has been done regarding impact on tourism sector on account of ongoing sit in-demonstrations across the country.

Study on distribution of foreign and domestic tourists

1118. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has commissioned any studies, or has any proposal pending to determine the distribution of domestic and foreign tourists throughout the country through the course of a year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has already devised a methodology to estimate the domestic and foreign tourist visits at district level on monthly basis. The said methodology has been shared with all States/UTs and the same has been uploaded in the website of the Ministry for the benefit of States/UTs.

Projects identified in tourist circuits for upgradation

1119. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has the data regarding the total number of projects identified in the tourist circuits during the year 2019-20, if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of tourist destinations upgraded in the year 2019-20 and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of Detailed Project Report (DPR) appraisals done during the year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, under the Swadesh Darshan scheme is developing thematic circuits in the country in planned and prioritized manner. Under the scheme, Ministry has sanctioned 77 projects for ₹6035.70 crore since inception (January, 2015). As on date, no project has been sanctioned under this scheme during the financial year 2019-20.

Share of indian tourism industry in global tourism market

1120. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the share of the Indian tourism industry in the global tourism market;
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase India's share in the global tourism market in the coming years; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of the likely increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Estimated share of India in International Tourist Arrivals and World Tourism Receipts during 2018 were 1.24% and 1.96% respectively.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has taken various steps to increase tourist inflow in the country, which, *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- Extended E-Visa facility to citizens of 170 countries.
- The Incredible India 2.0 campaign launched with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline launched in 12 languages including 10 International Languages and Hindi & English.
- Organisation of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- Promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in International Tourism Events.
- Events like Paryatan Parv /Bharat Parv have been organized to promote DEKHO APNA DESH concept.

As per World Travel and Tourism Council report on Economic Impact, 2018 for India, International tourists arrivals in India are expected to reach about 30.5 million by 2028.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2020-21†

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, some political parties seem to have issued Whip. That is for the health of the House because today is the last day, and we have been seeing in the past, on the last day, attendance normally is very less thereby sending a very wrong message as if Members are not interested in the Budget and in the House. That is why, the Leader the Opposition and the Leader of the House, both of them told me yesterday that they want to issue a Whip, I said, 'welcome'. I will be happy if a Whip is issued regularly throughout the Session so that Members will be there. So, now, General Discussion on Union Budget, 2020-21; Shri S. Muthukaruppan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not admitted any notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing in the... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Muthukaruppan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do anything like this on the last day.

SHRI VAIKO: *

MS. DOLA SEN: *

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I express my sincere thanks and gratitude to our Leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for being the guiding spirit for all of us in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

† [Further discussion continued from 10th February, 2020]

* Not Recorded

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; nothing shall go on record.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not entertain anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Annan Edappadi K Palaniswami and Hon. Dy. CM Annan O. Panneerselvam have wholeheartedly welcomed the Budget 2020-21 and lauded the Budget as a progressive budget for the growth of the Nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only what Muthukaruppanji speaks shall go on record, both electronic and print. ...*(Interruptions)*... Muthukaruppanji has to be taken note and other things will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: This Budget is aimed to benefit all sections of the society without imposing tax burden and will fulfil the expectations of people, besides sowing seeds for growth in the future. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Budget proposals give impetus to economic growth and is aimed at making the future of the people prosperous. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bring order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Agriculture, irrigation, rural development and infrastructure have been the central themes of this Budget...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing even point of order because there is no order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Hence our hon. Chief Minister, Edappadi K. Palaniswami, has welcomed and thanked the Finance Minister for allotting a total of ₹2.83 lakh crores for the year 2020-21, out of which ₹1.60 lakh crores for agriculture, irrigation and allied activities, and ₹1.23 lakh crores for rural development and panchayati raj institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Tamil Nadu has been the cradle of civilisations and is one of the oldest and most advanced civilisations in the annals of world history.

* Not Recorded

...(Interruptions)... I express our sincere thanks and gratitude to the hon. Finance Minister for announcing Adichanallur as part of the upgrading five archaeological sites in the country. ...(Interruptions)... Our Chief Minister has requested the Central Government to add Keezhadi archaeological site also. ...(Interruptions)... I would request the Union Government to sanction ₹50 crores to conduct large scale archaeological excavations in the ancient sites of Poompuhar, Keezhadi, Kodumanal, Korkai in Tamil Nadu to bring out the archaeological and historical greatness of our ancient Tamil civilisation. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Adichanallur is one of the important ancient archaeological sites in Tamil Nadu, which is my native place. ...(Interruptions)... It is only 12 kilometres from my birthplace and was excavated in the year 1876 by an ethnologist from Germany named Dr. Jagor. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Tamil Nadu Member is speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: The excavation had brought to light baked earthenware utensils, a number of iron weapons and implements, mainly knives, short sword blades, hatchets and a huge number of bones and skulls. ...(Interruptions)... All these artefacts were taken away by Dr. Jagor for the Berlin Museum, currently called as Ethnological Museum of Berlin. ...(Interruptions)... I urge upon the Government to take appropriate measures to bring back those important archaeological evidences to India. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I am coming to a sensitive issue of Hydrocarbon in the State of Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I would like to say that my Chief Minister, hon. Edappadi K. Palaniswami had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 21.1.2020. ...(Interruptions)... The Government of Tamil Nadu strongly oppose the Hydrocarbon extraction projects in the Delta Region of Tamil Nadu, which is an Ecologically Fragile Agricultural Zone. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Edappadi K. Palaniswami wish to state the following additional facts based on various empirical reports which will clearly reinforce the need to preserve the Ecologically Sensitive Agricultural Zone of Delta Region of Tamil Nadu comprising Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts and Delta blocks of Pudukkottai, Cuddalore, Trichy, Karur and Ariyalur districts, which contribute over 32 per cent of

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State's food production in an area of 28 lakh acres. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Delta region of Tamil Nadu is known for its rich archaeological and cultural heritage since centuries. ...*(Interruptions)*... The famous archaeological monuments like Brahadeshwarar Temple of Thanjavur, the Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, the Navagraha Temples, the Velankanni Church and the Nagore Dargah lie in this region and it is apprehended that hydrocarbon exploration and the consequent mining of hydrocarbons will destroy the cultural heritage of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to bring to your kind notice that our Chief Minister has already announced that the State Government will take necessary legal action to declare the Cauvery Delta Region as an Ecologically Sensitive Agricultural Zone and request the Government of India to support this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, all my AIADMK party MPs including Navaneethakrishnan ...*(Interruptions)*... met the hon. Environment and Forest Minister as well as the Petroleum Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... We discussed the hydrocarbon problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister promised us not to interfere in the matter of Tamil Nadu against the will of Tamil Nadu and promised us. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to thank the hon. Ministers, Shri Prakash Javadekar, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Pralhad Joshi. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are also very thankful to the hon. Prime Minister of India not to interfere in the matters of Tamil Nadu against the willingness of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... So we are opposing the Hydrocarbon scheme...*(Interruptions)*... It is accepted by the Government of India and we are very, very thankful to the Ministers and Prime Minister of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have promised us not to interfere against the willingness of the State of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also urge the Centre to consider Tamil Nadu Government's demand to do development works at tourist destinations as the Union Government has announced a scheme with an outlay of ₹4,500 crores to offer a subsidy to States to improve the tourism sector. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I wish to express our thanks and gratitude to the Finance Minister for quoting the verses written by our Tamil Poets, Thiruvalluvar and Avvaiyar in the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, while we welcome the proposed national recruitment agency, we demand that it should conduct competitive examinations in Tamil language also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

SHRI VAIKO: *

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Since we are not allowed to raise our point, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Walk out is going on record. That is their right.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, whatever you are speaking, is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I can assure you nothing is going to become a hazard..*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Vaiko, you will not be allowed to speak during the rest of the Session. Please sit down. You are a very senior Member. You know the rules. You have been in the Government and Opposition, both..*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Muthukaruppan, you continue.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I am happy that this Budget is woven around three prominent themes; Aspirational India, Economic Growth and Caring Society; Aspirational India in which all sections of the society seek better standards of living, with access to health, education and better jobs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

It is heartening to see that the Union Government has decided to create warehousing in line with the Warehouse Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) norms and also to build a seamless national cold supply chain for perishables, inclusive of milk, meat and fish. The Indian Railways will set up a "Kisan Rail" through PPP arrangements. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Krishi Udaan Scheme to be launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation on international and national routes is an innovative scheme which will improve the agro trade and commerce in the country. I welcome it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, the integrated farming systems in rain-fed areas have to be expanded. Several facets of agriculture, like multi-tier cropping, bee-keeping, solar pumps, solar energy production in non-cropping season, should be added. The inclusion of Zero-Budget Natural Farming and opening the online portal on the strengthening of national organic products market is highly appreciated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The proposal to set up Viability Gap Funding window for setting up hospitals in the PPP mode and efforts taken to strengthen campaign to end tuberculosis by 2025 are very important to improve the health conditions of people of our country.

* Not Recorded.

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I welcome the decision of the Government to include in this Budget the Jal Jeevan Mission to provide piped water supply to all households which was mentioned by the hon. Prime Minister in his Independence day speech.

I also welcome the sanction of ₹ 99,300 crore for education sector in 2020-21 and about ₹ 3,000 Crore for skill development. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, skill development is very important for getting the persons job ready. Education, without skill, is useless, and it is unfortunate that the normal education in our country do not impart or sharpen the skills of the person. The starting of a programme whereby urban local bodies across the country would provide internship opportunities to fresh enginners for a period up to one year is the need of the hour and this will enable the Government to employ a large number of engineering graduates to get their employment and training. The decision to permit a few of the top 100 ranking institutions in the National Institutional Ranking framework to offer degree level full-fledged online education programme is good idea and will support those who opt for online education.

The proposal to start National Police University and a National Forensic Science University in the domain of policing science, forensic science, cyber-forensics, etc., is most welcome one. Sir, I would like to record here that Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in maintaining law and order and in reducing crime rate. Our hon. Chief Minister has requested the Union Government to establish either the National Police University or National Forensic Science University proposed in the Budget in Tamil Nadu.

The sincere steps taken by the Government to reduce the shortage of qualified medical doctors, both general practitioners as well as specialists, by attaching a medical college to an existing district hospital in PPP mode, is a welcome step. Sir, 75 new medical colleges have been sanctioned this year. Among them the State of Tamil Nadu has got sanction of 11 medical colleges. My sincere thanks to hon. Prime Minister. We got our AIIMS Hospital at Madurai, the foundation stone of which was laid by the hon. Prime Minister.

On the economic development front, the steps taken by the Government are very important for the future of our country. The allocation of ₹ 27,300 crore for development and promotion of industry and commerce for the year 2020-21 would create a good base for the economic development. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The proposed National Technical Textiles Mission with a four-year implementation period from 2020-21 to 2023-24 at an estimated outlay of ₹ 1480 crore with the objective to reverse the trend of importing huge quantity of technical textiles is really the need of the hour. There are several textile units in Tamil Nadu which require generous support from the Centre. I wish the Finance Minister will take a serious note of this and will provide the textile and ready-made garment sector in Tamil Nadu in Tirupur, Coimbatore, Erode, Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district and Puthiyamputhur in Thoothukudi district the much needed financial support. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, infrastructure facilities are the key for development of the nation. The decision of the Union Government to invest ₹ 100 lakh crore on infrastructure over the next 5 years is highly appreciated. It is essential that such infrastructure facilities should be enhanced in a productive State like Tamil Nadu so as to increase the GDP of the country.

The proposed Delhi-Mumbai Expressway and the Chennai-Bengaluru Expressway are very much important and will play a great role in our economic growth. The setting up of a large solar power capacity alongside the rail tracks on the land owned by the Railways is highly innovative, and will augment our green energy generation.

Under the Prime Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi, more than Rs 43,000 crore have been deposited in the bank accounts of more than 8 crore farmer families. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also initiated financial assistance to farmers of the State. Tamil Nadu is second to none when it comes to implementation of the several welfare schemes of the Union Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu has got several awards in implementing the Government's schemes.

Sir, ₹7000 crores is still pending or to be reimbursed to Tamil Nadu for implementing the Centrally-sponsored welfare schemes. The pending dues include ₹ 2109 crores under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme, reimbursement of ₹ 1092 crore under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan scheme, ₹1134 crore GST compensation etc., and ₹1196 crore under the Finance Commission grants for local bodies. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to expedite the payment of arrears amount to Government of Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Edappadi K. Palaniswami, has announced the Cauvery delta region as protected special agricultural zone. This has brought relief

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and cheer to farmers and activists who have been fighting against the extraction of hydro carbon from the delta region for long. I urge the Centre to provide all kinds of financial support for the development of Cauvery delta region as protected special agricultural zone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, it is very true that in this age of cyber world, technology plays a major role in bringing cities and villages closer. The day is not far away when all the villages of this country will be connected to high speed internet and cloud computing technology, the Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things would be the household technology. I wish to thank the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister for giving this wonderful platform to us to come together to create the New India; let us together make a New India and make India the World Super Power. Thank you Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. For the sake of information of the other Members, this issue was raised in the House; I permitted it earlier. You can't go on dictating to me and then, shout and then say, Sir, you have to allow it'. I am the last person to do it. I have allowed the discussion. Discussion was held on both the issues, and now, again, you want to discuss because one party went to the Minister. You also can go to the Minister, discuss it with the Minister happily, but, don't obstruct the House. I will not allow. Once I say', I will not allow' means I will not allow. There is a procedure. Dr. K. Keshava Rao. Mr. Vaiko, don't give..*(Interruptions)*. Dr. K. Keshava Rao. Mr. Vaiko, I have to name you. You all met him and he gave an assurance. You thanked him also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vaiko, I have to name you. This not good for you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: For my sake, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if he allows, I am not going to allow. It is not his mercy or charity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Keshava Rao, please speak now. Address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ministers, don't even speculate or respond to anybody who is not authorized. It is very simple. They will then be further encouraged!

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, with a great distress I am walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber)

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am afraid, I will not be agreeable with my friends in the ruling party, particularly the Finance Minister who is not here, for their views expressed on the Budget because I don't agree with most of them. There are good

points though. When there are good points, friends are with you, all agreeing. They need not be repeated at all. Usually, there are two schools of thought. Budget is not some kind of a magic wand by which we expect everything from you, nor is the preparation that easy by which you can produce whatever you want. As Jairamji yesterday said, the Budget is not about the Budget presentation. There are many pronouncements which are outside the Budget presentation, like corporate tax cut or demonetization. They have an impact on the Budget, but they have been done outside the Budget. So, that kind of a sanctity which we usually give is not there today. Besides, Budget is not the one where all the people look to it as if something is going to happen. It is not 'be all and end all' kind of a thing. There is a time when there is going to be development, there is going to be a mid-course correction; all these things do go on as far as the Budget is concerned. My concern today is this. We had a two-and-a-half hour rhetoric. The use of phrases, sometimes, was very pleasing to hear but, on the whole, it was disappointing, in the sense that it did not really address the issues that the Budget should have otherwise done. A statement of the Finance Minister should have done because we are doing it at a time when the nation finds itself in a slowdown mood. The entire economy is in a slowdown mood. I need not give the total statistics because you have them with you. I don't want to repeat them also. But, at the same time, it is better if you look into everything. You know that the GDP has come down to 4.5 to 5 per cent. Your Economic Survey says that it may go to six per cent. It is all there. But, please don't depend on the GDP alone. This GDP is a mystical thing. It is a myth, in my view. If the U.N. headquarters come here and build some buildings, your GDP really goes up. That is not the point. But, what percolates down to the people? What is the per capita income? What exactly is its impact on the people? This is what exactly should be considered as the gross income.

Keeping this in view, let me tell you that we are in a very bad shape as far as economy is concerned. Against this backdrop, there is no stimulus announced. It could also be a strategy not to depend on stimulus. You may not depend on borrowings. You may depend on growth. It is one way of thinking. The other way of thinking is, we do need some kind of a stimulus, incentive, by which investment grows. What exactly is growth? Your investment, your consumption and your employment. These are the three things which are concerning us, today, more than anything else. All things do add to them but, nonetheless, it is going to be there.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

Sir, the Budget Speech, as I said, the two-and-a-half hour speech, has been long in words, like a literature, but has been a non-event for the simple reason. Seeing what happened in the BSE, the index crashing 1000 points down. We were promised that the coming Monday would be bright, which did not come. I am not trying to criticize it, but please see. It might have come half-way. On that also I agree. Or, it might come the next Monday. I would not bother about it. I would like to say another thing as a prelude to what I am saying. When we are talking against a particular issue or a particular figure, it is not because we are critical. We do not feel proud by saying something has gone wrong. It is our nation in which things have gone wrong and we are also thinking, but the method that you have adopted, the ideology that you have adopted, the systems that you have adopted have gone wrong and we might come and say, 'look, this is what could have been done otherwise.' This is exactly what needs to be done. For example, I will give you a few figures because Shuklaji was giving the entire figures yesterday and so was Mr. Ram Chandra Prasad. He was also giving us the figures. I did not hear Mr. Chidambaram speak yesterday. Perhaps he was trying to join some kind of a schism on what Mr. Chidambaram said. It is not class versus mass sort of a thing. But, let me tell you, everybody has the figures. What suits us best, we always give out, but what exactly is going to be the basics and fundamentals, we all must know. Today industry is down. Investments are minus. Though foreign exchange has picked up very little the other day, but, still it is low. As Mr. Jairam said, don't look at the figures. Look at the rates of growth. It is incremental. In any Budget, what we look to is the incremental thing. We don't look at what exactly the last figures are. A large country like ours will certainly have good figures. A large country like America will certainly have good figures. But the rate of increment is what exactly matter in economics and not the total figure. In terms of industry, eighteen out of twenty-three industries, as per the report of National Industrial Classification (2008), the manufacturing sector has shown a negative growth during the month of October, 2019. I will not go into the details except on very important things. It is a big list which I won't repeat. Similarly consumer goods and durables, FMCG are affected as compared to the previous year; minus six per cent in primary goods, minus 21 per cent in capital goods, minus 92 per cent in infrastructure and construction, and in the consumer goods and non-industrial durables, 18 per cent. The report further estimated that agriculture, forestry and fishing will grow by merely 2.8 per cent. In fact, it was 2.1 per cent in the first two quarters of the last financial year. I am saying this because yesterday you got

up as if something wrong was said from this side, by our friends, of the House. So, I am trying to correct it. It is not the mere figures only. We must look to industries; we must look to construction because these are things which give employment. We must look to agriculture, we must look to fisheries, and we must look to construction. That is why I have picked up only those figures. The Government has promised to double the income of every farmer by 2022, but with the growth of 2.8 per cent and 2.1 per cent which I have said, if we can do it is another matter unless we try to give some kind of an incentive or some kind of a stimulus. You have some kind of a 16-point programme. I am not talking about the allocation of the 16-point programme, but the details of the 16-point programme have never spoken direct transfer of incomes there. So, I doubt, that kind of a 16-point programme, though welcome, I would not say that the 16-point programme is not right. It might be welcome may do good, but it is not going to answer this particular issue. Thus, there has been a downfall in almost all sectors which I will skip. Let us talk about the impact of net national income. The slowdown can also be seen as per capital income which is more important and during 2019-20 is estimated to be ₹ 1,35,000 with a growth rate of 6.8 per cent, whereas during 2018 it was 10.3 per cent. Even that is coming down and our concern should have been on that. It is not only RBI, most of you, the economists here, would agree that the increasing deficit or persisting deficit is going to affect the incomes of the poor people, not the the rich class. You must always keep that in mind whenever you talk about the deficit. The bigger challenge before the Government is whether to start them all today or wait for your own programmes to materialise. All programmes are good. But, you have to have some kind of a monitoring mechanism to oversee implementation of those programmes. The Monitoring Committee said the other day that monitoring has not been done at expected levels.

Now, I come to fiscal position. I am only trying to take it up, because when you talked about it yesterday, you talked about fiscal position one-by-one. Sir, less revenue collection, along with lower nominal GDP, adds to the risk of fiscal deficit and slippage. The total revenue receipts are estimated at ₹ 20.20 lakh crores which is 9.23 per cent higher, because you have brought it down in the RE. So, it has gone up; it is not that they have gone up by themselves. As far as capital expenditure is concerned, it stands at ₹ 10.2 lakh crores. So, out of this, borrowings constitute something like ₹ 8 lakh crores. It means, what exactly come in is through borrowings. I am happy, at one stage, today, in the Budget, you are not resorting to borrowings, but you are only looking

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

at growth. You are not looking at borrowings, but looking at growth; it is alright. But, what are you doing as an alternative? You are looking at disinvestment! What is your experience with disinvestment? Sir, Government of India failed 16 times in the last 22 years in disinvestment targets! You have not achieved anything at all. I am just reminding you that in 16 times, out of 22 years, the disinvestment targets have never been reached.

The major concern is the revenue deficit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Keshava Rao, one minute. Your party has 17 minutes. You have taken 11 minutes. You keep that in mind, because there is one more speaker from your party.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I will keep that in mind.

What I am trying to say is this. We have also done badly on fiscal front. You are expecting revenue from disinvestment. It will also, as I said, not fetch the desired amount. And, unfortunately, the hon. Finance Minister has also proposed to disinvest LIC which has been paying you and contributing to your regular budgeting.

Now, I come to income tax. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has mixed up two schemes — the old one and the proposed new one. We don't know which is going to help. All that is going to help is the Chartered Accountant, as Mr. Jairam yesterday said, because, when two schemes are implemented, I would be confused which one to opt. I was checking with my own Chartered Accountant. He said not to opt the new one, because the old one will help me more or whatever it is. Sir, even after doing everything and adopting new method, it is going to fetch you or save you ₹ 40,000 crores which should not be a very big amount as far as India is concerned.

Sir, I have very limited time and I will certainly not take more than 1-2 minutes.

Now, I come to step-motherly attitude meted out by the Government of India towards State Governments. Yesterday, Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh were complaining about that. What is this all happening? The 15th Finance Commission has brought down revenue sharing from 42 per cent to 41 per cent and given 1 per cent from States to Jammu and Kashmir. This 1 per cent should have gone from your share. But, you have taken it out from States! And, don't think that the entire 42 per cent or 41 per cent goes to the States. Sir, don't believe this entire money goes to States. Sir, it

might look 42 per cent devolution as per the 14th Finance Commission. But, when you take out the actual collection by deleting your low collections sur-charges and Cess, it will come down to 32 or 33 per cent. And, same thing will happen when it comes to the 15th Finance Commission. When you calculate 41 per cent, it actually comes to 32 per cent or 31 per cent. Who is suffering? It is the States which are suffering. It seems, you have not taken this into consideration. As far as Telangana is concerned, we are really the losers. You have promised us in the Budget something like ₹ 2,900 crores. It is our due. It is my money which has gone to you. I collected ₹ 60,000 crores as tax and I am supposed to receive, at least, 50 per cent of it. I am making very rough estimates; I am not giving correct figures, since time is running out. So, this money is being cut short because of your idiosyncrasies.

Sir, people are talking about MGNREGA. Allocation for MGNREGA has come down. Yesterday, Mr. Ram Chandra was saying that he belongs to village and he lives only in village. So, he said that the position of village was good; at least, he meant the spirit of it. I am just trying to point it out.

I wish that every village is like Mr. Ram Chandra's village. ...(*Interruptions*)... If every villager is like that of Mr. Ram Chandra Prasad, then, we would not have any problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... But let us not be happy that the things in the rural areas are really good. As a matter of fact, rural incomes have come down by 2.1 per cent; the rural consumption has come down.

The Budget has recognized the seriousness of the water issue. The State of Telangana has Bhagirathi Mission. We provide piped water to all the villages by spending about ₹ 16,000 crores on that. We had asked for ₹ 1,000 crores yearly from the Centre, which the NITI Aayog had promised us, but not even a single paisa has been given to us.

For the agriculture and allied things you have come out with so called big allocations. But, there is no talk about the Kakatiya Mission in Telangana, which is supposed to be one of the biggest schemes of Asia.

After Kakatiya Mission, coming to the GST, you had promised us 14 per cent as a benchmark. And, if it is less than 14 per cent, you were to compensate to the States. Till today, we have to receive the dues to the tune of ₹ 3,000 crores. And, it is not coming. It is not only my State, but almost all the States are facing the same situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Keshava Rao, your party's time is over. Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: So, Sir, this is the indifference of the Centre to the State issues. The Budget must first address the issues of the States because to my mind, please forgive for using these words, it is a myth that the Centre is a VIP. It is a sort of jurisdiction that we have ourselves created by giving powers for the sake of governance. So, this kind of discrimination, this kind of step-motherly attitude towards States will not help you in achieving the target that you want to achieve.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Binoy Viswam. Members, whose names have already been called once or twice, but they did not speak, would not get any opportunity. But I am ready to consider the names of the Members, who have given their names subsequently, in the lunch hour. So, whoever is there on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, must keep it in mind. Secondly, who could not speak yesterday and have taken permission again, they will also be called during the lunch hour. Now, Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is not here. I respect her, not because of her economics, but her tiresome work. As far as I know, she is a lady with integrity. She desires to bring the economy on the right track. But, the Budget, which she has presented, is absolutely incapable to meet all those proclamations that she had made here. This Budget will, once again, prove as a 'failed Budget'. Last time, she had come with a Budget. But, later, weeks after weeks, she had to come with new and new Budgets. Shri P. Chidambaram yesterday said that the economy is in the ICU. I beg to differ with him. The economy is not in the ICU; it has already been taken to the ventilator. From the ventilator, how can it come out? They have some panacea, some doctors, and their main panacea is to privatise everything and to see that all the wealth of the nation is sold to private profit-mongers. They have one more option, that is, the FDI. These two medicines are not going to help this economy which is already on the ventilator. Let me quote from the resolution of a very important workers' organisation of this country. It is not the AITUC, which I represent, not the CITU, which I support, not the INTUC, which also I support, but this is from the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), which is a very important contingent of the Sangh Parivar. In the resolution, the BMS stated on the Budget, which she presented

here. "The LIC which plays a great role in providing social security to the middle class and the IDBI that supports small industries will cease to serve the society in need once private profit-mongers are brought in." It indicates that the Government is helplessly continuing to depend on the sale of national wealth for revenue generation, which is bad economics, according to none other than the BMS. It continues to say, "A national discourse is required to find alternative modes of revenue generation, failing which all PSUs and thereafter all Government properties will be sold at throwaway prices to run the Government machinery." I fully support this position of the BMS, which is a part of the Sangh Parivar. They know what is going to happen. This is the workers' voice. This is the workers' voice, voice of the people, but you run to them, not to the workers but to the FDI. You talk always about national sentiments, national prides, *Swadeshi* and *Bharat Mata*. Sir, Bharat Mata is weeping today because you are now giving away national wealth for the Foreign Direct Investment at throwaway prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vinayji, you have to close now.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: But, Sir, I have eight minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; it is five minutes. We have allocated time; accordingly, I have to do.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I have eight minutes, please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Regarding the LIC, I want to make one statement. Emotionally also, Sir, I am the son of a mother who served the LIC for 40 years, proudly. Now, you are saying that it will be given to the private sector. What about education in the country? You are saying that in educational fields, the FDI is most welcome. In the same way, what about the peasants? The peasants have also been very, very badly neglected in this Budget. The allocation for MNREGA, about which we talk a lot, has been reduced by ₹10,000 crores. That is the situation now. According to studies, eight per cent is the rate of growth of unemployment in rural India today. Then, ₹10,000 crores less for the MNREGA means that situation will be worsened. In the last 45 years, India witnesses unemployment to the highest. The purchasing capacity of the people is the lowest in the 60 years' time. The situation is so bad that the people are forced to commit suicide. Workers are committing suicide. The peasants' suicides continue and

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

you speak about a five trillion dollar economy! How can it come true, Sir? In this way, it can never reach that point. Sir, only if the economy grows at the rate of 14 per cent, this can be achieved. But you can never achieve it. Sir, I can tell you one thing. You are saying that the operation is successful. Yes, the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, all are saying it. You are doing the things in a very good way and claiming that the operation is successful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: But, Sir, the saying is that the operation is successful but the patient died. The economy is dying, Sir. So, try to help the economy. Otherwise, the country will call you the traitors. You always talk about the traitors and the pride of the nation. In that way, they will say it. The nation demands a different economic policy. The people demand a change in the policies. The workers demand for that.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी और हमारी नेता बहन मायावती के आशीर्वाद से इस आम बजट पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, वर्ष 2020-21 के आम बजट में गांव, कृषि और किसानों के लिए 16 सूत्रीय योजनाओं की घोषणा की गई है। आज हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि से जुड़ी है। आज पूरे देश में किसानों का बुरा हाल है। किसान बड़े पैमाने पर आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हर सरकार प्रयास करती है कि किसानों को उन्नत किया जाए, उनको आत्महत्या करने से रोका जाए, किंतु हम इस पर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, जिसके कारण आत्महत्याएं बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। सर, आज हमारे देश का किसान बहुत दुखी है। सरकार ने कई बार वायदा किया है कि वर्ष 2022 तक हम किसानों की आय दुगुनी करेंगे और पिछली बार कहा था कि लागत का डेढ़ गुना देंगे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक न तो किसानों को उनकी लागत का डेढ़ गुना मिला और न ही सरकार की तरफ से उनकी आय को दुगुना करने का कोई विकल्प तलाशा जा रहा है। किसानों के लिए सिर्फ वायदे किए जाते हैं, किंतु सरकार के माध्यम से आज तक किसानों को जो वायदा किया गया, वह पूरा नहीं किया गया। आज किसानों की जो फसल है, उस पर जो उत्पादन लागत आती है, तो महंगाई बढ़ने के कारण उनको उनकी फसल का वाजिब दाम भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आज केन्द्र सरकार ने पूंजीपतियों, उद्योगपतियों को 1,45,000 करोड़ रुपये की रियायत तो दे दी, लेकिन किसानों के नाम पर सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, सिर्फ वायदे ही वायदे किए जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, मेरा मानना है कि यदि हमें अपने देश की तरक्की करनी है, तो देश की तरक्की गांव, खेत और खलिहान से होकर गुजरती है। यदि किसान खुशहाल होगा, गांव खुशहाल होगा, तो शहर खुशहाल होगा। जब शहर खुशहाल होगा, तो पूरा देश खुशहाल होगा। आज किसान

के पास आय के पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं कि वह अच्छा मकान बना सके, सही ढंग से रह सके। जब उसकी हालत सुधरेगी, वह आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत होगा, तब वह मकान बनाएगा, अच्छी शादी करेगा, वह सामान खरीदने के लिए व्यापारी के पास जाएगा, तो बाजार भी खुशहाल रहेंगे। आज हमारे पूरे देश में किसान भी परेशान हैं और छोटा व्यापारी भी परेशान है, क्योंकि वे खाली बैठे हैं, इसलिए आज पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चौपट हो गई है। आज छोटे-छोटे उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग समाप्त कर दिए गए हैं। उन्हें समाप्त करके पूरा का पूरा ध्यान सरकार का उद्योगपतियों की तरफ है, पूंजीपतियों की तरफ है। महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो 90 परसेंट जनता, 70 परसेंट जनता खेती पर निर्भर है, उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और खेती से जुड़े हुए जो मजदूर लोग हैं, उनकी तरफ भी कोई ध्यान नहीं है। मनरेगा पर बजट में 10 करोड़ रुपया कम कर दिया गया है, जिससे करोड़ों मजदूर रोजगार पाते थे, अपनी रोजी-रोटी चलाते थे।

एक तरफ तो सरकार गरीबों की बात करती है और दूसरी तरफ गरीबों के लिए जो बजट जाना चाहिए, उसे धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करती चली जा रही है। आज हमारे देश में बेरोज़गारी 40 सालों में सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ी है। आज बेरोज़गारी इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि हमारा पढ़ा-लिखा युवा बीए, एमए की डिग्री लेने के बाद भी खाली घूम रहा है, वह न इधर का रहा न उधर का। उससे अच्छा तो अनपढ़ है, वह कम से कम मजदूरी तो कर लेता है, लेकिन बीए, एमए की डिग्री लेने के बाद उसे कोई रोज़गार नहीं मिल रहा है, वह सड़कों पर घूम रहा है, परेशान है, depression में जा रहा है कि मेरी पढ़ाई-लिखाई तो बेकार चली गयी। सरकार का उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं है। आज "मनरेगा" जैसी योजना को समाप्त किया जा रहा है, उस पर बजट कम किया जा रहा है। सरकार को बेरोज़गारी को खत्म करके उन्हें रोज़गार देना चाहिए। सरकार ने पिछली बार भी वादा किया था कि हम एक साल में 2 करोड़ नौकरियां देंगे, पांच साल में 10 करोड़ देंगे, लेकिन वे पांच साल जुमलेबाजी में चले गए कि यह तो हमारा जुमला था। फिर शुरुआत हो गयी, लेकिन अभी तक बेरोज़गारों को नौकरी देने के संबंध में सरकार की ओर से कोई प्लान नहीं बनाया गया है। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से सुझाव है कि वे ऐसी योजनाएं लाएं, जिनसे बेरोज़गारों को रोज़गार मिले।

महोदय, आज आरक्षण समाप्त किया जा रहा है। अभी कल भी इस पर चर्चा चल रही थी। आज न्यायालयों का सहारा लेकर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने आरक्षण को समाप्त किया है। सरकार की नीयत एससी, एसटी एवं ओबीसी के आरक्षण को बिल्कुल समाप्त करने की है। एक तरफ तो केन्द्र सरकार एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी की बात करती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उनका आरक्षण समाप्त कर रही है क्योंकि सारे सरकारी विभागों को आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिया जा रहा है, उन्हें गिने-चुने पूंजीपतियों को दिया जा रहा है, देश को बेचा जा रहा है। क्या देश को बेचकर आप लोगों को न्याय दिला पाएंगे, लोगों को रोज़गार दिला पाएंगे? आज रोज़गार को समाप्त किया जा रहा है क्योंकि देश में सब कुछ चंद पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में सौंपा जा रहा है। आज एससी,

[श्री वीर सिंह]

एसटी और ओबीसी के आरक्षण को खत्म किया जा रहा है। आज सरकारी नौकरियां खत्म हो रही हैं क्योंकि आप सब कुछ प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे रहे हैं। परम पूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने भारतीय संविधान बनाते समय आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की थी, आज वह आरक्षण समाप्त हो रहा है। इससे एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी का बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। उनके बच्चों को आने वाले समय में नौकरियां नहीं मिलेंगी। आपकी मंशा का हमें पता नहीं चल रहा है कि आप क्यों एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी नौकरियां क्यों खत्म कर रहे हैं, उन्हें क्यों बेरोजगार बना रहे हैं? इस पर आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। मेरा आपसे कहना है कि आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दीजिए, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देते समय वहां पर आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कीजिए। हमारी पार्टी ने, हमारी पार्टी की नेता ने और हमने कई बार आपसे पूछा है कि आप आरक्षण खत्म तो करते चले जा रहे हैं, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देते चले जा रहे हैं, किन्तु आप वहां आरक्षण को क्यों नहीं ला रहे हैं, लेकिन इस पर आप कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी सदन में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, जब बहन मायावती जी ने सवाल पूछा था कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देते समय क्या आप वहां आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करेंगे तो आपने उस पर कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री सभापति: वीर सिंह जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, यदि आप एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के हितैषी हैं, यदि आप बेरोजगारी दूर करना चाहते हैं तो आपको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देते समय वहां पर आरक्षण लागू करना चाहिए। यदि आप आरक्षण लागू नहीं करते हैं तो आपकी नीयत साफ झलक रही है कि आप एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के हितैषी नहीं हैं, आप उन्हें नुकसान पहुंचाने में लगे हैं, आप पूंजीपतियों के हितैषी हैं।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, आज शिक्षा का क्या हो रहा है?

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, वीर सिंह जी। अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: शिक्षा बहुत महंगी हो गयी है, आपने शिक्षा का भी निजीकरण कर दिया है, उसे उद्योगपतियों के हाथों में सौंप दिया है। आपने शिक्षा में भी गरीबों के लिए अलग से कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। महोदय, देश में एक -समान शिक्षा होनी चाहिए। आज गरीब का बच्चा योग्य होते हुए भी पढ़ाई नहीं कर पाएगा क्योंकि आपने जो admissions होते थे, admission के समय गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पैसा जाता था, आपने admission को ज़ीरो बैलेंस पर कर दिया है, आज गरीब के बच्चे का admission नहीं हो रहा है। आज जो पूंजीपतियों के स्कूल हैं, वे कहते हैं कि पहले आप फीस जमा कराइए, तब admission होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to the next name. Please.

श्री वीर सिंह: तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप ज़ीरो बैलेंस खत्म करके पहले फीस भेजें, ताकि गरीबों के बच्चों का admission हो सके। दूसरा, आपने आज तक हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं की है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, श्री संजय सिंह।

श्री वीर सिंह: इसलिए आज गरीबों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह: मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि आज हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी आरक्षण के आधार पर जजों की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Once I have called the next speaker's name, this will not go on record.

श्री वीर सिंह: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kumari Selja.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, how much time would I get?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have been given fifteen minutes by your Party. I think you are capable of concluding your speech within that time.

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): थैंक यू सर। सर, मैं ज्यादा मैक्रो इकोनॉमिक इश्यूज पर नहीं जाना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि हमारे colleagues ने उसके बारे में बहुत कुछ बोला है। माननीय चिदम्बरम जी की ब्रिलियन्ट स्पीच के बाद मैक्रो इकोनॉमिक्स पर किसी और का बोलना इतना मुनासिब भी नहीं होता है। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि हमें उम्मीद बहुत ज्यादा थी, क्योंकि माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर एक महिला हैं और हमने सोचा कि वे देश की समस्याओं को, महिलाओं की समस्याओं को ज्यादा समझेंगी और उसके बारे में कुछ हल दिखाएंगी, लेकिन मेरी उनसे सहानुभूति भी है, क्योंकि वह अकेली क्या कर पाएंगी, जब देश की हालत ऐसी हो गई है और उसके लिए पूरी सरकार जिम्मेवार है।

सर, इन बातों में ज्यादा न जाकर मैं हरियाणा के बारे में कुछ बातें जरूर रखना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि हरियाणा मेरा राज्य है। वहां की स्थिति भी इस देश की तरह है, वहां की अर्थव्यवस्था भी इसी तरह से तहस-नहस हो गई है और हरियाणा भी एक पूरे debt क्राइसिस से गुजर रहा है। सर, 1966 से लेकर, जब से हरियाणा बना, 2014 तक, 48 साल में हरियाणा का कुल कर्जा 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये ही था। साढ़े तीन साल में ही मार्च, 2018 तक यह कर्जा बढ़कर

* Not Recorded.

[कुमारी शैलजा]

90 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गया और 1 लाख, 61 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा होकर अब यह 2 लाख के करीब पहुंचता जा रहा है। इसके साथ अगर हम जीएसटी में राज्यों का जो नुकसान होगा, उसे भी जोड़ दें जैसा माननीय चिदम्बरम जी ने कहा कि एवरेज में 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया हर राज्य का नुकसान होगा, तो जैसे हरियाणा एक छोटा राज्य है, इसमें तीन से चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हरियाणा का भी होगा, यह लाजिमी है। हमारे छोटे-छोटे राज्य कैसे उभर पाएंगे? ये सुशासन की जो बात करते हैं, यह तो आम हरियाणा-वासियों के लिए और देशवासियों के लिए कुशासन हो जाएगा।

सर, हमारा हरियाणा-पंजाब का एक SYL का मुद्दा है, जिसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। पंजाब हमारा बड़ा भाई है और हरियाणा छोटा भाई है। पंजाब में से ही हरियाणा निकला था, लेकिन SYL का मुद्दा बहुत ज्यादा दिनों से लंबित है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा केंद्र सरकार को यह जिम्मेवारी दी गई थी, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि आज तक माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हरियाणा के लोगों को... माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से समय मांगा या नहीं मांगा, यह हमें मालूम नहीं है। हमें आश्चर्य किया गया था कि वे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से समय लेंगे, लेकिन आज तक हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री जी SYL के मुद्दे को उठाने के लिए, उसके बारे में डिस्कस करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी से समय नहीं ले पाए हैं। यह हरियाणा सरकार की एक बहुत ही बड़ी नाकामी है, जो बार-बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश देने के बावजूद, इस मुद्दे को नहीं सुलझा पा रही है।

सर, मैं महिलाओं के बारे में कहना चाहूंगी कि NCRB data के मुताबिक देश में हर 15 मिनट में एक रेप केस रिपोर्ट होता है और हरियाणा में हर पांचवें घंटे में महिलाओं के साथ दुष्कर्म हो रहा है। इसके बावजूद हरियाणा की भाजपा सरकार केंद्र से मिलने वाला निर्भया फंड और दूसरे फंड भी महिला सुरक्षा के लिए खर्च नहीं कर पाई है। सर, जहां तक One Stop Centres की बात है, कर्णाटक जैसा स्टेट, जिसमें 30 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, वहां पर 30 functional OSCs हैं और हरियाणा में जहां 22 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, यहां केवल 7 functional OSCs हैं, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि इसके लिए कितनी कमिटमेंट होगी। नॉर्थ हरियाणा में, पंचकूला, यमुना नगर, अंबाला, कुरुक्षेत्र में एक भी One Stop Centre नहीं है, तो हरियाणा में महिलाओं की जो स्थिति है, उसको आप समझ सकते हैं। सर, आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स के लिए स्मार्टफोन देने की बात तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया ने कही है, लेकिन उन्हें शायद यह मालूम नहीं कि पूरे देश में आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स कितना agitate हो रही हैं। सर, एक स्मार्टफोन देने से उनकी समस्याओं का हल नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वे बहुत काम करती हैं और उसके लिए वे जो सैलेरी मांगती हैं, वह उनको नहीं मिलती है। जो उनके लिए मानदेय बढ़ाया है, वह कम है। वे काम करने से नहीं डरती हैं, कोई भी महिला काम करने से नहीं डरती है और आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स इतना ज्यादा काम करती हैं, लेकिन उनके काम के मुकाबले में उनको उतनी सैलेरी नहीं मिलती है। सर, जब हम महिलाओं की बढ़ोतरी की बात करते हैं, बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ, बेटी बढ़ाओ की बात करते हैं, पता नहीं क्या-क्या

बातें करते हैं और जो ये लाखों आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स हैं, इनकी पीड़ा को हम समझ नहीं पाते हैं, तो यह कौन-सा महिलाओं का सशक्तीकरण होगा? जो आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स हैं, वे महिलाओं की, बेटियों की सशक्तीकरण के लिए काम करती हैं, उनका अपना सशक्तीकरण हो नहीं रहा है, तो कैसे ये महिलाएं आगे बढ़ेंगी?

सर, मैं एग्रीकल्चर की बात करना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि हमारा राज्य एक कृषि बाहुल्य राज्य है। आपने बजट में किसान सम्मान निधि की बात कही है। सर, जब दिसम्बर, 2018 में यह स्कीम शुरू की गई तो इसका बजट 75,000 करोड़ रुपये निश्चित किया था, लेकिन एक अप्रैल से शुरू होने वाले वित्त वर्ष 2020-2021 के लिए 87,000 करोड़ रुपये के जगह करीब 55,000 करोड़ रुपये का फंड जारी करने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है। इसको शुरुआत से भी कम कर दिया है। इसकी वजह यह है कि स्कीम के पहले चरण में ही सरकार ने जितनी रकम के खर्च का अनुमान लगाया था, उससे बहुत कम रकम आप खर्च कर पाए हैं। सर, ये किसान सम्मान निधि की बातें इतनी ज्यादा करते हैं। सब लोग किसान सम्मान निधि की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन इनकी ये सारी खोखली बातें हैं, ये केवल जुमले ही जुमले हैं, यह भी उन जुमलों की फेहरिस्त में, लिस्ट में एक और जुमला हम ऐड कर देंगे, क्योंकि हमारे किसानों के साथ एक मजाक हो रहा है।

सर, इसी तरह से किसान के खाद की सब्सिडी भी कम कर दी गई है। सर, पिछले साल यह 80,000 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग थी और इस साल इसको घटाकर 71,000 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। सर, न तो किसान की आमदनी दुगुनी हुई है, और ऊपर से आप उसको कोई रिलीफ भी नहीं देना चाह रहे हैं, उसको न उर्वरकों में सब्सिडी मिल रही है, न उनकी आमदनी दुगुनी हो रही है। सर, जो हमारा किसान है, खासकर हमारे राज्य हरियाणा और पंजाब का किसान है, जो भी देश का किसान है, आज के दिन वह कर्जे में दबा जा रहा है। आप उसका न कर्जा माफ करने की बात करते हैं, आप कहते हैं कि अगर कर्जा माफ करेंगे, तो किसान आलसी हो जाएगा। सर, किसान के साथ ऐसा मजाक तो नहीं करना चाहिए, जो पूरे देश का पेट पालता है।

सर, हरियाणा में सरकार आई, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की जैसे भी सरकार आई, वह आनी नहीं थी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seljaji, we are discussing the Central Budget.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मैं बजट के संदर्भ में बात कर रही हूँ।

श्री सभापति: करिए।

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मेरा समय आप ले रहे हैं। सर, मैं बजट के संदर्भ में बात कर रही हूँ।

12.00 P.M.

श्री सभापति: मैं आपको सेंट्रल बजट याद दिला रहा हूँ।

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, आपकी सरकार आई, तो इस बजट में हरियाणा को कुछ देना चाहिए था। आपने मुश्किल से सरकार बनाई, बिना majority होते हुए भी आपने सरकार बनाई, जोड़-तोड़ करके जैसे भी आपने सरकार बनाई, तो कुछ हरियाणा को तोहफा तो देते। आपने हरियाणा के साथ मजाक कर दिया। आपने तोहफा क्या दिया? आपने तोहफा दिया कि हम राखीगढ़ी में एक museum बनायेंगे। सर, यह इतना बड़ा तोहफा मिला है, जो 2013 से पहले ही शुरू हो चुका था। इसको आपने अपने बजट में इतने बड़े रूप में हरियाणा के लिए किया कि हम राखीगढ़ी में museum बनायेंगे। सर, इस सरकार ने हरियाणा को एक museum का तोहफा दिया है। I think you may also soon get fossilized and become a museum piece in Haryana. That is what the State of Haryana is wishing for and that's what Haryanvi people are wanting. That's what they want.

सर, हरियाणा में सरकार बनते ही एक तोहफा मिला। *

श्री सभापति: शैलजा जी, आप अनुभवी हैं। Then, I have to say that this will not go on record. We are discussing the Budget. I can understand reference to Haryana about the Budget, but if you go into the details about Haryana issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, Haryana is part of this nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, undoubtedly.

KUMARI SELJA: Haryana forms a very important part in the Budget. It should have got, but it has not got its due. *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, मैं Rural Development की बात करना चाहूंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything connected out of Budget, out of context, will not go on record.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, please, let me speak. यह मेरा समय है। मुझे टाइम और दीजिएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get time.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, आपने जो करना है, वह आप कीजिए। सर, आप चेयरमैन हैं with all respect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why, otherwise, I would have kept quiet. मैं चेयरमैन हूँ, आपने यह अच्छा याद दिलाया। Not for the Chair's men.

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, यह मेरा समय है, please give me extra time. सर, अब मैं Rural Development की बात करना चाहूंगी। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत पिछले तीन सालों में 38,477 करोड़ रुपए release हुए हैं, लेकिन हरियाणा को, बुरा न मानें, मैं बजट की ही बात कर रही हूँ और मैं हरियाणा के संदर्भ में ही कह रही हूँ। हरियाणा को कुल मिलाकर 36 लाख रुपए मिले हैं। श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, आप भी देख लीजिए, आप भी हरियाणा से हैं, वैसे बेशक आप राजस्थान से संबंधित हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अन्तर्गत 38,000 करोड़ रुपए में से हरियाणा को केवल 36 लाख रुपए देकर, हरियाणा के साथ मज़ाक किया गया है। सर, ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिए।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हरियाणा को इस मद में 39 लाख रुपए दिए गए हैं।

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, जहां तक रोजगार की बात है, मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि हरियाणा में एक-चौथाई लोग रोजगार योग्य लोग हैं, जो कि अब बेरोजगार हैं। हरियाणा में 20 लाख लोग बेरोजगार हैं। सर, CMIF की रिपोर्ट, जिसको आप मानते नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वह असलियत दिखाती है, उसके मुताबिक मेरे राज्य हरियाणा में last quarter में बेरोजगारी 28 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 30 प्रतिशत हो गई है। सर, यह तोहफा मिल रहा है। वहां उद्योग नहीं चल रहे हैं, बल्कि हरियाणा में हजारों उद्योग बन्द हो गए हैं, तो फिर रोजगार कहां से मिलेगा? वहां न महिलाओं को, न नवयुवकों को और न पुरुषों को कोई रोजगार मिल रहा है। वहां उद्योग बन्द हो रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि हरियाणा के साथ आप कृपया इस तरह का मज़ाक मत कीजिए।

सर, दो-तीन मिनट बचे हैं। मैं आखिर में एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि आपकी सरकार ने SC, ST और OBC छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति जिन होस्टलों को आवंटित की, वे खर्च ही नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मुश्किल यह है कि आपकी commitment ही नहीं है। नौ महीनों में होस्टलों पर 10 फीसदी से भी कम रकम खर्च हुई है। आप आगे क्या खर्च करेंगे, ये RTI से आंकड़े सामने आए हैं। कुछ सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। आप जो outlay, यानी जो धनराशि देते हैं, वह भी खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं। वही स्थिति बाबू जगजीवन राम छात्रावास योजना की है। जब दिव्यांगों की बात करते हैं, तो दिव्यांगों के लिए आपने 41 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया था, लेकिन जनवरी तक खर्च शून्य था। इस प्रकार से आप बजट में बड़े-बड़े आंकड़े देकर क्या दिखाना चाहते हैं?

सर, अब मैं स्वच्छ भारत की बात करना चाहूंगी। वर्ष 2003 में manual scavengers की संख्या 8 हजार थी, वह वर्ष 2013 में बढ़कर 13 हजार हो गई और वर्ष 2018 में वह बढ़कर

[कुमारी शैलजा]

42 हजार हो गई है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आप इस क्षेत्र में क्या कर रहे हैं? महोदय, highest number of deaths in manholes was in Tamil Nadu and the second highest, I am very sorry to say, 31 people died while cleaning manholes and that was in Haryana, यह शर्म की बात है।

महोदय, मैं अन्त में एक बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करना चाहूंगी कि सरकार यह commitment दिखाती है, सरकार बजट दिखाती है, लेकिन हमारा plan नहीं बनाया गया है, SC और ST का sub-plan बन्द कर दिया गया है। आप क्या commitment दिखाना चाहते हैं? मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कुछ नहीं है, केवल lip-service है। अभी हाल ही में आपने देखा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अभी तीन दिन पहले जो जजमेंट आया है, उसमें आपकी commitment दिखती है। आपकी सरकार देश को mislead कर रही है। उत्तराखंड में, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार, High Court के फैसले के खिलाफ, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गई है। आपकी सरकार ने वहाँ पर तर्क दिए हैं। मुकुल रोहतगी जी ने, परासरन जी ने आपकी सरकार के, I may be wrong about the names... लेकिन आपकी सरकार के वकीलों ने इसके खिलाफ तर्क दिए हैं। उन्होंने promotion and appointment के खिलाफ तर्क दिए हैं, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कटघरे में आप खड़े हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कटघरे में आपको खड़ा किया है। देश के सामने इस तरह से आपका जो hidden agenda उजागर हो रहा है ...(समय की घंटी)... आप उसको छिपाने की कोशिश मत कीजिए।

उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बजट की चर्चा पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद कुमारी शैलजा जी। श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव, आप बोलिए।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं माननीया वित्त मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ कि उन्होंने 130 करोड़ भारतीयों के लिए नई सदी का, नए दशक का एक नया बजट दिया है, जो कि देश को एकदम नई दिशा में लेकर जाएगा।

महोदय, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में कई बार ups and downs आते हैं। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में जब downs आते हैं, तब correction करना पड़ता है। इस बजट में इस तरह के कई corrective actions, corrective measures लिए गए हैं और मैं आगे उनकी चर्चा करूंगा।

सर, सदन में आजकल डॉक्टरों की बड़ी चर्चा है। कोई ICU में ले जाता है, कोई ventilator की बात करता है। शायद कहीं से Corona virus का effect आ रहा है! डॉक्टर साहब बाहर जा रहे हैं... मेरा मत है कि आपके पास बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे डॉक्टर्स हैं, लेकिन आपका diagnosis भी गलत है और आपका इलाज भी गलत है। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ incompetent doctors हैं, मेरा मानना है कि हमारे doctors भी सही हैं, हमारा diagnosis भी सही है और इलाज भी सही है।

सर, मैं अपने वक्तव्य में तीन बातें कहूंगा। मैं उन तीन बातों में बताऊंगा कि किस तरह से हमारा इलाज, हमारी prescription, इस बजट को किस तरह से देखा जाए और हमारी economy किस तरह से मजबूत होगी। दूसरा बिंदु - आपकी और हमारी राजनीति में क्या फर्क है, मैं वह भी आपके सामने रखूंगा, जिसको बाद में सदन तय करे।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारा diagnosis सही है। मेरे ख्याल से आज देश भर में सब जगह यह कहा गया है कि economy में demand की कमी है। इस demand की कमी को किस तरह से पूरा किया जाए? क्या demand की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए केवल नोट छापे जाएं और नोट बाँटे जाएं, जिससे कि demand बढ़े? वह तरीका सही नहीं है। Spending power से demand की कमी ठीक होगी, demand बढ़ेगी और spending power income बढ़ने से बढ़ती है। Income तब बढ़ती है, जब jobs create होती हैं। Jobs कैसे create होती हैं? Jobs investment से create होती हैं। सर, इसके लिए केवल और केवल एक ही sustainable method है और वह investment है। भारतीय economy में प्रत्येक 1 crore की investment से 4 jobs create होती हैं। यूरोप आदि में 1 crore की investment से 1 jobs create होती है, लेकिन भारत की economy में 1 crore की investment से 4 jobs create होती हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, देश में किस तरह से investment आए, उस investment से किस तरह से jobs create हों, उन jobs से किस तरह से income बढ़े और उस income से किस तरह से डिमांड बढ़े, इसका एकदम clear roadmap इस बजट में बनाया गया है। जब- जब private investment weak होता है, तब-तब उस investment की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को अपना हाथ आगे बढ़ाना पड़ता है। हम सब जानते हैं कि GDP चार engines से चलती है। मान लीजिए कि एक रेलगाड़ी है, उस रेलगाड़ी में साधारणतया एक engine होता है, लेकिन GDP की रेलगाड़ी में चार engines हैं। उन चार engines में से अगर एक engine weak होता है, तो दूसरे engine को उसका load उठाना पड़ता है। इस बजट में private investment की जो weakness है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए public investment को बहुत बढ़ावा दिया गया है।

यह बढ़ावा कैसे दिया गया है? मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए तीन प्रमुख प्रयास होते हैं, इसके लिए 3 initiatives तय हैं, जोकि 100 per cent successful होंगे। पहला rural investment है। हमने स्वयं के लिए fiscal deficit की जो सीमा बांधकर रखी थी, उस सीमा से थोड़ा-सा relaxation लेकर, FRBM के Clause को यूज करके किसानों के लिए, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए पहली बार एक integrated व्यवस्था, एक integrated solution सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। Rural investment को fiscal deficit से fund करके ₹ 2.83 lakh crore का outlay rural areas के लिए रखा गया है। यह व्यवस्था किसानों के लिए की गई है, agriculture के लिए की गई है। यह integrated approach, जो कि 16 point approach है, इसमें production से लेकर processing तक, storage से लेकर distribution तक की पूरी value chain को कवर किया गया है। Production में क्या करना चाहिए, इस पर ध्यान दिया गया है। Irrigation के लिए

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

outlay बढ़ा है। किसानों के लिए agricultural production से लेकर horticulture production, fisheries के procurement, हर एक चीज के लिए outlay बढ़ा है। इसी तरह से food processing के लिए outlay बढ़ा है। Storage के लिए धान्यलक्ष्मी नामक नई स्कीम बनी है। Distribution के लिए कृषि उड़ान और किसान रेल योजना है। इसमें refrigerated railway का प्रावधान किया गया है। उपसभापति महोदय, किसानों की income केवल खेती से न हो, बल्कि इसके साथ ही साथ कोई और income का source आए, इसके लिए सोलर ऊर्जा दाता का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। इस तरह के 20 लाख farmers के लिए stand alone solar power की व्यवस्था की जाएगी और 15 लाख farmers को grid connected solar system दिया जाएगा। यह व्यवस्था एकदम नई है, यह सोच एकदम नई है। इस सोच से देश का भविष्य भी बदलेगा, भाग्य भी बदलेगा और income बढ़ेगी, demand बढ़ेगी, consumption बढ़ेगा।

दूसरा है National Infrastructure Pipeline. Infrastructure pipeline के लिए 103 लाख करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है और 6.5 हजार projects identify किए गए हैं। इसमें प्रत्येक सेक्टर को cover किया गया है। Highways में 2.5 हजार किलोमीटर नए expressways, 9 हजार किलोमीटर economic corridors, 2 हजार किलोमीटर coastal and port roads, 2 हजार किलोमीटर strategic roads, रेलवे में 27 हजार किलोमीटर electrification, solar power along the tracks, 100 नए airports, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र, प्रत्येक सेक्टर को investment के लिए cover किया गया है। यह सोच एक सर्वांगीण सोच है, यह सोच एक sustainable सोच है, जो देश की economy को एक absolutely sustainable रास्ते पर लेकर जाएगी, न कि आज up और कल down. इस investment programme को finance कहाँ से किया जाएगा? इसके लिए दो options हैं। एक होता है public funding और दूसरा होता है private funding.

उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत कम लोगों ने बजट के एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे के ऊपर ध्यान दिया है। वह यह है कि sovereign wealth funds का infrastructure में जो investment है, उसको 100 per cent tax exemption दिया गया है। आज विश्व में जबर्दस्त liquidity है। करीब-करीब 13 ट्रिलियन डॉलर negative interest rate पर चल रहा है। यानी आज कोई 100 रुपए जमा कराता है, तो कल उसे 99 रुपए मिलते हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस तरह से विश्व भर में भारत का नाम ऊँचा किया है, विश्व भर में भारत के लिए सदिच्छा पैदा की है, उसके कारण आज विश्व भर के sovereign funds हमारे यहाँ investment करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस opportunity को use करने के लिए sovereign wealth tax के जरिए 2024 तक जो भी infrastructure में invest करेगा, उसको 100 per cent tax exemption दिया जाएगा। यह एक बहुत important point है, इसको हम सबको ध्यान में लेना चाहिए। इसके कारण infrastructure में massive investment आएगा। इस investment का सबको लाभ मिलेगा और देश की economy की productivity बढ़ेगी, jobs बढ़ेंगे, income बढ़ेगी और income से demand बढ़ेगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, assets को build करके उनको monetize करना, हमारी सरकार ने

यह जो cycle start की है, मैं कहता हूँ कि आप criticize भले ही करें, लेकिन यह देश को sustainable path पर आगे ले जाने का एक ही तरीका है। एक दूसरा तरीका हो सकता था, जो आपने कई बार किया कि कर्ज लेते रहो, ऋण करो और घी पीयो। ऐसा नहीं चलता, ऐसा sustainable नहीं है। इस तरह से आप sustainable economy नहीं कर सकते। आप चार्वाक को मानते हैं, हम शायद चरक को मानते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि योग से या अभ्यास से किसी भी तरीके से अपने शरीर को पहले स्वस्थ करें, केवल बाहर से लिए हुए ऋण के घी पीने से हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। आप गरीब को गरीब रखने की राजनीति करते थे, हम सर्वांगीण विकास, अन्त्योदय की राजनीति करते हैं।

आप वोट बैंक की राजनीति करते हैं, हम सबका साथ, सबका विकास की राजनीति करते हैं। यह आपकी और हमारी सोच में सबसे बड़ा fundamental difference है। आप केवल चाहते थे कि जितना हो सके, public debt लो, कर्जा करो, पैसा बाँटो, गड़दे खोदो और उन्हीं को भरते जाओ, शायद इससे डिमांड बढ़ जायेगी। इससे डिमांड नहीं बढ़ेगी। डॉक्टर महोदय, इस तरह से डिमांड नहीं बढ़ेगी। यह बीमारी का diagnosis भी आप गलत करते हैं और उसका इलाज भी गलत बताते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ। जब बात चली है, तो दूर तक जायेगी।

पूज्य अटल जी की सरकार ने rural areas में infrastructure में investment किया था। उसका फायदा आपको 2004 से 2005, 2005-2007 तक मिला। उस investment की growth का जो फायदा मिला, आपने लिया, लेकिन आपने उसके बाद क्या किया? किसी भी economy की सबसे बड़ी नींव उसका banking system होता है। उस banking system की foundation को दीमक की तरह खा-खा कर खोखला कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... आज तक हमें उसका हर्जाना भुगतना पड़ा। 5 साल लगे उसको क्लीन करने में, उसकी सफाई करने में। उस नींव को वापस फिर से बनाने में 5 साल लगे, लेकिन आज हमारा banking system मजबूत हुआ है। हमने nationalized banks को recapitalize किया है। जितनी NPAs थीं, NPAs की संख्या को कम करके आज वापस banking system को, financial system को फिर से मजबूत किया है। यह चीज़ नयी investment की cycle के लिए नींव बनेगी।

2014 में अगर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय NPAs पर white paper रखते, तो सारे देश को पता चल जाता। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने संयम रखा, देश की कमजोरी को सबके सामने नहीं रखा, राजनीतिक सोच नहीं रखी, बल्कि उस वक्त देश के लिए क्या भला है, वह सोचा। लेकिन आज मैं खुशी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वही banking system, जो जर्जर अवस्था में था, वह आज मजबूत अवस्था में है, मजबूत condition में है और उसी banking system और उसी तरह के investment-driven growth cycle को हमारी सरकार इस बजट में पेश करेगी।

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

मेरे मित्र राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी ने कल बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से बताया कि यह masses का बजट है, classes का नहीं है। उनका जो criticism है, उस criticism के पीछे कोई foundation नहीं है। मैं विपक्ष के अपने मित्र से कहूँगा, मेरे सीनियर मित्र अभी बैठे नहीं हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी आप देश को गुमराह करते हैं। आप criticism कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ इन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव: आप criticism कीजिए। हम criticism सहन करेंगे, हम सुनने को प्रस्तुत हैं, लेकिन गुमराह मत कीजिए। कल कहा गया कि RBI की कनपटी पर बन्दूक रख कर पैसा ले लिया गया। यह क्या बात है। ऐसे सीनियर व्यक्ति इस तरह से कहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, RBI का पैसा कहाँ से आता है? RBI की income आती है - RBI interest free deposit रखता है और interest के साथ loan देता है। जो balance होता है, वह net RBI की income होती है। RBI किसका बैंक है, देश का बैंक है। देश के बैंक ने देश को अपनी अतिरिक्त income का कुछ हिस्सा दिया, क्या गलत किया? इस तरह से गुमराह न करें। आप criticism कीजिए, हम आपके criticism का स्वागत करते हैं, आपके important तथ्यों को हम स्वीकार करते हैं, उनको inputs में लेंगे, policy में भी डालेंगे, लेकिन देश को गुमराह मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): He has used this word third time. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think the contingency buffer...**(Interruptions)**... Don't scream at me. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am just making a point. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not saying anything. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, उन्होंने yield नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने yield नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव: यह तथ्य है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सीट पर बैठ कर बात न करें, टीका-टिप्पणी न करें। आप प्लीज़ अपनी बात कहें।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव: यह तथ्य है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He does not want to yield. ...(Interruptions)... That is fine. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव: यह तथ्य केवल भारत का नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, दुनिया के हर central bank का यह दायित्व होता है कि जितनी extra income है, वह सरकार को वापस दे। वह केवल हमारा नहीं है। अमेरिका भी यह करता है, जापान भी यह करता है, जर्मनी भी यह करता है, चाइना भी यह करता है। आप गुमराह न कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... कभी-कभी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव: कभी-कभी ऐसा है कि "हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम, वे कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती।" ...(व्यवधान)... शायद आपकी सोच...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया बैठ कर बात न करें।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव: शायद आपको यह बात पच नहीं रही है कि आपने जो foundation इतनी weak कर दी थी, देश पर जो कर्ज का इतना बोझ लाद दिया था, आज हम उस दिशा से अलग दिशा में जा रहे हैं। यह शायद आपको पच नहीं रहा है। महोदय, जॉब्स की बात आती है, बहुत सारे लोग कहते हैं कि जॉब्स क्रिएट नहीं हो रहे हैं। मैं आपको इस बजट का केवल एक मुद्दा बताऊंगा, जिसके कारण इस देश का मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर किस तरह से बदलेगा, वह मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। देश में एक बहुत बड़ा डिस्टॉर्शन था, डिविडेन्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन टैक्स। उस डिस्टॉर्शनरी टैक्स को partially रिमूव कर दिया गया है, पार्शियली एबॉलिश कर दिया गया है। मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर में कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट आएगा, मैं एकदम कन्जर्वेटिव बेसिस पर कह रहा हूँ कि साढ़े तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट आएगा और यह मैं बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ। मुझे इंडस्ट्री की पहचान है, पकड़ है। कम से कम 14 लाख जॉब्स क्रिएट होंगे और ये जॉब्स केवल खड्डे खोदकर भरने वाले जॉब्स नहीं होंगे, ये well-paid जॉब्स होंगे। ये वेल पेड जॉब्स कहां से आएंगे? दुनिया भर से मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनीज़ अपनी सप्लाइ चेन को इंडिया में शिफ्ट करेंगी, कर रही हैं और उसी से नये जॉब्स क्रिएट होंगे। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं conclude करता हूँ, समय की मर्यादा है। इन्वेस्टमेंट और डिमान्ड, दोनों की, इस बजट के माध्यम से इकोनॉमी की जो यह नई राह चुनी है, सरकार ने, इससे इन्वेस्टमेंट और डिमांड दोनों बढ़ेंगी। समाज के हर एक वर्ग को लाभ मिलेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जया जी, आपको चेयर ने अनुमति नहीं दी है, आपकी पार्टी से पक्ष रखा जा चुका है, प्लीज, रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है। पुनिया जी, आप बोलिए। आपको आठ मिनट का समय दिया गया है।

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। महत्वपूर्ण अवसर होता है, बजट के माध्यम से पिछले वर्ष क्या हुआ और आगे क्या होने जा रहा है, क्या रूपरेखा है, क्या रोडमैप है, उसके बारे में जानकारी दी जाती है। मुझे याद है वर्ष 2010 में पूर्व राष्ट्रपति जी, श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी वित्त मंत्री थे और उस साल हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहली बार दस लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का बजट पेश हुआ था और यह बात उन्होंने गर्व के साथ कही थी। इस वर्ष का बजट उससे तीन गुना 30 लाख करोड़ रुपये का है, लेकिन वह इनक इस बजट के माध्यम से नज़र नहीं आती, जो 2010 के बजट में थी। उस समय भी आर्थिक मन्दी का दौर था और तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से इसकी व्याख्या दी थी कि किस तरह से क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए, परचेजिंग पॉवर बढ़ाने के लिए उन्होंने 2 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये का स्टिमुलस पैकेज पेश किया था, यह उन्होंने बताया था, लेकिन आज हम कोई स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम यह स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हैं कि अर्थव्यवस्था को संभालने की आवश्यकता है। उल्टे हम कहते हैं कि हमारी इकोनॉमी की फाउन्डेशन बहुत स्ट्रॉंग है, फुन्डामेंटल्स बहुत स्ट्रॉंग हैं। कहा जा रहा है कि 2020-2021 में जीडीपी ग्रोथ 10 परसेन्ट रहेगी। इसका क्या आधार है? इसका कोई आधार नज़र नहीं आता। लगातार 6 त्रैमास में जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके अनुसार ग्रोथ साढ़े आठ परसेन्ट से गिरकर साढ़े चार परसेन्ट तक आ गई है। आईएमएफ की रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से इस वर्ष सिर्फ 4.8 परसेन्ट ही जीडीपी ग्रोथ रहेगी। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के द्वारा कहा गया कि केवल 5 परसेन्ट जीडीपी ग्रोथ रहेगी। इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में कहा गया है कि यह 6.1 परसेन्ट रहेगी और अगले वर्ष 2020-2021 के लिए जो यह बजट पेश किया है, उन्होंने कहा कि छः से साढ़े छः परसेन्ट जीडीपी ग्रोथ रही तो दस परसेन्ट कहां से आया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में जीडीपी ग्रोथ कैसे बढ़ेगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): इसका हिसाब भी बता दें।

श्री उपसभापति: अवसर आएगा तो आप जवाब दें।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... I am not yielding, Sir.
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, माननीय सदस्य जो बात कह रहे हैं, उसका factual correction भी होना चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जब आपका मौका आएगा, तब आप बोलिएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, जीडीपी ग्रोथ इस तरह से कैसे बढ़ेगी, जब कि private consumption सात साल में सबसे नीचे है, इन्वेस्टमेंट ग्रोथ 17 साल में सबसे नीचे है, manufacturing 15 साल में सबसे नीचे है, टैक्स ग्रोथ 20 साल में सबसे नीचे है, food inflation छः साल में सबसे ज्यादा है, unemployment rate 45 साल में सबसे ज्यादा है, rural consumption में 8.8 परसेंट की चिंताजनक कमी है, rural food consumption 10 परसेंट है, savings नहीं हो रही हैं, exports नहीं हो रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी, यह सलाह है कि अच्छा होगा कि आप इसके ऊपर गंभीरता से विचार करें और विशेषज्ञों से राय लें, अच्छे डॉक्टर्स से सलाह लेकर इलाज करें। गोली देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया बैठकर न बोलें।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, हर मामले में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात आती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति को भी विकास की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस बजट के माध्यम से जो वास्तविकता है, वह यह है कि इसमें उनकी घोर उपेक्षा हुई है। बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने आर्थिक और सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी का उल्लेख किया था और संविधान में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था उसी गैर-बराबरी को खत्म करने के इरादे से की गई थी। संविधान निर्माताओं के द्वारा संविधान में जो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान किया गया, वह यह सोच कर किया गया था कि हमें न्यायालय के आदेशों से प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत पड़ेगी, लेकिन बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज हम देख रहे हैं, जो उत्तराखंड के मामले में हुआ कि राज्य सरकार ही खुद इस आरक्षण का विरोध करने लगी। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने इस तरह की कल्पना कभी नहीं की थी। सर्वे किया गया, उसमें यह देखा गया कि plan process के माध्यम से कितनी तरक्की हुई, तो यह पाया गया कि तरक्की तो बहुत हुई है, लेकिन यह लाभ एससी-एसटी वर्ग को नहीं पहुँचा है, तो इंदिरा जी ने विशेष रूप से दलितों, आदिवासियों के लिए 1976 में Tribal Sub-Plan शुरू किया, 1980 में Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan शुरू किया ताकि गैर-बराबरी दूर हो सके। इसमें यह भी किया गया कि इसमें जिन मानकों में कमी पाई जाए, उनके लिए विशेष योजना बना कर उन मानकों को पूरा किया जाए, जैसे manual scavengers हैं, beneficiary-oriented schemes हैं, छात्र है, युवा है, व्यवसाय है, फीस है, वजीफा है, interest subsidy है, एससी और ट्राइब आबादी का विकास है, सड़क, पानी, बिजली, स्कूल, community centre, coaching centre, hostel इत्यादि में उनको सीधा लाभ पहुँचे, ऐसी योजनाएँ बनाने का प्रावधान किया गया। नरेन्द्र जाधव जी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी और उसने कुछ मानक तय किए। उसके हिसाब से कहा गया कि कुछ विभाग उसको quantify करके Sub-Plan और TSP के लिए फंड देंगे और उसकी monitoring भी की जाएगी, लेकिन इस कमेटी की सिफारिश के बावजूद जो काम गंभीरता के साथ होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ। आबादी के अनुसार बजट नहीं दिया गया। सबसे पहले Tribal Sub-Plan, Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan का अच्छा काम महाराष्ट्र में होता था, फिर

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]

आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कर्णाटक में इसके लिए कानून बना। यहाँ से माँग आई कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह कानून बनना चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार ने कानून बनाना तो दूर रहा, Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan को ही खत्म कर दिया। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अब केवल एक सूची लगती है। मैं समय को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूँगा कि सामान्य योजनाओं पर जो खर्च हो रहा है, केवल expenditure की booking हो रही है। मैं कुछ योजनाओं का नाम बता रहा हूँ, जिनके बारे में मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि इनका SC/ST welfare से क्या ताललुक है? Optic Fibre Cable Based Network for Defence Services, Silk Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Innovation Technology Development, interest subsidy to farmers, recapitalization of insurance companies, NABARD के लिए अंश पूँजी, EXIM Bank के लिए अंश पूँजी, प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन, राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण, रेल मंत्रालय को बजटीय सहायता, किसान सम्मान निधि, किसान बीमा निधि और इस तरह से यह लिस्ट बहुत लंबी है। एक Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment को छोड़कर, बाकी मिनिस्ट्रीज के बजट में जो योजनाएं हैं, उनमें इन्होंने इसी तरह का फर्जीवाड़ा और धोखा देने की बात की है। मैं विशेष रूप से चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें और Tribal Sub-Plan को दोबारा लागू किया जाए। सीधे तौर पर दलित-आदिवासियों को सुधारने वाली योजनाएं, उनके स्वास्थ्य को सुधारने वाली योजनाएं लेकर आएँ, तभी जाकर काम होगा। साथ ही, Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, दोनों को दोबारा बहाल किया जाए और इस पर कार्रवाई की जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं सिर्फ आधे मिनट में बात खत्म करूँगा।

सर, बहुत बधाई दी गई, बार-बार बधाई दी जा रही थी। लेकिन Post-Matric Scholarship में 49.6 परसेंट कटौती की गई है, होस्टल फॉर स्टूडेंट्स में 72 परसेंट कटौती की गई है, National scheme for incentive to girl child for secondary education में 56 परसेंट कटौती की गई है, Pre-Matric Scholarship में 16.66 परसेंट कटौती की गई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: National Fellowship Scheme में 16.66 परसेंट कटौती की गई है। Total Expenditure in Education Development में 38.48 परसेंट कटौती की गई है।

श्री उपसभापति: पुनिया जी, आप अपनी पार्टी के other speakers का टाइम ले रहे हैं।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, आधा मिनट।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी पार्टी के स्पीकर्स का टाइम ले रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, जो बजट खर्च हो रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूँगा।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: बजट तो कम है ही, लेकिन खर्चा भी कम है। Pre-Matric Scholarship में 355 करोड़ का प्रावधान था, लेकिन केवल 182 ही खर्च हुआ। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, I will call the other speaker. ...(Time-bell rings)... Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सिर्फ 51.45 परसेंट ही खर्च हुआ है। इसी तरह से, Post-Matric Scholarship में भी 59 परसेंट हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी तरह से ट्यूशन फीस में भी हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, please speak.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: *

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support the Budget and to congratulate the Finance Minister for the first Budget of this decade.

Sir, in 2019, the people of India voted over-whelmingly to continue the progress to a prosperous new India as they had done in 2014. This is the Narendra Modi Government's mandate and it has tirelessly voted to ensure every Indian has a legitimate opportunity to improve their lives and be prosperous—regardless of gender, religion, faith, caste or where they come from. Every Indian will acknowledge the work ethic of our Prime Minister and his Government—the results of this maximum governance, my colleagues have already laid out yesterday and today—without any doubt this Government has set new standards on spending efficiency, integrity and direct benefits to citizens.

So, Sir, Budget 2020 is a Budget that continues this determined effort by this Government—an effort that commenced in 2014 when it inherited a broken, corrupted economy. Budget 2020 is the first one of this new decade and also is the first one to take on the Prime Minister's next objective of expanding the economy, after focussing the last five years on cleaning and rebuilding the economy. I have listened to the Opposition so far.

* Not Recorded.

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

And, as our Prime Minister himself has said, criticism and discussions on the Government's economic policies are welcome. But what I heard has been either a bland political criticism or at best a patronizing selective fact based critique...

श्री जयराम रमेश: इनको शपथ दिला दीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, जब उस तरफ से कोई बोलता है, तो यहाँ से कोई नहीं बोलता है।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I want to respond to Shri Chidambaram's waxing eloquently about economic management. He almost implies that the Congress has some special skills in this area. And, therefore, it is a good opportunity for us to remind him, the House and, indeed, all the Indians who are listening today to this Budget debate about his Government's record in economic management. This is important, and it must be placed on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The consequences of this, the people and the Government of this country are still struggling with today. It is no surprise that Shri Chidambaram wants very desperately all of us to forget his record because he asked in his own speech, 'Why are we referring to his record? Why are we not forgetting and moving on?' And, the answer is very simple. The damage and corruption to the economy and to the financial sector and important elements of the public sector that Mr. Jairam Ramesh is so fond of, has been so deep. It has taken determined hard work, time and lakhs of crores of tax-payers' money to rebuild over multiple years at the same time ensuring fiscal stability. 'Economic management'—! am going to use this phrase repeatedly—the economic management of the Congress Government left an economy on the brink of collapse, with an average inflation of 10 per cent, shattered Government finances, fiscal deficit of 5.3 per cent, full blown current account crisis with a CAD of 4.7 per cent, a deadly combination of low growth and high inflation, shattered investor confidence and capital flight due to scams, misgovernance and compromised national security. That was economic management a decade ago, during your decade. The financial sector was in particular devastated, as my colleague said, worse than if a country's enemy had taken a hammering to it, totally corrupted whose scams keep exploding even five years on, a huge contingent liability burden on tax-payers to bail out the oil marketing companies and failing public sector banks. He is not here today, Sir, but I wanted to present to him

the clear fact that ₹1.76 lakh crores was the debt on the OMCs that he left behind in 2014 and the cost of the recapitalisation of banks that this Government and the people of India had to bear was ₹3.8 lakh crores. That is a total of almost ₹ 5.5 lakh crores that has a direct consequence and only a tip of the iceberg of the economic management of the previous Government. Then, another economic management. Between 2008 and 2012, 98 per cent of the banking system's net worth was lent to ten groups. A problem that took many, many years to unravel and lakhs of crores of NPAs that the tax-payers had to bear. That is economic management. Sir, their economic management, every India suffered; the poor because of rampant inflation, the middle class because of high taxes and ethical businesses because of crowding out of credit markets and corruption. The economic management under Mr. Chidambaram's dream team Government has this result—converting a growing and prosperous economy, that was the legacy of Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government, into an economy in crisis. This is a fact. They called themselves 'dream team', but they left behind a nightmare in 2014. It was this nightmare that our Government had to work tireless in the last six years to turn around. We converted a failing economy into the fifth largest economy in the world. Sir, staying on the theme of economic management, let us talk about what our Government has achieved so far. In the last six years, apart from having to deal with what Mr. Chidambaram's Government had left, it also delivered on growth and expansion and my colleagues have already talked about the various structural legislations that we passed, the RERA, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, the GST Act, the Consolidation and Governance Reforms of public sector banks, etc. But the most important issue that we delivered on was inflation. I will quote what one of the most credible central bankers that we have had, Shri Y.V. Reddy, said in 2008 about why the careful focus on inflation, not the flashy reckless headline grabbing Congress type growth. He said and I quote, "Fighting inflation is higher priority than growth because spiralling prices hurt the poor immediately, whilst economic expansion takes time to trickle down to the poor." Sheljaji, he said this in 2008. If your Finance Minister then had listened to this, we would not have had the problems. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would just want to outline the results of our economic management. I will not take much time because there is a list of them. Apart from inflation, on the issue of NPAs, the Government has addressed this decisively. Growth, that was 1.9 trillion dollars in 2014, is, today 3 trillion dollars, achieved with fiscal discipline and macro-economic stability. The twin deficits have declined significantly from the peaks of 4.7 per cent and 5.7 per cent. The CAD is at a historic

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

low of 1.5 per cent. The Central Government debt reduced to 48 per cent of GDP, foreign exchange reserves are at all-time high of 460 billion dollars.

Average GDP growth of the UPA-2 was 6.7 per cent, which inherited a good economy from the Vajpayee Government, and under the Narendra Modi Government, it was 7.4 per cent despite inheriting a shattered economy from the UPA. Average per capita income under the UPA was \$1,449 with growth rate of 4.9 per cent, whereas, during the Modi Government, it was \$ 2041 with a growth of 6.1 per cent. Average consumer price inflation of 9 per cent under the previous Government, and we have delivered moderate 3 per cent inflation throughout the term of this Government. Sir, I can go on and on, but, I want to say this. Our economic management, in sharp contrast to their economic management, as the topic of economic management was brought by Mr. P. Chidambaram, has delivered unprecedented macro economic strength and stability to the country and the economy. And that, Sir, is a fact. Sir, again, I use Mr. P. Chidambaram's phrase because his is the speech wherein he said that the Government does not know whether the slowdown is cyclical or structural. He knows, maybe, and that is not surprising, but, the Government does, and it is both, cyclical and structural. Every single problem of the economy in the financial sector, in particularly, as my friend, Ashwini Vaishnaw said, can be traced back to terrible decisions made during the UPA's dream team. Yes, 'there are cyclical issues.' Anybody, with some common sense, and I don't have to be a former Finance Minister or a Economist to understand that our global head winds on trade. There are disruptions in the global trade regime. So, these are cyclical. For a person who has invested so much in one-sided free trade agreements, multilateral trade agreements that have created wastelands in our MSMEs, to talk about those, and to be ignorant of the fact that there is a cyclical issue arising out of global trade, is to either be ignorant or to be less than truthful. Yes, "there are structural issues facing our economy. Which economy that is growing from 1.9 trillion to 3.3 trillion will not face structural issues? Seven decades of unresolved issues, like labour, taxation, logistics will appear as structural issues. So, what is the issue? The structural issues are growing pain of any economy that is growing at the rate we are growing, and they will be addressed by this Government as they have addressed every challenge before them.

Sir, he is wrong on other count. He said, six quarters of moderation of growth. Sir, the real growth moderation is really 3 to 4 quarters, and I want to spend two minutes

to explain this so-called moderation of growth that they characterized as ICU, etc., etc. Sir, the Indian economy, by and large, is credit-driven. It means that it depends a lot on loans. About eighty per cent of this economy depends on credit. Throughout the period of 2015 -2018, thanks to the gift of the Government in 2014, the public sector banks really under the NPAs, retreated from loans and credit. The NBFCs stepped up and provided for the 40 to 50 per cent of the incremental credit to the corporate and the consumer sectors. In 2018 and 2019, we are all aware, the country was beset by the ILFS and the DHFL scam. That has caused a consequent retreat and risk conversion of credit to NBFCs. Now, to those who have heavily invested in this narrative of talking down the economy, and talking about this Government's economic management, question should be asked, who allowed these big systemically risky NBFCs to grow without any concern for asset-liability mismatches, for any concern of their financials? I don't think Mr. Chidambaram or anybody in the Congress party would want this debate to continue because this 'dream team' will have to answer very, very uncomfortable questions about the UPA era Finance Ministry's regulations and negligence of these NBFC sector. Sir, it is in this Budget that the Finance Minister has addressed the issue of NBFC refinancing and has talked about opening a liquidity window for NBFCs. So, we are addressing even today the problem that they left behind when they left in 2014.

Sir, one more point I just want to make. Since Mr. Chidambaram is not here, I will have to just skip mentioning his name. Mr. Chidambaram spoke about the NSSO survey, a survey for which he has expressed great admiration and has expressed support over administrative data. Sir, I know that this is not a place to get into a debate on surveys, but I want to gently remind him that in 2014, another member of his dream team, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, said, "The NSSO Survey does not always reach the right conclusion." I will leave it at that. I didn't seem at that point rushing to the defense of NSSO or anybody else, but obviously it is different strokes for different folks, different standards at different times.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): But the record was not suppressed then! Also, please tell the context in which it is done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Let me finish. Sir, my friend and colleague, Ashwini, also responded to the doctor metaphor that Mr. Chidambaram used to get some laughs from his benches yesterday, to describe the economy. He referred to doctor, ICU, but, as usual, fudging the reality. The real doctor scenario is this, since

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you are using doctor and ICU. If you go by his description of the Indian economy as the patient, the truth is this. Atal Behari Vajpayee Government in 2004 left a very healthy and robust patient, handed it over to a group of people who called themselves, 'dream team doctors'. Whether they were doctors or quacks, we will come to that in a bit. Over the ten years, that robust healthy patient was reduced to being almost terminally ill. It is the Narendra Modi Government that took in the patient, revived him and brought him back from the brink into a healthy person today. Yet, some pains remain, accepted. Some more recovery has to happen.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: What about the disease?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Those will be cured too. But, this is the difference between their economic management and ours. The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are determined not to allow this patient to relapse again through over-medication, wrong medication and playing to the gallery, which is what you did in the last ten years of your tenure. So, I will leave this issue of economic management here. It is very clear that we have very different ways to approach the economy. We don't do big bang. This is not about headlines. This is about systematic, determined working for the benefit of the people, working to improve the economy for all.

Sir, I would like to touch a little bit on Budget 2020-21, especially just one point. My colleagues have already discussed the Budget. There is one aspect of the Budget I want to talk about, which is to be seen as a virtue. This Budget is a careful Budget; it is a prudent Budget; it is Budget which has shown the very flashiness. There is a reason for it. There are clearly global head winds, risks in the global economy. This Budget is careful. I say this in the context of Mr. Chidambaram's constantly talking about the need for triggering the demand. I will jog his memory again about his Government's reckless rush into a fiscal and monetary stimulus in 2008-09, which his own Raghuram Rajan then commented in 2012-13 as a Chief Economic Advisor in this manner: "The stimulus in 2008-09 caused inflationary tendencies and consequent high rates, impacted investments and caused a slowdown of the economy." So, Sir, there is a merit and value in prudent economics. I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government for being prudent and recognizing the downside risks that exist today.

Sir, let me end by saying the following. There was some mocking of the 5 trillion economy. My colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh makes that...*(Interruptions)*... For Shri

Jairam's information, it is trillion because it is in dollars. A 5 trillion economy will propel the per capita GDP of every Indian to 3,500 USD range from the current levels of 2,600 USD per capita. The economy will add, as my friend and colleague Ashwini said, an additional one trillion dollars of manufacturing and large numbers of jobs to the economy. That should be our goal, to replace Chinese jobs with Indian jobs as we set about the next four to six years as defining years for the goal of a five trillion dollar economy.

I end by saying that we are off to a good, solid start with Budget 2020. I hope, we can all work together to make this five trillion dollar economy a reality. Thank you, Sir, Jai Hind!

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, this Budget is the longest Budget this country has ever seen, but with the shortest expectations. The Finance Minister has categorised the Budget in three parts. One is, aspirational India, the other is economic development and the third one is caring society. As far as Aspirational India is concerned, it is said that a target has been taken that by 2022 the farmers' income will be doubled. For how long will we hear this? Since 2014-2019, every year, we have been hearing that the Government is committed to double the farmers' income, but it is the same eyewash again. How will it be possible? What is the mechanism? By cutting food subsidy, by cutting fertilizer subsidy, without stopping distress sale of agricultural products, by not implementing the MSP of the 50 per cent of the cost of production and by not taking any steps to check the farmers' suicide, how will the farmers be able to achieve double income of agriculture? Moreover, in the Budget, the Finance Minister has said that 100 water-crisis districts will be taken care of in the Budget and funds have been allocated for that. But in 2019, your Government has made a survey in the country and identified 2055 number of villages which are having serious water crisis. But now in the Budget, you are going to give financial aid only to 100 districts leaving out 1055 districts. How will it be possible to double the farmers' income? Again, our rural economy is the main foundation of our Indian economy. So, by cutting ₹ 10,000 crores of MNREGA allocation, how will it be possible to improve rural economy? So far as the ease of living is concerned, how can a family live under ease of living? The purchasing power of the people has decreased in such a way that we can't expect ease of living. There is the trend of sky-rocketing prices of all commodities, not only essential commodities. In every family there is unemployment. They have promised two crores of jobs. Six years

[Shri Ripun Bora]

have passed, twelve crores jobs have been accumulated. In the ease of living, they spoke about Ujjwala gas. They said that it is free gas. How is it free gas? Every beneficiary has to take Ujjwala gas by giving ₹ 1200 per connection. It is not free. Only one cylinder is free and that is the first cylinder. After that what happens? After finishing the first cylinder, the woman beneficiary cannot afford the cylinder at the rate of ₹ 800 or ₹ 900. So, the cylinder is lying at her kitchen and somebody is using it. So, is this Ujjwala gas? Is this called ease of living? Similarly, under Swachh Bharat, they have increased the allocation for Swachh Bharat also. I want the hon. Minister to depute a parliamentary team to Assam. So far as low-cost latrines are concerned, it is only to fulfil the target. The latrines have been constructed by leaps and bounds, but it is a very poor quality construction and most are half-done and whatever construction has been done, it has broken down within two months or three months. Not only that, there is no water. It is now lying unused and it has created unhygienic conditions there.

Is this ease of living? Our UPA Government had given rice to every poor at ₹ 3 per kg under the National Food Security Act. What is happening under your Government? To cook, we are purchasing rice at ₹ 3 per kg and we need to pay ₹ 45 per liter for kerosene to cook that ₹ 3 rice! We need to pay ₹ 120 to ₹ 140 for onion per kg to cook that ₹ 3 rice! We need to pay ₹ 800 to ₹ 900 per cylinder to cook that rice! Is this ease of living?

Sir, if you look at the Budget, there is tall and false claim. What is it? As far as electrification of railway lines is concerned, in 2020-21, the Budget has set the target of 27,000 kms. How is it possible? In 2019-20, the target was only 6,000 kms. This could not be achieved.

The burning issue now is unemployment. We are not able to provide 12 crore jobs. The only hope is skill development. Our young boys get training and they get job in private sector or somewhere or they get loan from bank. But, what is the attitude of the Government to unemployment problem? Sir, only ₹ 3,000 crores have been allocated for skill development! Our country has a population of 130 crores. For such a huge population, ₹ 3,000 crores is very, very meagre allocation for skill development. Sir, my State, Assam, is a very small State. The annual Budget of our State is ₹ 52,000 crores. A small State has a Budget size of ₹ 52,000 crores. And, allocation for skill development for this entire country is just ₹ 3,000 crores! Sir, now, you see the sincerity

1.00 P.M.

and commitment of this Government for resolving the unemployment problem. Not only that, after undergoing training under skill development, the boys are not getting jobs and loans. So, it is also a farce.

As far as Smart City programme is concerned, the Government has identified 100 cities as Smart Cities. This Budget has set a target to develop only 5 cities! This is very laughable; this is very funny. Out of 100 cities, you have allocated funds only for five cities! And, Sir, in this Budget, there is no mechanism to monitor. Secondly, only 25 per cent of projects have so far been completed in all Smart Cities. Out of 1,286 projects, 515 projects have been completed and only 11 per cent of total allocation of funds has been spent so far! So, this is the picture of Smart City programme. Moreover, the State Governments are not giving their matching share. As a result, Smart City programme is also a flop. There is no mechanism to address this in this Budget.

Sir, lastly, I come to Assam and the North-East region. The status is same — it is neglected, it is deprived and step-motherly treatment is given to Assam and the North-East Region. It is said, in the Budget, that modernization of waterway from Dhubri to Sadiya in Brahmaputra will be taken up. But, how can we believe this, Sir? It was declared last year that dredging and de-siltation will be done in the entire Brahmaputra and there will be express highway on both sides. But, not a single penny has been allocated for it. How can we believe? Sir, Shri Nitin Gadkari went there in 2016 February. He laid the foundation-stone for a bridge on Brahmaputra, connecting Majuli and Jorhat.

But, no DPR has been prepared so far; no sanction has been given so far. This is their commitment to Assam! Not only that, the Special Category Status to Assam and to the North-Eastern Region has not yet been restored. Thousands of crores of rupees have been allocated for the Namami Ganga and Ganga cleaning. But, not a single rupee has been allocated for our great mighty river Brahmaputra. This is a glaring example of step—motherly treatment towards Assam.

Finally, the hon. Finance Minister has used 'SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKAS' sixteen times in her Budget Speech. But, how is it possible? The Survey of January, 2020 says that India's top one per cent richest people own 42 per cent wealth of our country. And, Sir, you will be surprised to know that this is four times higher than the

[Shri Ripun Bora]

wealth owned by the 70 per cent population of our country. So, how is *sabka saath sabka vikas* possible? By massive privatisation of the BPCL, IDBI, LIC, airports, big public sector undertakings, how will *sabka saath sabka vikas* be possible? So, this Budget is not *sabka saath sabka vikas*, but this Budget is *aadarniya Ambani* and corporate ke saath *BJP ka vikas*. This is not *sabka saath sabka vikas*.

Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support this prudent Budget. Every Budget has a very specific global and national context. What was the global context for this Budget? The preceding year, 2019, has been the year that was marked by slowest growth in the world economy, in the last ten years. In fact, in the three years, from 2017 to 2019, the global economic growth slowed down by a full percentage point from 3.8 per cent to 2.9 per cent. In addition to that, there were a number of uncertainties in the geo-political situation in the world, including the US-China trade war, the UN-Iran geo-political tensions, Corona virus, and so on. So, it was under exceptionally difficult circumstances that this Budget was presented. And, these circumstances warranted a very prudent Budget. And, that is precisely what the hon. Finance Minister has done by presenting this prudent Budget.

Sir, there was a talk about growth rate of 10 per cent. Puniaji and many others mentioned the growth rate of 10 per cent. The Finance Minister has explained, but it was not understood properly, that 10 per cent growth was nominal growth for 2020-21; and, that comprises real growth, plus the inflation. So, the inflation-adjusted growth is not 10 per cent. Nobody is claiming that real GDP growth it would be 10 per cent. It would be around 6 to 6.5 per cent, next year. And, the rest would be because of the inflation. So, it is wrong to assume that the Government is working on an unrealistic assumption of 10 per cent real GDP growth next year. There has been a slowdown of growth. We all know that. In 2019-20, the growth rate was 5 per cent; and, in 2020-21, the real GDP growth rate, as per the Economic Survey, is expected to be 6 to 6.5 per cent. Admittedly, the current growth rate of 5 per cent is less than our potential growth. I hastened to add that there is no recession whatsoever. The talk about *mandi* and recession is completely misleading, Recession, technically, is a situation where the real GDP growth rate becomes negative in two consecutive quarters. Only then, it can be called recession. Are we anywhere near that minus growth rate? We are not. Although

we are below our potential growth rate, a solid five per cent is an enviable growth rate, looking at the growth rates of other countries in the world. So, I am not saying that there is any room for complacency but it is wrong to say that we are in the throes of recession or in the throes of mandi, because if irresponsible statements are made, there is always a risk of it becoming a self-fulfilling prophecy. To avoid that, I think we should have a realistic idea. Our fundamentals are strong as it has been said. The FDI has grown from US \$ 190 billion to US \$ 284 billion in the years 2014-2019. Foreign Exchange reserves are about US \$ 450 billion, which is an unprecedented level. The Central Government's debt has come down, and, more importantly, green shoots are already visible if you look at the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). In November, 2019, it was +1.8 per cent, but, jumping from negative growth. So, there are some green shoots which you can see. The most important thing about this Budget is that while it was presented in exceptionally tough circumstances, the hon. Finance Minister did not take any short cut for economic recovery. The hon. Finance Minister faced the hard realities squarely and transparently, without covering it up. For example, the fiscal deficit as the ratio of GDP was expected to be 3.3 per cent in the year 2019-20, but it turned out to be 3.8 per cent. So, there was a slippage of half a percentage point, in absolute terms – the slippage of ₹63,000 crores, and that was because of the revenue shortfall of ₹113,000 crores and disinvestment shortfall of about ₹30,000 crores. This has been admitted and presented with complete transparency, without fudging, that is what was done earlier. So, there is no fudging; there is complete transparency here, which has to be noted.

Now, the current financial year's fiscal deficit has been placed at 3.5 per cent. Many people have said that this is unrealistic. Is the number unrealistic? One reason that is often given is that the disinvestment target which is placed by the hon. Finance Minister for the next year is ₹210,000 crores, which is apparently on high side given the track record for the last two years. However, it is not properly appreciated. There is a likelihood of an exceptionally sharp increase in direct tax revenues. Where would that come from? That would come from *Vivad se Vishwas* Scheme. There are 4,83,000 direct tax cases pending in various appellate forums. Those who pay the amount of disputed taxes before a certain date will get away without any penalty or without any additional interest cost. This can bring in very large amount of revenues and that is what would make this number, 3.5 per cent of GDP, quite realistic.

[Dr. Narendra Jadhav]

There is another criticism that this Budget is not going to help the economic growth immediately. This is simply not true. Actually, the hon. Finance Minister's focus in this Budget is on achieving durable and sustainable economic growth. The Budget is directed towards achievement of sustainable growth and not any quick fixes. In this Budget, there is an unprecedented focus on foreign investment which is most appropriate. I have no doubt that this Budget will play a pivotal role in restoring the Indian economy back to the high growth path within the next two years.

Having said that, in all fairness, I must also point out something in the Budget which I did not like. What I did not like or I am not too happy or excited about is the fact is that the allocation for the welfare of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes has not been larger than what has been provided for. It should have been much larger than what has been provided for. For example, in the year 2019-20, the budgeted amount was ₹81,340 crore, the Revised Estimate for that year is going to be ₹72,936 crores which means, Sir, that ₹8,400 crore less would be spent on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. In 2020-21, there is a target of ₹83,257 crores which is a very modest increase of 2.35 per cent. So, adjusted for inflation, this increase would be, in fact, negative. So, what is needed, Sir, is more effective implementation of the provisions which are made for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and larger provision needs to be made for SCs/STs in future. Sir, I am very sure that in the years to come, in the next year and the year after, that restoration will be done in the constitutional spirit.

With these remarks, Sir, I commend the Budget for passing. Thank you very much.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, for giving me time to speak on the Budget.

I am totally opposing this Budget since we expected a better Budget at this time. This Budget is nothing more than a usual speech by any hon. Finance Minister. This Budget fails to bring a single welfare programme in the larger interest of common people.

Just now, Narendra Jadavji mentioned about the SC/STs only. But there is no welfare scheme for minorities also. He just omitted the minority part. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Only one time, the hon. Minister mentioned 'minority' in her Budget speech; only one time. It is totally neglected. I appreciate her Budget only on one thing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No cross talk, please. Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*).. Mr. Muraleedharan, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Excuse me. Order in the House is solicited, please.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: I appreciate her Budget speech only for one thing that she is giving a little relief for the low income groups of employees which they are trying to get out of the income-tax net. Other than that, there is no advantage of any sort for any section of the people. I was an NRI before, and we used to get 180 days to stay in India. When you are supporting for investing in India, if we invest in India, we have to come and see what is happening in our business. Now, with this '120 days', they cannot come and, at least, the Board of Directors cannot come and represent in their own Board meetings. That is what is happening for NRIs. For NRIs, it should be restored to '180 days' again as before. That is one of my requests. I hope that this will be corrected by our hon. Finance Minister.

Now I come to some other issues, especially, the issue regarding value of Indian rupee. We are talking about RuPay and all that. One dollar was 59.32 Indian Rupees in 2014; 59.32. What is it now? Today, one dollar is 71.22 in these years of Modi's Government. So, what is RuPay? If devaluation is happening in this way, how can you expect that RuPay will be effective in future?

About the minority representation in the Budget, what does this Budget offer to minorities in this country be it linguistic, gender, religious, regional and racial minorities? It is the minorities of the country which gives India the plurality that we celebrate. In her long two hours and forty minutes speech, the hon. Finance Minister used the term 'minorities' just once, but did not offer any new welfare scheme to protect their interests. How is the Government going to protect the diversity of this country without giving welfare schemes to these communities? It is my request to the hon. Minister that the Government must allocate more funds, especially for the welfare of Muslim youth as their educational attainment in India is worse than their fellow dalits and other backward castes. I request the Minister for Minority Affairs to allocate more funds for these projects.

[Shro Abdul Wahab]

Sir, as I said earlier, NRIs play a pivotal role in the economy, especially in Kerala. Now, in Kerala, the Government totally neglected them. The last two floods totally devastated our economy, but the Central Government has not given any sort of consideration to the State of Kerala. There are massive fund cuts. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation faced a cut of ₹ 28,581 crore. The Department of Food and Public Distribution faced an expenditure cut by ₹ 77,000 crore, Ministry of Women and Child Development, by ₹ 3,000 crore, Department of Water and Sanitation by ₹ 1,656 crore, Department of River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, by ₹ 727 crore and Ministry of Panchayati Raj, by 43 per cent.

Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to the *Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana*, SAGY, which is a good project initiated by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, but now, after five-six years, they are not paying much attention to the scheme. Earlier, under the PMGSY, SAGY was given priority, but it is no longer the priority now. I would request the Minister to give more consideration to the SAGY villages. All the MPs adopted villages under SAGY, but there is no special consideration given to SAGY at all. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I strongly support the Budget.

Sir, 2019 has been a very bad year for the global economy. The headwinds have been bad. The growth rate has come down from 3.9 per cent to 2.9 per cent. So, there has been a huge decline in global growth. The effects are also seen over India. Therefore, it has not been a bright year for India, but we have done pretty well. If we look at the last five years, even though we grew only at five per cent this year, which I think makes India one of the fastest growing economies in the world even today, our five year growth has been 7.4 per cent, which still makes us the fastest growing economy in the world over a five year period.

Sir, I would now deal with the macro-economic fundamentals of the economy. I think they are extremely sound, but let me start with something on which the Opposition has been attacking us. I have with me Volume-II of the Economic Survey; I brought the book itself so that people believe me. In Volume-II, page 8, point no. 1.15, it would take

me only half a minute to read this, please listen very carefully, it is said, "as per the latest available data on employment, there has been an increase in the share of formal employment as captured by regular wage/ salaried from 17.9 per cent in 2011-12 to 22.8 per cent in 2017-18". Then, please listen carefully, again, 'remarkably, the proportion of women workers in regular wage/ salaried employees category has increased by eight per cent, from 13 per cent in 2011-12, to 21 per cent in 2017-18, with an addition of 0.7 crore new jobs for female workers in this category."

Sir, that rests the debate on employment. Based on the Economic Survey, the so-called distinguished doctors, whom you called distinguished experts, have categorically stated that there has been a dramatic improvement on the employment front. Now let me deal with macro economic issues. Mr. Chidambaram rolled out many figures. He belongs to the hit-and-run category. I never see him when we give reply. He said, 'No money is being spent.' In 2017-18, the Government spent ₹23,31,513 crores. This is the actual figure. In 2019-20, this amount increased to a decent 15 per cent, which is ₹26,98,552 crores. So, Mr. Chidambaram, sorry, you rolled out many figures, but we have spent decent 15 per cent more money this year than what we spent last year. For 2020-21, we are going to spend ₹30,42,230 crores, which is an increase of something like 12 per cent over what we are spending this year.

Now look at the DBT. Let's take what the then Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said, whom I hugely respect and whom I love. What did he say? He said, "For every rupee which is spent, only 15 paise reaches people." Now, listen to this figure very carefully. We have transferred ₹9,10,000 crore directly through DBT over the past five years. Your Government, your Prime Minister had said that only 15 per cent of that would have reached people? You know, how much would have reached people. It would have been only ₹1,35,000 crore. Here, we have transferred ₹9,10,000 crore directly into the accounts of people. Mr. Chidambaram, who is absent? Is it not a huge achievement? Come on, tell us when we do good things. Now see the macro economics fundamentals. Let me start with the worst figures, that is, inflation. Over the past five years, the average inflation has been 4.5 per cent. Yes, we agree that in the last quarter the inflation has been higher; it has gone up. The average inflation today is 7.4 per cent.

[Shri K.J. Alphons]

But what is the headline inflation. Headline inflation is total inflation minus inflation on food and beverages. Going by this, it is below 4 per cent. We had floods and a lot of our crops got completely destroyed. It happens in India because only a small percentage of agriculture is dependent on irrigation and the rest is rain-fed. There was a massive crop loss and, therefore, the prices of food articles went up. It will come down dramatically over the next couple of months. Therefore, the retail inflation, the CPI, is going to come down dramatically. What was the inflation when you were in power? The average for eight years was 10.1 per cent. What was the food inflation? It was 18.5 per cent. Seeing this, we are doing extremely well.

The next point is FDI. The net FDI in the first eight months of this year was 24.4 billion US dolla[₹]. What has been the money which came in the form of foreign equity or portfolio investment? It was 26.1 billion US dolla[₹]. What is our foreign exchange reserve? It is 470 billion US dolla[₹]. What is our fiscal deficit? People make a big thing out of 3.8 per cent. When your inflation is low, when your average five years inflation is only 3.5 per cent, you can afford to have a higher fiscal deficit. This is very basic economic theory. Therefore, 3.8 per cent deficit is perfectly right. In fact, in my view, it can even go up. I belong to the liberal school of economics. Your fiscal deficit can even be higher. It does not matter because your inflation is absolutely under control.

Now I come to the direct tax collection. Mr. Chidambaram, our direct tax collection, over the past five years, has gone up from 4 per cent of GDP to 5.9 per cent of GDP. It was a dramatic increase. People have been questioning about demonetisation. You know the number of tax payers we had in 2014. It was only 2.5 crore. Today, the total number of people who pay income tax is 6.5 crore. Look at the dramatic increase that has happened. These are the actual numbe[₹]. You people are interested in money. Let me come to the money part. You say that people don't have confidence in our economy. What was the BSE index when we took over? It was 17,448. What was the BSE index in January 2020? It was 42,048. From 17,448, it rose to 42,048. Whom do the people trust? They trust the Modi Government. They put their money where they have faith. Public debt has come down from 52.8 per cent to 48.9 per cent. There has been dramatic decline in the public debt. We are managing the money well. It is not only that. We

have done in five years, what you people have not done in 70 years. You want me to read out the numbers. If the Chairman gives me time, I can read out the numbers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your party has given you only seven minutes.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: After we got Independence, in 1950,... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Alphons, your party has given you seven minutes.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Yes, Sir. I will stop whenever you ring the bell.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, just conclude.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, about agriculture, in 1950, what was the share of agriculture in the GDP? It was 54 per cent. Seventy years of your rule and you know what happened? When we took over, in 2014, the share of agriculture in the GDP was below 15 per cent. From 54 per cent, you brought it down to 15 per cent. You want the decadal growth. Sir, we have done very well. In 2014-15, the growth was 4.8 per cent, in 2015-16, it was 5.4 per cent. We have done incredibly well. Sir, let me end up with something about which we are very proud of: Enrollment of girls in schools. That is one figure about which this country can be hugely proud of. 93 per cent of girls today have enrolled in primary schools, 81 per cent of girls have enrolled in high school and a very large number of girls, I think 52 per cent have enrolled in higher secondary schools. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly conclude. We are proud of that. Confine to the time, please.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: They have called us a virus. They have called us a virus yesterday. We are human beings, we are not Gods. We could get affected by virus once in a while. But, you have ruled Delhi for 16 years. If Delhi people are giving you a big zero today, what does it mean? That means you are the plague. I don't call you, plague, they called you, plague.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Alphons.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: It is not their problem. It is in their DNA. There is a problem with the DNA. Change your DNA. Our DNA is right. We are with the people. We have performed and this Budget is going to do dramatic things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Alphonsji. Now, Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब। आपने मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मुझसे पहले कई अराकीन ने अपने ख्यालात का इज़हार किया, लेकिन शायद हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद से यह पहला बजट था। बीजेपी सरकार के 6 साल के दौर के अंदर आज जब इस बजट को पेश किया गया, वह बजट एक तारीखी बजट रहेगा। इसलिए कि जुमलेबाजी के ऊपर जिस सरकार ने 6 साल से सरकार चलाई, लेकिन आज सारे देश की अवाम को यह हकीकत मालूम हुई कि यह सरकार सिर्फ बातों के ऊपर इस मुल्क को चलाना चाहती है। जिन-जिन बातों का बीजेपी सरकार ने अपने मनिफेस्टो में इज़हार किया, अवाम से वायदे किए, लेकिन 6 साल के अंदर उनको कहीं भी इम्प्लिमेंट करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। सुनने में खतरनाक एक बात मैं आपके ज़रिये मरकज़ी सरकार और देश की अवाम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंशा-ए-सरकार का, बीजेपी सरकार का यह है और हम भी चाहते हैं कि मरकज़ में बीजेपी की सरकार हो या जो भी सरकार किसी पार्टी की रहती है, वह बड़ी मजबूत रहे, लेकिन साथ-साथ हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि रियासते हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर वह भी काफी मजबूती से रहे। अगर रियासतों की सरकार कमजोर रहेगी तो फिर आप यह अंदाजा कैसे लगा सकेंगे कि मरक़जी सरकार मजबूत तरीके से चलेगी।

आपने देखा इस बजट के अंदर मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मरक़जी सरकार का जो अकल्लियतों का बजट था, इस बजट के अंदर 0.8 परसेन्ट से भी कम आपने उनका बजट बढ़ाया। आप यह उम्मीद रखते हैं कि जिन अकल्लियतों को इस देश के अंदर आप यह उम्मीद दिलाते हैं कि हम आपके फलाह-व-बहबूद के लिए करेंगे, क्या इस बजट के अंदर यह तक्मील को पहुंच सकता है? यह कभी भी तक्मील को पहुंच नहीं पायेगा, क्योंकि आप इस तक्मील को कम्प्लीट नहीं कर सकते हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अवाम को यह अंदाजा हो चुका है कि यह सरकार अवाम की खिदमत, अवाम की फलाह-व-बहबूद के लिए काम करना नहीं चाहती। उसके नज़रिये को, उनके ख्यालात को हटाने के लिए आपने एक नई बात का शोशा हिन्दुस्तान

के अंदर छोड़ दिया। जो आप इसके अंदर एनआरसी और सीएए का मामले ले आए, मैं आपकी तवस्सुत से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने bifurcation के समय तेलंगाना के लिए जिन बातों का इज़हार किया था, मरकज़ी सरकार ने जो वायदा किया था, क्या आपने किसी बात को तक्मील तक पहुँचाया? आपने कभी भी नहीं किया। कालेश्वरम प्रोजेक्ट के लिए फंड मुहैया कराने की बात थी, भागीरथ प्रोजेक्ट के लिए आपने बात की थी, लेकिन आपने किसी को पूरा नहीं किया। आप कदम-कदम पर रियासती सरकारों को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रियासती सरकार कमजोर होगी, तो फिर आप किस तरह से मजबूती से खड़े रहेंगे? मैं इस हाउस के अंदर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ, मैं फ़ख़ करता हूँ कि मैंने अपने कुरान की आयत से सीखा है। आप हिन्दुस्तान में 370 का जो मामला लाये, इसके संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री या होम मिनिस्टर के द्वारा हर समय यह कहना कि हम बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ इसको कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि 370 से पहले भी हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर, आजादी के बाद भी जितने हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख अवाम रहते थे, उन्होंने मिल-जुल कर भाईचारागी के साथ इस देश को मजबूत करने का काम किया है और कर रहे हैं, आगे भी हम मजबूत करने का काम करेंगे। जब तक इस देश के अंदर यकजहती रहेगी, जब तक इस देश के अंदर अकल्लियतों का मामला रहेगा, अकल्लियत हो या कोई भी हो, हर मजहब वाले मिल-जुल कर इस देश की तरक्की के लिए काम करेंगे, क्योंकि आपका एक ही एजेंडा है कि तरक्की के नाम पर मुल्क का बँटवारा करने की बात घड़ी-घड़ी होती है। यह बात गलत है। मैं आपके तवस्सुत से मरकज़ी सरकार से फिर एक बार कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के बाद लोगों ने मुल्क को जो तकसीम किया था, आप उस कदम पर मत जाइए। उस ज़माने से हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सारे मजहब को मानने वाले लोग रहते आए हैं। मैं फ़ख़ के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है, जिसकी मिसाल और कहीं नहीं मिलती, क्योंकि यहाँ पर कई मजहदबों के मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं। उस ज़माने में अंग्रेज़ इसको नहीं कर सके, तो आज आप लोग यह करने की कोशिश कैसे करेंगे? यह देश मजबूत रहेगा, तिरंगा मजबूत रहेगा, आईन मजबूत रहेगी। हम लोग आईन के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान के लिए, इस देश की बक़ा के लिए, इस देश को मजबूत रखने के लिए अपनी जान देने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमें इस तरह से मत डराइए कि हम गोली मारेंगे। आप गोली किसको मारेंगे? जब गोली मारने वाले अंग्रेज गोली नहीं मार सके, तो आप गोली कैसे मार सकेंगे?...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी यह अपील है कि यह बजट हम और आपको गुमराह करने का बजट है। आपने जो समय दिया, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھراپردیش): بہت بہت شکریہ ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب. آپ نے مجھے اس بجٹ پر بولنے کا موقعہ دیا، میں اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ مجھ سے پہلے کئی اراکین نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا، لیکن شاید ہندوستان کی آزادی کے بعد سے یہ پہلا بجٹ تھا، بی جے پی سرکار کے چھ سال کے دور کے اندر آج جب اس بجٹ کو پیش کیا گیا، وہ بجٹ ایک تاریخی بجٹ رہے گا۔ اس لیے کہ جملہ بازی کے اوپر جس سرکار نے چھ سال سے سرکار چلائی، لیکن آج سارے دیش کی عوام کو یہ حقیقت معلوم ہوئی کہ یہ سرکار صرف باتوں کے اوپر اس ملک کو چلانا چاہتی ہے۔ جن جن باتوں کا بی جے پی سرکار نے اپنے مینیفیسٹو میں اظہار کیا، عوام سے وعدہ کیے، لیکن چھ سال کے اندر ان کو کہیں بھی امپلی منٹ کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کی گئی۔ سننے میں خطرناک ایک بات میں آپ کے ذریعہ مرکزی سرکار اور دیش کی عوام سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ منشأ سرکار، بی جے پی سرکار کا یہ ہے اور ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ مرکز میں بی جے پی سرکار ہو یا جو بھی سرکار کسی پارٹی کی رہتی ہے، وہ بڑی مضبوط رہے، لیکن ساتھ ساتھ ہم یہ بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ ریاست ہندوستان کے اندر وہ بھی کافی مضبوطی سے رہے۔ اگر ریاستوں کی سرکار کمزور رہے گی تو پھر آپ یہ اندازہ کیسے لگا سکیں گے کہ مرکزی سرکار مضبوط طریقے سے چلے گی۔

آپ نے دیکھا اس بجٹ کے اندر مجھے بڑے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ مرکزی سرکار کا جو اقلیتوں کا بجٹ تھا، اس بجٹ کے اندر 0.8 فیصد سے بھی آپ نے ان کا بجٹ بڑھایا۔ آپ یہ امید رکھتے ہیں کہ جس اقلیتوں کو اس دیش کے اندر آپ یہ امید دلاتے ہیں کہ ہم آپ کے فلاح و بہبود کے لئے کریں گے۔ کیا اس بجٹ کے اندر یہ تکمیل کو پہنچ سکتا ہے، یہ کبھی بھی تکمیل کو پہنچ نہیں پائے گا۔ کیوں کہ آپ اس تکمیل کو کمپلیٹ نہیں کر سکتے، ہندوستان کے اندر عوام کو یہ اندازہ ہو چکا ہے کہ یہ سرکار عوام

کی خدمت، عوام کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے کام کرنا نہیں چاہتی۔ اس کے نظریے کو، ان کے خیالات کو بٹانے کے لئے آپ نے ایک نئی بات کا شوشہ ہندوستان کے اندر چھوڑ دیا۔ جو آپ نے اس کے اندر این۔آر۔سی۔ اور سی۔اے۔اے۔ کا معاملہ لے آئے۔ میں آپ کے توسط سے سرکار سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے bifurcation کے وقت تلنگانہ کے لئے جن باتوں کا اظہار کیا تھا، مرکزی سرکار نے جو وعدہ کیا تھا، کیا آپ نے کسی بات کو تکمیل تک پہنچایا؟ آپ نے کبھی بھی نہیں کیا۔ کالیشورم پروجیکٹ کے لئے فنڈ مہیا کرانے کی بات تھک، بھاگیرتھا پروجیکٹ کے لئے آپ نے بات کی تھی، لیکن آپ نے کسی کو پورا نہیں کیا۔ آپ قدم قدم پر ریاستی سرکاروں کو کمزور کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ریاستی سرکار کمزور ہوگی، تو پھر آپ کس طرح سے مضبوطی سے کھڑے رہیں گے؟ میں اس ہاؤس کے اندر ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں ایک ہندوستانی ہوں، میں فخر کرتا ہوں کہ میں نے اپنے قرآن کی آیت سے سیکھا ہے۔ آپ نے ہندوستان میں 370 کا جو معاملہ لائے، اس کے سمبندھ میں پردھان منتری یا ہوم منسٹر کے ذریعے ہر وقت یہ کہنا کہ ہم بڑی کامیابی کے ساتھ اس کو کر رہے ہیں، لیکن آپ کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ کہ 370 سے پہلے بھی ہندوستان کے اندر، آزادی کے بعد بھی جتنے ہندو، مسلم، سکھ عوام رہتے تھے، وہ مل جل کر بھائی چارگی کے ساتھ اس دیش کو مضبوط کرنے کا کام کیا ہے اور کر رہے ہیں، آگے بھی ہم مضبوط کرنے کا کام کریں گے۔ جب تک اس دیش کے اندر یکجہتی رہے گی، جب تک اس دیش کے اندر اقلیتوں کا معاملہ رہے گا، اقلیت ہو یا کوئی بھی ہو، ہر مذہب والے مل جل کر اس دیش کی ترقی کے لئے کام کریں گے، کیوں کہ آپ کا ایک ہی ایجنڈا ہے کہ ترقی کے نام پر ملک کا بٹنوارہ کرنے کی بات گھڑی گھڑی ہوتی ہے۔ یہ بات غلط ہے۔ میں آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار سے پھر ایک بار کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آزادی کے بعد لوگوں نے ملک کو جو تقسیم کیا تھا، آپ اس قدم پر مت جائیے۔ اس زمانے سے ہندوستان میں بہت سارے مذہب کو ماننے والے لوگ رہتے

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

آئے ہیں۔ میں فخر کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ دنیا میں ہندوستان ایک ایسا ملک ہے، جس کی مثال اور کہیں نہیں ملتی، کیوں کہ یہاں پر کئی مذہبوں کے ماننے والے لوگ رہتے ہیں۔ اس زمانے میں انگریز اس کو نہیں کرسکے، تو آج آپ لوگ یہ کرنے کی کوشش کیسے کریں گے؟ یہ دیش مضبوط رہے گا، ترنگا مضبوط رہے گا، آئین مضبوط رہیگا۔ ہم لوگ آئین کے لیے، ہندوستان کے لیے اس دیش کی بقا کے لیے، اس دیش کو مضبوط رکھنے کے لیے اپنی جان دینے کے لیے تیار ہیں۔ ہمیں اس طرح سے مت ڈرائیے کہ ہم گولی ماریں گے۔ آپ گولی کس کو ماریں گے؟ جب گولی مارنے والے انگریز گولی نہیں ماریں گے، تو آپ گولی کیسے مار سکیں گے؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میری یہ اپیل ہے کہ یہ بجٹ ہم اور آپ کو گمراہ کرنے کا بجٹ ہے۔ آپ نے جو وقت دیا، میں آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جے ہند۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, even the MoS (Finance) is not here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, he has just gone to the washroom and he is coming back. So, I am noting down the points. Don't worry.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting the Budget which touches upon all the broad aspects of the economy and also tries to address the prevailing economic situation and the distressed economy of the country.

I would like to bring to your notice that while initiating the debate on this Budget, the former Finance Minister and the hon. Member of Parliament called our country's economy as a patient in the Intensive Care Unit edging towards the collapse. This is the description that he gave. I want to remind him that what works better is not only the medicine but also the hope. So, I hope that hon. ex-Finance Minister will understand this. Sir, there exists an unbreakable hope for the economy irrespective of all the negativity. Hon. Member, Mr. Chidambaram, told the House only one part of the story. I have a set of facts which will give holistic picture of the actual situation of the economy. I want the Treasury Benches as well as the Opposition Members to hear my

avement. I will address each and every issue one after another. First, I will talk about the fiscal indices. Coming to the fiscal deficit, Mr. Chidambaram has said that when he was the Finance Minister, during 2013-14, the fiscal deficit was 5.2 per cent. It is a revised estimate. Sir, it was 5.2 per cent of GDP for 2012-13, whereas, now, under the hon. Finance Minister, Madam Nirmala Sitharaman, it is 3.8 per cent for the financial year 2019-20. The difference is 1.4 minus the fiscal deficit that was prevailing then. Sir, coming to the revenue deficits, during Mr. Chidambaram's tenure as a Finance Minister, the revenue deficit was 3.9 per cent of GDP for the year 2012-13. Now, for 2019-20, it is 2.4, it is 1.5 per cent less. Sir, coming to the subsidies, during Mr. Chidambaram's tenure as a Finance Minister, ₹ 1.9 lakh crores of subsidies were given for the year 2012-13. Sir, now, in this Budget, the offing towards the subsidies is ₹ 2.62 lakh crores, which is ₹ 0.72 lakh crores extra. Sir, when it comes to the foreign exchange reserves, during Mr. Chidambaram's tenure as the Finance Minister, we had foreign exchange reserves worth 292 billion dollars, now, it is more than 450 billion dollars. Sir, coming to the foreign direct investment, in 2012-13, during Mr. Chidambaram's tenure as the Finance Minister, it had grown only by 5 per cent in 2012-13, whereas, there is a 16 per cent increase in the foreign direct investment in the present tenure. Sir, regarding allocation to MGNREGA, during Mr. Chidambaram's tenure as the Finance Minister, it was ₹ 33,000 crores, now, it is ₹ 61,500 crores. Sir, coming to the average inflation, in the five years when Mr. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister, during 2009-14, it was 10.5 per cent, a double digit inflation. Now, the average inflation is only 4.5 per cent between 2014 and 2019. Sir, during Mr. Chidambaram's tenure, those who were earning about ₹ 5 lakh, they were paying an income tax of ₹ 30,000. Now, it is zero. Now, the income up to ₹ 5 lakhs is exempted. Sir, coming to the defence budget, during Mr. Chidambaram's tenure, the budgetary allocation towards defence was ₹ 2.03 lakh crores, now it is ₹ 3.37 lakh crores. Sir, I am not defending the economic situation, I am not saying that the economy is perfectly alright. But, it is far, far better than 2013-14, when hon. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister. ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, please give me two more minutes.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, only one minute.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Now, there is no need for the Minister's reply, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar and Mr. Vijayasai Reddy have responded.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, you please continue.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: However, I will also express some concerns to satisfy my colleague and friend Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Sir, there are certain concerns also. Sir, the shift of reliance from tax revenues to non-tax revenues is not good. The target for disinvestment receipts is more than three times, at a record of ₹ 2.1 lakh crores in the year 2020-21. Sir, the real cause of concern is disinvestment of LIC. If, at all it is done, it will be a historic blunder. Sir, the next point is missing of our tax collection targets. It is quite missing in the Budget. Sir, direct tax collections for the current financial year fell short of budgetary target of ₹ 1.65 lakh crores. The tax cut for the corporates, last year, has not shown any results. In spite of that, the Government has given sops, cutting costs to the extent of ₹ 1.5 lakh crores, which we have lost. Still, there is no investment activity in the country, so far as investment is concerned. Sir, I have one more point to make. I will slightly touch upon the concerns of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has been suffering the GST revenue loss and the Government of India is yet to clear the portion of GST for Andhra Pradesh for the month of November and December.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the reimbursement for Kolavaram Project amounting to ₹ 3,283 crore is still pending. Right now, the hon. Minister of Jal Shakti is present in the House. Secondly, Sir, the revised DPR with a cost estimation of ₹ 55,548 crores is still pending with the Government of India.

While concluding, I would say that the YSR Congress under the leadership of Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy concurs with the Prime Minister when he says that the Budget focuses on agriculture, infrastructure textiles and technology. Though the Budget portrays a healthy future plan, it does not do much to complete the existing projects and fulfill its previous promises. Thank you.

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, एक विश्व प्रसिद्ध किताब है, जिसे Goldratt जी ने लिखा है- *The Goal*. उसका हिन्दी वर्जन भी आया है, जिसका नाम है- लक्ष्य। महोदय, उस किताब की मुख्य बात यह है कि हम कुछ भी करते हैं, तो उसके लिए पहले एक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हैं कि हमें करना क्या है और वह लक्ष्य *measureable terms* में होना चाहिए, जिसको हम माप सकें, आँक सकें कि हम कहाँ तक पहुँचे हैं।

महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने देश की तरक्की का जो रास्ता बनाया है, जो लक्ष्य रखा है, उसके लिए हर चीज़ के लिए अपना एक बहुत स्पष्ट लक्ष्य रखा है, चाहे वह हर घर को बिजली देने का लक्ष्य हो। उसने आँकड़ों में नहीं उलझाया है कि इतने प्रतिशत घर को देंगे, इतने लोगों को देंगे, बल्कि उसने कहा है कि हम हर घर को बिजली देंगे, हर घर को गैस देंगे, हर घर को शौचालय देंगे, हर किसान के लिए सम्मान निधि देंगे, हर गाँव को सड़क देंगे, इत्यादि। Very-very clear terms में सारे लक्ष्य को उन्होंने clear किया है। आगे के लिए भी गरीब, पिछड़ों हेतु बहुत स्पष्ट लक्ष्य है कि हर परिवार को पक्का घर देंगे, हर घर को पानी देंगे इत्यादि। उससे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमने एक समय-सीमा भी निर्धारित की है कि इतने समय के अंदर हम यह काम पूरा करेंगे।

महोदय, यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की एक अनूठी कार्य-प्रणाली है, हम विश्व में भी एक उदाहरण बन रहे हैं और अब हमें अफसोस होता है कि काश, पहले ऐसा हुआ होता! महोदय, एक सरकार ने कहा, गरीबी हटाओ, गरीब ही हटने लग गए। उनका मानना था, कसमे-वादे, वादों का क्या? लेकिन हमारे नेता ने अभी नहीं, वर्ष 2014 में ही कहा था कि हम गरीबों की सरकार हैं और हम गरीबों का जीवन-स्तर ऊपर उठाएँगे। हम उनका जीवन-स्तर सुधार रहे हैं और सुधारते रहेंगे, क्योंकि हमारा मानना है, वादा किया है, तो निभाना पड़ेगा और हम निभा भी रहे हैं।

महोदय, Budget is just a means to achieve these goals, and, I think, what we have been discussing here about this year's proposal to reach these goals, we are talking about that. मैं महसूस करता हूँ और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह बजट आम आदमी की आय, क्रय-शक्ति बढ़ाने वाला है, आकांक्षी भारत की समस्त आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाला है, देश के संसाधनों पर जिसका वास्तविक अधिकार है, उनके लिए विकास की बाध्यता करने वाला और एक caring society का निर्माण करने वाला है।

महोदय, इस बजट को हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत खूबसूरती से तीन भागों में बाँटा है। पहला- महत्वाकांक्षी भारत, जिसका फोकस कृषि, जल, स्वच्छता इत्यादि है ; दूसरा- आर्थिक विकास, जिसका फोकस उद्योग, वाणिज्य, रोजगार, निवेश और नई अर्थव्यवस्था की अवधारणा पर केन्द्रित है ; तीसरा- जिम्मेदार भारत, जिसका फोकस महिला, बाल कल्याण, संस्कृति, पर्यटन, पर्यावरण और जलवायु पर केन्द्रित है।

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने सरस्वती-सिन्धु सभ्यता और उस समय के हमारे व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों की मजबूती की चर्चा की है। इस प्रकार, उन्होंने हमारे गौरवशाली अतीत की ओर विश्व का ध्यान दिलाया है। हमारी कामना है कि इसके लिए ईश्वर और देवी सरस्वती की कृपा उन पर बनी रहे। इसके लिए हम सब उनको बधाई भी देंगे। महोदय, हमने कई अच्छे काम किए, जिनका ज़िक्र विपक्ष भले ही न करे, लेकिन यदि मैं सच कहूँ तो यह उनका काम भी नहीं है, लेकिन जो आलोचना विपक्ष के सांसदों ने की है, उसका भी कुछ औचित्य नहीं दिखता है।

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

उन्होंने कहा कि हमने tax terrorism को बढ़ावा दिया है। महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहूंगा कि टैक्स की जो प्रणाली चल रही थी और जो लाखों कंपनियां इस देश में bogus बनी थीं, वे किसकी सरकार में बनी थीं और किस पीरियड में बनी थीं उस कारण से काला धान और गलत तरीके से काम करना एक प्रवृत्ति बन गई थी और लोगों की एक आदत सी बन गई थी। इसके कारण जब कड़ाई हुई तो naturally लोगों को कुछ तकलीफ हुई, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया और जो एक समाधान की योजना दी है, जिसमें हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अच्छा-खासा टैक्स भी आएगा और लाखों लोग इस विवाद से निकल पाएंगे और होना भी यही चाहिए, बल्कि मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि कुछ और जो कर हैं, जिनके मामले वर्षों से लम्बित हैं, उनके लिए भी कुछ समाधान योजना लानी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि अर्थव्यवस्था अपने चरम पर नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं है कि वह ICU में है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ और हमें मानना पड़ेगा कि दुनिया भर में मंदी है और इसका असर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर भी पड़ेगा और यह बजट इस बीमार अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए वैक्सीन का काम करेगा। इसे सुधारने के लिए काफी काम हो रहे हैं और होते रहेंगे।

महोदय, एक प्रश्न privatization के तौर पर उठाया गया और जैसा मेरे पूर्व कुछ वक्ताओं ने कहा कि हमें काफी मात्रा में पूंजी चाहिए और तुरंत चाहिए, जिसके लिए कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनकी मैं ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन हमें रोजगार उत्पन्न करने हैं तो हमें पूंजी निवेश भी चाहिए। महोदय, मेरे जेहन में एक प्रश्न उठता है कि जिस समय इस देश का सोना गिरवी रखा गया था, उसके पहले की परिस्थितियों को यदि हम देखें और यह गौर करें कि उस समय कौन डॉक्टर्स उसका इलाज कर रहे थे, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की देखभाल कौन से डॉक्टर्स कर रहे थे, मैं समझता हूँ कि दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछालना आसान है, लेकिन खुद अपने गिरेबान में ज़रूर झांकना चाहिए। एक लम्बे समय तक आपने अर्थव्यवस्था को बिगाड़ा है और अंत में परिणाम यह हुआ कि देश का सोना गिरवी रखना पड़ गया।

महोदय, पी.पी.पी. मोड पर खासा ध्यान दिया गया है, यह एक सोच है कि हमें जब तेजी से आगे बढ़ना है और ग्रोथ रेट हायर करना है तो हमें यह करना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, अब सवाल उन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का है, जिनका हम अधिक ज़िक्र नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन यह सरकार गरीबों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

महोदय, डिपॉजिट इंश्योरेंस में शायद 30-40 साल पहले एक लाख रुपये तक के बैंक डिपॉजिट को secure किया गया था, जो अभी पांच लाख रुपये किया गया है। महोदय, यह कदम छोटा नहीं है, क्योंकि irresponsible लोगों ने एक ऐसा महौल पैदा कर दिया था कि bank deposit safe नहीं है। उसके लिए depositors को वापस विश्वास दिलाने के लिए यह कदम एक बहुत बड़ा कदम होगा। महोदय, जैसा कहते हैं कि 'achieving perfection is a never-ending quest' हमारी सरकार इसी प्रयास में लगी हुई है। आयात-निर्यात वगैरह को लेकर भी काफी लम्बित

मुकदमे हैं, इनके लिए भी शीघ्र कोई समाधान निकाला जाएगा, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। यदि मैंने गलत नहीं सुना तो एक विद्वान साथी ने कहा कि केवल 5 प्रतिशत बजट राशि पिछड़े वर्ग को दी गयी है। महोदय, यदि एक वर्ग विशेष को कुछ पैसा दिया गया है तो बाकी जो सार्वजनिक खर्चे हो रहे हैं, वह किसी वर्ग विशेष के लिए नहीं हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि कुछ लोगों को 5 प्रतिशत दिया गया है और बाकी लोगों को 95 प्रतिशत दिया गया गया है। मेरे ख्याल से यह भ्रम फैलाने का एक प्रयास था, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इसका प्रतिरोध करना चाहिए। यदि किसी को घर दिया गया या किसी को आयुष्मान का लाभ मिला तो वह किसी वर्ग विशेष के कारण नहीं मिला, वह सबको मिला है।

महोदय, मैं झारखण्ड से आता हूँ और झारखण्ड में आदिवासी लोगों का एक संग्रहालय बनाने का प्रस्ताव इस बजट में रखा गया है, यह इसलिए भी बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि आदिवासियों की पहचान बनाना और उसको संभाल कर रखना पूरे देश की ज़िम्मेवारी है।

महोदय, हमारे झारखण्ड में कुछ दिनों पहले 7 आदिवासियों की निर्मम हत्या हुई, उनके सिर काटकर अलग कर दिए गए, लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस है कि वहां की कांग्रेस-जेएमएम सरकार और वहां के कांग्रेस नेताओं ने, किसी बड़े नेता ने इस विषय पर अपना मुँह तक नहीं खोला। यह उनकी सोच है। हमारी सोच यह है कि वहां अभी हमारी सरकार न होने के बाद भी हम वहां पर आदिवासी संग्रहालय बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं। महोदय, देश में जो सेंसेक्स है, जो स्टॉक एक्सचेंज होते हैं, वे फ्यूचर को predict करके, उसको प्रोजेक्ट करके कुछ अपनी कॉल्स लेते हैं। सर, एल्फोंस साहब ने अभी बताया था कि 17,000 से 41,000 कहां से कहां तक हमारा सेंसेक्स पहुंच गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जिनका पैसा लगा है, उससे बेहतर उसको कोई और नहीं जानता है। भविष्य की भविष्यवाणी उससे अच्छी और कोई नहीं कर सकता है। जब उनको इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए कैपिटल मार्केट में इतना विश्वास है और इन्वेस्टर को विश्वास है, तो उससे अच्छा आकलन हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश को भी विश्वास करना चाहिए। यह हो सकता है कि सब्जी, फलों के दाम बढ़ने के कारण कुछ मुद्दों पर थोड़े समय के लिए हम थोड़ा- बहुत पिछड़े हों, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि देश में inflation बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है।

महोदय, अंत में इस बजट में अपनी सरकार द्वारा व्यक्त दृढ़ संकल्प और आत्मविश्वास को कवि सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना जी के शब्दों में अभिव्यक्त करना चाहूंगा। यह हमारे इरादों पर संदेह जताने वालों को भी संदेश है।

"नहीं, नहीं प्रभु, तुमसे शक्ति नहीं मांगूंगा,

अर्जित करूंगा उसे मरकर बिखरकर ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

आज नहीं कल सही आऊंगा उभरकर

[श्री महेश पोदार]

कुचल भी गया तो लज्जा किस बात की
रोकूंगा गिरता पहाड़ शरण नहीं मागूंगा
नहीं, नहीं प्रभु, तुमसे शक्ति नहीं मागूंगा।"

महोदय, हमारे देश में अपनी शक्ति है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इस शक्ति का एहसास हमें बराबर बने रहना चाहिए।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister started her speech with the words, "This Budget aims to have your aspirations and hopes addressed". I think it means India's aspirations and hopes addressed. That is what I get from the speech. She further said, "Wish to open up vistas for a dynamic economy". Sir, the Budget is woven around three things. One is aspirational India; second is economic development of India; and third is, a caring society. Sir, I will come to economic development later but aspirational India means the aspirations of India and the Budget needs to address the aspirations of India. Aspirations of India today in the current year of 2019-20 or 2020-21 or the future are jobs. There is unemployment all around. Healthcare, education, etc. are the issues. And you are talking about aspirations of India. Where are the points addressing them? Where is the allocation in the Budget for enhancing this particular sector?

Sir, after aspirational India comes economic development. I am just taking up the broader issues before I come to the social indicators. Economic development has to show that there is enough investment, both domestic and foreign investment, which you are trying to attract in the country. That is what we are continuously compelling ourselves globally. But we are forgetting the Global Hunger Index, the Democracy Index, the Human Rights Index and the Global Gender Index. Where are we? We have slipped down. When you are talking about attracting foreign investment and you are mentioning it in the Budget saying that yes, you are providing for foreign investment, these are the indices the world will look at before coming with investments into the domestic sector of the country.

In respect of economic development, what do you have to say about MSME sector? There are six crore micro units where women go as labour. It is unorganized sector. This data is not reflected when you are talking about GDP. When you are talking about GDP, I would also like to mention here to the hon. Finance Minister that the

whole Budget has gone on a GDP basis. You are talking about GDP but you have not taken into account social outcomes which impact the economic growth of the country. So, I think, the shift is missing. By continuously bringing the name — you are not even naming — of former Prime Minister, who said that only 15 per cent reaches the last level out of the amount given by way of social schemes, what are you trying to say? You have data which is not correct. You have fudged data. You do not have institutions that give out correct data. So am I to understand or are the people of this country to understand that there is no relevant correct data, truthful data, therefore, even that 15 per cent is not reaching? You have showed that: 'Yes, we are not able to deliver what we are promising, whatever the Budget is telling.' And 2019-20 Budget, again, when you mention that there is going to be investment in the industry, you are not accepting that there is a slowdown. Let us not talk about the automobile sector. Six crore units of the micro industries are closing down. Women are not able to go to the factories. They are sitting at home. At one point of time, in 2016, you had taken out the savings of these women by demonetization; the small savings, which she kept for her own self, for her own well-being, for social security, there is no mention of that demonetization. Neither are you coming out with a remonetization plan that: 'Yes, we have taken away your money. We would give it back to you in some form or the other.' Maybe, I do not know what the rationale behind bringing the demonetization was. So, micro industry is completely in a flux. There is no plan in the Budget to revive that. Talking about big industries, as the data goes, I do not know how authentic it is, but 5,000 high net worth Indians have left the country. I am sure they have not gone with a bag or clothes they have worn. They might have gone with their wealth. So, what is that atmosphere, investment climate of our country, that these net worth Indians have to go away abroad? Why can they not be here and continue with the businesses and give employment to our children? Sir, that is economic development.

Now, I am coming to caring society. Caring society means; the phraseology is unable to be understood. Caring for society, I think, that is what the Budget should mean. Then, the caring society *per se* does not become caring because the society needs nurturing. How do you do that? It is by social indicators. Which social indicators? It is healthcare, education, women empowerment. Sir, I would only touch healthcare. In 2019-20, they said that they would bring 1.15 lakh wellness centres. I just did some research. Primary Healthcare Centres were 1,14,000 and these Centres are being transformed. That is their own data. So, which new Centres are you creating? Which

2.00 P.M.

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

are these wellness Centres? The *Jan Arogya* schemes, the health schemes of the Prime Minister or of this ruling dispensation, are meant for hospitals. What happens to the people who have non-communicable diseases and they want to go to a Primary Healthcare Centre? They are not manned. They do not have medicines. So, what is the Budget allocation for these wellness centres? What is the Budget talking about these minimum healthcare systems that are required? This Budget is silent.

Sir, coming to the education part, in 2019-20, the allocation was ₹94,853 crores. Now, it is ₹99,300 crores till 2021. About our education system, the new education policy that was circulated by the Government, two lakh suggestions have come. That shows the need to overhaul the whole system. Our children are dropping out of schools. Girls are dropping out of schools. It was very nice of the Finance Minister to show a data that girls are topping, the girls are studying more than the boys. That is not the situation. They are dropping out. About the primary education facilities, the schools are devoid of infrastructure. The schools do not have teachers. The children are not getting education, so they are looking for skilled and unskilled labour. You talk about Skill India but the Skill India schemes have failed. So, where do these children end up? They become unemployed youth. Where is the roadmap? The Budget has not allocated what should be provided for these children who dropout. Is there any safety net? Would they go to school? Will they be employed even in semi-skilled places because the micro unorganized sector, which is most available in rural economy, is totally shut down? So, where do you want these unemployed children to go? To a Whatsapp university? You talk about mobile phones, smart phones. You do not want to give education. You are not allocating that money which is required. You talked about China. You are talking about the percentage that goes into the education of the economy. We are comparing with China. Let us also compare in the proper manner that we are not doing this. We cannot selectively compare ourselves with foreign countries. Sir, I would like to make one last point.

Sir, we are talking about women empowerment. The Nirbhaya Fund was created in 2013. What was it meant for? It was not only for victims of gangrape but to have training centres; to have one-stop centres; to have counselling centres and to see that these young, small children who are molested should not be molested. They should be provided security and safety. Today, that corpus of ₹ 1000 crores has become

₹ 3,600 crores. This is as per a reply in the Lok Sabha to an Unstarred Question, so it is very authentic. There is no mention in the Budget. What are you going to do with that money?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

That money is not going for the empowering of these girls. And, then, you want that, yes, we want to rise in the Gender Global Index. We are slipping down. So, this part of the society is a social indicator showing that a nation is vibrant and economy is very dynamic provided you have jobs for your students who come out of these private universities because the Government universities have completely failed to give, and mushrooming of private universities by giving them such high fees, I think, is not solving the problem. There is no mention in the Budget about this. With this, I would like to end with; one last thing that the words are very easy to say, "Ease of Living". Ease of Living means access to everything; social safety net. You feel happy while you are living in the society. You have access to education, healthcare. You have access to employment. You feel happy when you go. That is Ease of Living. I think the Budget speaks that 'Ease of Doing Business' is not mentioned anywhere. It looks like Ease of Doing Business has miserably failed in absence of any data, in absence of any investments coming here and in absence of any export-import data. ...(*Time Bell*)... This shows that there is something missing in the Budget, and the Budget has become an exercise rather than addressing the issues of this nation. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while I stand to overwhelmingly support the Budget, I would like to highlight certain economic fallacies that the Opposition wants to perpetuate to augment their political narrative. I will pick on a couple of issues and prove as to how the Opposition has been trying to really spread rumours, indulge in fake propaganda for political benefit.

Let me first talk about the employment data. Unfortunately, a few people in this country have the time to really go into any particular issue in great detail. Let me talk about the PLFS Survey which the former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, has referred to. The entire Opposition has been propagating that the unemployment rate in this country is at its highest in 45 years. This is something a lot of people have bought on but this is a complete fake comparison. The PLFS Survey was done for the

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

first time in 2017-18, and you cannot compare this with the Employment and Unemployment Surveys of the NSSO which have been carried out from 1972-73. These are two different surveys, two different methodologies, different data collection approaches and different ways used for estimation procedures. I have been a Survey Researcher all my life. So, I have gone into great details of it. Even when you change the method of data collection, I think that can result in some non-sampling errors. So, simply latching on to some data and then claiming that things are at its worst in 45 years is nothing but political propaganda. I wish the concerned Ministry itself came out with clarifications in great detail because Government Departments don't come out with vehement opposition because this, what was done was fake propaganda. I will go into some more details about this later. The method of data collection was different. The earlier surveys collected data throughout the year whereas this followed a different approach, a panel approach. Earlier, pen and paper were used but now, data is being collected on hand-held devices. New methodologies, new methods of data collection have been issued and new estimation procedures have been used for making estimates. So without referring to all this, you cannot simply make a comparison of apples and oranges and claim that unemployment is at its highest. This is a very fake propaganda and as a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance, I would certainly request our Chairman to conduct a special meeting on these survey reports and really get into the bottom of them. Mr. Chidambaram said that this report is not available. Let me tell him. I just checked up, the entire report is available. This was posted on the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation a few months ago in May, 2019. We have payroll reporting. This is what the whole world, the Western world, follows, the payroll reporting. This is not sample survey estimation. We are adding seven million jobs in the formal sector every year. This is based on payroll reporting surveys conducted by Professors of IIM, Ahmedabad, IIM Bangalore and SBI Research Team. Seven million people are entering the formal employment sector every year, whereas, we are claiming unemployment at its highest. This kind of economic fallacies are being created only to advance political agendas. Now, let me go into inflation. Everyone is claiming that inflation is at its peak. Let me give you some numbers and before that on employment, let me give some shocking numbers. From 1999 to 2004, every year, when Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji was the Prime Minister, this country has added 7.76 million jobs a year, which reduced to 2.93 million jobs per year in the UPA-1 and further reduced to 1.73 million jobs per year from 2009 to 2011. This was your performance. Job growth was the lowest

in several decades in UPA-1. It was only 0.8 per cent and Mr. Chidambaram was the Finance Minister of that Government. Another shocking number which should really shock everyone is, between 2004 and 2009, millions of women went out of jobs in the rural areas. I can give you the numbers. There were 83 million women employed in the rural sector and by 2011-12, this came down to 72 million. A lot of experts have called this defeminisation of labour force by the UPA Government. You actually pushed the women out of employment when you were in power in absolute numbers. Whereas you have defeminised economy, we have actually engendered economy. Engendered means brought more women into employment. You have endangered women in employment and we have engendered women in employment and you have for the first time a woman Finance Minister who is leading the economy with a full fledge charge. While Indiraji was the Finance Minister, she was only holding the charge for a limited period. Now, let me look at your employment, inflation track record. On inflation, for the last five years we have maintained 4-4.5 per cent inflation. But let me give you the numbers. Under Shrimati Indira Gandhi, India had double-digit inflation for five years. Under Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister, India had double-digit inflation for two years. Under Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, for four years out of five years, India had a double-digit overall inflation. Under Dr. Manmohan Singh, for four years out of ten years, there was double-digit inflation. For fifteen long years, you gave double-digit inflation to this country. For two years in these fifteen years, the inflation level was over 20 per cent. In 1974-75, India had a CPI of 34.4 per cent. Annual inflation was 34 per cent in 1974-75 and it was 21.5 per cent in 1973-74. So if you look at your own track record, we have performed rather brilliantly. In this Budget, there are a lot of proposals to boost investment. There are a lot of proposals to give relief to the common man and there is a lot of relief even to the Opposition. In the Budget, there is a proposal to settle all direct tax disputes without paying interest and penalty. I know that there are a few individuals even in the Opposition who are facing tax-due claims from the Government. So, certainly, this is a bonanza time. Until March, 2020, if these claims are settled, you can really waive off any possible penalty and interest. So, certainly, therefore, I would like to call upon the Opposition not to spread only fake news, not to be in selective amnesia, and not to exhibit intellectual arrogance, because every time, you point a finger one towards this Government, there are four fingers pointing towards you, highlighting your own inaccuracies, highlighting your own inefficiencies. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next speaker is, Shri Syed Nasir Hussain. It is your maiden speech. You take fifteen minutes.

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन (कर्नाटक): सर, हमारे देश के लोग, इस बार के बजट को लेकर बहुत उम्मीदों के साथ इंतजार कर रहे थे, क्योंकि इस बार का बजट, एक background में present किया गया था और वह background क्या था, वह यह कि GDP is all-time low; food inflation is the highest in the last six years, investment growth is the lowest in the last 17 years, manufacturing is the lowest in the past 15 years, private consumption is the lowest in the last years, tax growth is the lowest in the last 20 years.

सर, जब इस background में बजट पेश किया जा रहा था, तो लोगों को लग रहा था कि एक नई दिशा दी जाएगी और लोगों को यह लग रहा था कि एक नया विज़न आएगा, क्योंकि वर्ष 2019 के चुनाव के बाद, इस सरकार का यह पहला full-fledged बजट था। भारतीय जनता पार्टी और इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश के लोगों के साथ चुनाव के वक्त इतने वादे किए थे कि लोगों को लग रहा था कि वे तमाम वादे, तमाम promises अब पूरे होंगे और इस बजट में उनका reflection होगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। सर, बजट पेश करते ही, इन्होंने लोगों की उम्मीदों पर पानी तो फेरा ही, साथ ही सेंसेक्स पूरी तरह से क्रैश हो गया।

महोदय, बजट को देखकर ऐसा लग रहा है कि फिर से सूट-बूट की सरकार आ गई है। आम लोगों के बजाय corporate sector को मदद करने की बात हो रही है। इस सरकार ने corporate sector को डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए की छूट दी है। सरकार गरीब लोगों पर concentrate करने की बजाय, फिर से corporate sector पर concentrate कर रही है।

महोदय, अभी, मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले BJP के एक speaker कह रहे थे कि fake data दे रहे हैं। सर, सारी दुनिया को पता है कि कौन fake data देता है और किस तरह से fake data फैलाया जाता है। यहां तक कि सदन में खड़े होकर अलग-अलग इश्यूज पर असत्य बोला गया है। दुनिया भर की संस्थाओं को अलग-अलग data और अलग-अलग आंकड़े दिए गए हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सैयद नासिर हुसैन जी, आपने जो शब्द बोला है, वह Unparliamentary है। आप कृपया Parliamentary शब्दों का ही इस्तेमाल करें।

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन: महोदय, ठीक है। मेरे उस शब्द की जगह पर 'असत्य' शब्द माना जाए।

महोदय, अलग-अलग data और अलग-अलग आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, जिनके चलते आज economy का जो slow down है, economy की जो slow growth है, उसकी चर्चा दुनिया भर की universities में और सारी दुनिया में हो रही है। सर, 45 वर्ष में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ

है कि देश में गरीबी बढ़ी है। इस देश में अब 3 करोड़ लोग BPL की लिस्ट में add किए गए हैं।

महोदय, उस तरफ से बार-बार कहा जाता है कि मनमोहन सिंह की सरकार, बार-बार कहा जाता है कि UPA की सरकार ने ऐसा किया और वैसा किया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपनी सरकार के उन 10 सालों में 14 करोड़ लोगों को BPL की रेखा के नीचे से उठाकर BPL की रेखा से ऊपर की रेखा APL की रेखा में डाला था। आज आप कह रहे हैं कि taxpayers बढ़े हैं। Taxpayers कहां बढ़े हैं, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार के समय जो काम हुए थे, उस समय BPL की रेखा से उठाकर लोगों को APL की रेखा में डाला गया था, उसके कारण taxpayers बढ़े हैं। गरीबों के लिए जितने प्रोग्राम्स थे, उनमें भारी कटौती होने के कारण ऐसा लग रहा है कि हमारे जमाने में एक स्लोगन हुआ करता था कि "गरीबी हटाओ", लेकिन आज लग रहा है, इनका स्लोगन है कि "गरीबों को हटाओ"। ऐसा भी लग रहा है कि corporate sector की जितनी भी भलाई हो रही है और उस sector को जितना भी फायदा पहुंचाया जा रहा है, वह गरीब लोगों के प्रोग्रामों से कटौती करके की जा रही है। हम इस देश के गरीबों को नहीं, बल्कि corporate sector के लोगों को पाल रहे हैं। Inflation का तो कुछ कहना ही नहीं है। लेकिन जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ी है, उसका अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल था। वह चाहे प्याज हो, दाल हो या अन्य और जितने भी essential items हों, डीज़ल हो, पेट्रोल हो या गैस हो महंगाई जिस तरह से आसमान छू रही है, उसके विरोध में अब तो कोई प्याज की माला पहनकर या सिलेंडर लेकर जंतर-मंतर पर नहीं पहुंच रहा है। यूपीए के जमाने में, यदि इंटरनेशनल कूड ऑयल के दाम बढ़ते थे और यहाँ पर 20 पैसे, 1 रुपया या 8 आने का रेट भी बढ़ जाता था, तो हमारे बहुत सारे मित्र, जो आज मंत्री बन गए हैं, वे उस जमाने में प्याज की माला पहनकर, सिलेंडर लेकर जंतर-मंतर पर पहुंच जाते थे। लेकिन अगर आज महंगाई के खिलाफ कोई धरना-प्रदर्शन करता है, तो उनके ऊपर लाठी बरसाई जाती है। वे students, जो एजिटेड करते हैं, उनके ऊपर सिर्फ जंतर-मंतर ही नहीं, बल्कि universities में भी घुसकर गोलियाँ बरसाई जाती हैं। हमारे एमओएस, जो यहाँ बैठकर मुस्कुरा रहे हैं, उन्होंने बोला था कि गोली मारो सालों को। इसके बाद दो लोग बंदूक लेकर गोली मारने के लिए निकल गए।

सर, आज aspirational India की बात हो रही है, लेकिन हर जगह यह लग रहा है कि कहीं भी aspirational India दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है, बल्कि यह पिछले पाँच-छह सालों में suppressing India, unemploying India, डराओ-धमकाओ इंडिया, गरीबों को सताओ इंडिया बन गया है। अब ऐसी हालत है कि 18-24 साल की उम्र के जो हमारे युवक हैं, उनमें 30 परसेंट से ज्यादा employed हैं। इस देश के अंदर हर तीसरा युवा बेरोजगार है, unemployed है।

सर, मैं एजुकेशन पर कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी कोई एजुकेशन की बात कर रहा था, मैं देख रहा था कि खासकर हायर एजुकेशन पर जितना कम खर्च किया जा रहा है, जितनी कटौती हो रही है, रिसर्च पर जितनी कटौती हो रही है, उससे यह लगता है कि आजकल यहाँ पर

[श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन]

ऐसा हाल हो गया है कि, the State is running away from its responsibility of funding higher education in the country. आज university के छात्रों से बोला जा रहा है कि आप अपनी खुद की फंडिंग करो। आज उनकी फीस बढ़ाई जा रही है, फिर वह चाहे हॉस्टल की फीस हो, चाहे ट्यूशन की फीस हो। जब छात्र इस पर एजिटेड करते हैं, तो उन पर डंडे बरसाए जाते हैं। वह चाहे जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी हो, चाहे जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया यूनिवर्सिटी हो, चाहे बीएचयू हो, चाहे पटना यूनिवर्सिटी हो, चाहे हैदराबाद सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हो, जहाँ- जहाँ फीस की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, जहाँ- जहाँ छात्रों ने निकलकर इस पर एटिटेड किया है, वहाँ- वहाँ उनके ऊपर सिर्फ लाठियाँ ही नहीं बरसाई गई हैं, बल्कि आजकल इनके ऊपर गोलियाँ भी बरसाना शुरू कर दिया गया है। अगर कोई एजिटेड करता है, तो उनके अलग-अलग नाम ईजाद कर उन्हें बुलाया जा रहा है, उनके नये-नये नाम coin किए जा रहे हैं। जो अपनी फीस की बढ़ोतरी के खिलाफ एजिटेड कर रहा है, आज उसे अर्बन नक्सल कहा जा रहा है, उसे एंटी नेशनल बुलाया जा रहा है, कोई टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग नाम दे रहा है। यहाँ तक कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बोल दिया है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में यह जो टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग है, इसको पनिश करना चाहिए। उसके बाद तीस गुंडे लाठियाँ और आयरन रॉड्स लेकर university में उनको पनिश करने के लिए पहुंच गए। अपनी नाकामयाबियों की वजह से ये जिस तरह की स्टेटमेंट्स दे रहे हैं, जिस तरह की diversional tactics अपना रहे हैं, उससे एकदम साफ है कि इन्हें खुद यह लग रहा है कि 2014 और 2019 के चुनाव के टाइम पर इन्होंने जितने भी promises किए थे, जितने भी वायदे किए थे, उनमें से कोई भी पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसी की वजह से चाहे वह सीएए हो, एनआरसी हो, एनपीआर हो, ये देश के अंदर जिस तरह का डायवर्जन करना चाह रहे हैं, जिस तरह से हम लोगों की attention divert करवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उससे इनका उद्देश्य एकदम साफ है।

महोदय, एग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर में किसानों से जितने वायदे किए थे, उस पर इनकी जो स्पेंडिंग है, उससे इनके इरादे एकदम साफ हैं। इनकी जो "पीएम किसान योजना" है, जिसके लिए अभी कोई कह रहा था कि हम लोगों ने इतना डायरेक्ट ट्रांसफर कर दिया, उस संदर्भ में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रॉमिस किया गया था, लेकिन उनके एकाउंट्स में सिर्फ 54 हजार करोड़ रुपये डाले गए, उन पर सिर्फ 54 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए। पिछले बजट में एग्रीकल्चर पर टोटल आउटले में 1 लाख, 38 हजार करोड़ रुपये बोले गए थे, लेकिन उससे 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये कम खर्च किए गए हैं। इस बार के बजट का 1.42 लाख रुपये का एस्टिमेट है, लेकिन मुझे नहीं लगता कि उतना पैसा खर्च होगा, क्योंकि पिछली बार 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये कम खर्च किए हैं। अगर देखा जाए तो इनके हर सेक्टर में ऐसा दिख रहा है, जहाँ कटौती हो रही है। या तो इनकी estimated planning incorrect है, ये सही तरीके से estimate planning नहीं कर पा रहे हैं या फिर यह इनकी जुमलेबाजी है, क्योंकि इनका estimate कुछ कहता है और ये लोग खर्च कुछ और करते हैं। ये लोग बजट के समय बड़ी- बड़ी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन जब एक्जुअल खर्च की बात आती है तो they are way behind it.

महोदय, इन्होंने इस बार मनरेगा में फिर से 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये कम किए हैं। मनरेगा में रूरल एरियाज में, जहाँ पर लगातार डिमांड बढ़ रही है, वहाँ ये कटौती करते जा रहे हैं। 40 लेज़र्स में 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये चाहिए, जो अभी 71 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गए हैं। यानी कि इन्होंने इसमें भी 9 हजार करोड़ रुपये कम किए हैं। Food subsidy में पिछली बार 1 लाख 84 हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए गए थे, लेकिन उसमें 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए short fall है। अब स्टेट्स को जिस तरह से पैसा दिया जा रहा है, पिछली बार 8.9 लाख करोड़ estimated था, लेकिन उनको 6.5 लाख करोड़ दिया गया है। आखिर कौन सा ऐसा reason है कि उनको इतना कम पैसा दिया गया है? इससे साफ जाहिर है कि जितना tax collect करना चाहिए था, उतना tax collect नहीं किया गया। Tax इसलिए collect नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि economic growth कम है। ये tax collect नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और स्टेट्स को नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, खास कर South Indian States को। कई जगह न्यूजपेपर्स में भी आया है, कई जगह बहस भी हुई है कि South Indian States को काफी कम पैसा दिया गया है। इनको इस चीज को address करना चाहिए कि आखिरकार economic growth कम क्यों हो रही है, tax collection कम क्यों हो रहा है और इनके estimates से कम खर्च क्यों हो रहा है। अगर इसके लिए ये हमारे assets बेचना शुरू कर दें, privatization करना शुरू कर दें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। ये लोग आज health में PPP model लेकर आए हैं, हो सकता है कि कल ये हमारे सारे hospitals बेचना न शुरू कर दें! इन्होंने airports तो बेच दिए हैं, ये Indian railways को privatize करने जा रहे हैं, लगता है कि कल अंबानी या अडाणी रेलवे भी चलाने लगेंगे। ये LIC को privatize करने जा रहे हैं। इससे एकदम साफ लग रहा है कि ये जिंदों को तो चैन से जीने नहीं दे रहे हैं, ये मरने के बाद भी उनका पीछा नहीं छोड़ने वाले हैं। बार-बार हर जगह यह कहा जा रहा है, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हों, चाहे सरकार के कई मंत्री हों, लगातार ये बोलते हैं कि हमने 70 साल में क्या किया है। ये भूल भी जाते हैं कि इसमें अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार भी थी। इसके बावजूद 70 साल में हम लोगों ने जो assets खड़े किए थे, जो institutions build up किए थे, इन तमाम चीजों को लेकर पिछले 5-6 साल से आप क्या कर रहे हैं? 70 साल की हमारी जो मेहनत थी, आप उसको बेच-बेच कर खा रहे हैं।

सर, मैं 5 trillion economy के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि पिछली बार चिदम्बरम साहब ने 5 trillion economy gradually और natural course में, normal course में कैसे बन सकती है, यह बहुत clearly हम लोगों को समझाया था। जिस तरह से, जिस रफ्तार से हम लोग बढ़ रहे हैं, अगर GDP इस साल और अगले 4-5 साल 9 परसेंट लगातार नहीं होगा, तो हम लोग 5 trillion economy के आसपास कहीं पहुँच नहीं पाएँगे। कहीं दूर-दूर भी 5 trillion economy दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। इसलिए तमाम लोगों में frustration आई है, इसलिए इस तरह की बयानबाजी चल रही है, इसलिए ये देश भर में हमारे युवाओं को, हमारे छात्रों को, हमारी गरीब जनता को भड़काने के लिए भड़काऊ भाषण कर रहे हैं। आज एक चुनाव का रिजल्ट आया है, उसमें इन्होंने बाँटने की जितनी भी कोशिश कर ली, इसमें हम लोगों को कुछ नहीं मिला,

[श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन]

यह अलग बात है, लेकिन इन्होंने बॉटने की जितनी भी कोशिश कर ली, इसके पक्ष में या उसके पक्ष में, लेकिन जनता ने अपना जवाब दे दिया, क्योंकि भड़काऊ भाषण और बॉटने की राजनीति नहीं चलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठ कर बात न करें। मि. वर्मा, प्लीज़।

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन: यहाँ हमारे कई स्पीकर्स, खास कर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के या उनके पक्ष के, उनके जो सहयोगी दल हैं, वे खड़े होकर लगातार, बार-बार बोल रहे थे कि दुनिया भर में recession चल रहा है, इसकी वजह से हमारा economic growth slow है। ये लोग भूल जाते हैं कि जब मनमोहन सिंह साहब की सरकार चल रही थी, जब UPA की सरकार थी, तब दुनिया भर में इससे भी कई गुणा recession था। दुनिया भर के लोग, दुनिया भर के economists ने उस टाइम मनमोहन सिंह साहब की प्रशंसा की। उस टाइम उन्होंने जिस तरह से economy को पकड़ कर रखा, उससे उन्होंने हम लोगों को किसी भी तरह का एहसास नहीं होने दिया कि दुनिया भर में recession चल रहा है। वे इस economy को बड़ी खूबसूरती से निकाल कर आगे लेकर गए। आज यह बहाना करना कि दुनिया भर में recession चल रहा है, इसलिए हम हर चीज में कटौती कर रहे हैं, दुनिया भर में recession चल रहा है, इसलिए slow growth है, दुनिया भर में recession चल रहा है, इसलिए हम SC/ST/Minorities के पैसे cut करेंगे, higher education में पैसे cut करेंगे, किसानों की subsidy cut करेंगे, fertilizers में subsidy कम करेंगे और स्टेट्स को उनका जो पैसा जाना है, उसमें कटौती करेंगे, मुझे लगता है कि यह बचने के लिए एक बहाना है। ये लोग बार-बार कहते हैं, जब इनके पिछले 5 साल खत्म हो रहे थे, जब ये कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे थे, उस टाइम ये बार-बार कह रहे थे कि आपने 70 साल रूल किया है, अब 5 साल में हम कैसे सारे वादे पूरे कर दें, इसलिए हम लोगों को और 5 साल दीजिए। इसी तरह से इनको अब एक नया बहाना मिला है कि दुनिया भर में recession चल रहा है, इसलिए slow economic growth है और अगर हम लोग कटौती कर रहे हैं, अगर inflation हो रहा है, अगर महंगाई बढ़ रही है, तो आप हम लोगों को थोड़ा माफ कर दीजिए। मुझे लगता है कि ये चुनाव के टाइम पर एक भाषण करते हैं और चुनाव के बाद जब कर नहीं पाते हैं, तो बहानेबाजी ढूँढ़ते हैं। देश की जनता सरकार की तरफ देख रही है, वह उम्मीद भी सरकार से ही करेगी। आप कितना भी लोगों को एंटी नेशनल बुला लें, जितने भी आपके खिलाफ बात करते हैं, आपके खिलाफ एजिटेड करते हैं, उनको देशद्रोही कह कर बुला लें, लेकिन जो सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, वे सरकार से ही अपेक्षा करेंगे, उम्मीद करेंगे, चाहे सरकार आपकी हो या सरकार हमारी हो।

मैं इस उम्मीद के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ कि जब हमारी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर अपनी बात रखेंगी, जवाब देंगी, उसमें कैसे ये economic growth को tackle करेंगी, उस पर वे जवाब देंगी और उसके साथ में जो revised budgets आयेंगे, उनमें इन तमाम aspirations को include

करेंगी और देश को नयी राह दिखायेंगी। इस उम्मीद के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, शुक्रिया।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बजट के समर्थन में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने के लिए सदन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, भारत दुनिया का सबसे विशाल लोकतांत्रिक देश है। विशाल लोकतांत्रिक देश होने के कारण यहाँ पर रहने वालों की अनेक तरह की अपेक्षाएँ हैं, आकांक्षाएँ हैं। उनके मध्य अनेक तरह की विविधताएँ हैं। विविधता भाषा के स्तर पर है, भूषा के स्तर पर है, खान-पान के स्तर पर है, क्षेत्र के स्तर पर है। उन सब की आकांक्षाओं, अपेक्षाओं का एक साथ समावेश करके बजट प्रस्तुत करना अपने आप में एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। मैं आदरणीया वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह दुष्कर कार्य, दुरुह कार्य बहुत खूबसूरती के साथ पूरा किया है और पूरे भारत की अपेक्षाओं को, आकांक्षाओं को अपने बजट में समाविष्ट किया है। उनके बजट में भारत के सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए कुछ न कुछ शामिल है और भारत में रहने वाले सभी वर्गों के लिए कुछ न कुछ सौगात है।

कल से हमारे सदन में इस बजट के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा चल रही है। दोनों तरह के विचार सामने आये हैं। मेरे विपक्षी साथियों ने आंकड़ों की कलाबाजियों के साथ इस बजट की आलोचना भी की है, लेकिन अगर इस बजट को गम्भीरता के साथ देखें, तो इस बजट में एक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण नजर आता है। मैं बजट के आंकड़े के पक्ष को आपके समक्ष नहीं प्रस्तुत करूँगा, लेकिन बजट में शामिल जो मानवीय पक्ष है, उसको मैं सदन के सामने जरूर प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास करूँगा।

सर्वप्रथम मैं कृषि क्षेत्र की चर्चा प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारा भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है और आज भी कृषि क्षेत्र में 60 प्रतिशत लोग रोजगार प्राप्त करते हैं, उनके जीवन जीने का जरिया कृषि है। यदि कृषि क्षेत्र में मजबूती आती है, भारत की खेती मजबूत होती है, तो 60 प्रतिशत लोगों को जीवन जीने का जरिया प्राप्त होता है, उनकी माली हालत सुधरती है, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरती है। कल मैं आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी को सुन रहा था। उन्होंने GDP growth के संदर्भ में कहा था कि GDP तो बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उसका growth rate घट रहा है। अब growth rate घटने का जो निदान उन्होंने बताया था, तो growth rate को कायम तभी रखा जा सकता है, जब निवेश किया जाए, निवेश को कायम रखने के लिए लोगों की क्रयशक्ति बढ़ानी पड़ेगी और लोगों की क्रयशक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए लोगों की savings बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। कृषि क्षेत्र में जो भी उपाय हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने किये हैं, वे इसी भावना के अनुरूप किये हैं। क्योंकि गांव के व्यक्ति के हाथ में पैसा आएगा, उसकी क्रय शक्ति बढ़ेगी, उसकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी तो निवेश बढ़ेगा और निवेश बढ़ेगा तो जयराम रमेश जी के शब्दों के अनुसार भारत का जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ेगा। कृषि क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण परिवेश में रहने वाले व्यक्ति को मजबूती देने के

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

लिए कई क्रान्तिकारी योजनाएं हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत की हैं। उनमें से कुछ योजनाओं की चर्चा मैं आप सबके समक्ष करना चाहता हूं। आज हमारे भारत के किसान की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह भंडारण की समस्या है। जब खेती, किसानों में बुवाई का समय आता है, किसान बीज लेने के लिए जाता है तो उसे बीज आसमान छूते दामों पर मिलते हैं और जब उसकी फसल तैयार हो जाती है, तो उसकी फसल औने-पौने दामों में बिक जाती है। किसान को उसकी मेहनत का लागत मूल्य भी प्राप्त नहीं हो पाता। यह इसलिए होता है क्योंकि किसान के पास भंडारण की क्षमता नहीं होती, इसके कारण वह अपनी फसल को होल्ड नहीं रख पाता है। इस कमी को हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने पहचाना है और पूरे देश में पीपीपी मॉडल पर भंडारण की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए वेयरहाउस बनाने का उन्होंने प्रस्ताव दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त भंडारण की व्यवस्था बनेगी, गोदाम बनेंगे और उनके माध्यम से हमारा किसान अपनी फसलों का अधिक से अधिक भंडारण कर सकेगा और जब उसे उचित मूल्य प्राप्त होगा, तब वह फसल की बिक्री करेगा।

महोदय, गोदाम के अतिरिक्त दूसरा जो सबसे क्रान्तिकारी निर्णय किया है, वह निर्णय 'किसान रेल' और 'किसान उड़ान' के संदर्भ में किया है। जो कृषि का कार्य है, जो फसल उत्पादित होती है, वह कच्चा माल होती है और वह बहुत जल्दी खराब हो जाती है। इसलिए अगर द्रुत गति से उसका परिवहन न किया जाए तो किसानों को उसका भी लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। इसीलिए 'किसान रेल' और 'किसान उड़ान', जिसमें रेफ्रिजरेशन की व्यवस्था होगी, उसके माध्यम से परिवहन किया जाएगा और हमारे किसान भाइयों को ई-मंडी के माध्यम से जोड़कर जहां कहीं भी उनकी फसल का उचित तथा अच्छा मूल्य मिलेगा, वहां वे परिवहन करके उस मूल्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

इसके अलावा एक जिले में एक उत्पादन एक और अच्छी योजना लागू की है। बात चलती है एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज की, बात चलती है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में नये इंडस्ट्रीज आएँ, उनके माध्यम से नौजवानों को रोजगार मिले, लेकिन एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज के क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि किसी भी क्षेत्र में कोई भी फसल इतनी प्रचुर मात्रा में नहीं होती कि एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज वहां पर सर्वाइव कर सकें। मैं अपने क्षेत्र का उदाहरण बताता हूं, एक जमाने में हमारे क्षेत्र में खांडसारी मिल खोली गई थी, लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र में गन्ना बड़ी सीमित मात्रा में उत्पादित होता था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह सहकारी क्षेत्र की खांडसारी मिल थी, किसी तरीके से लड़खड़ाते हुए साल-दो साल चली और उसके बाद वह मिल बंद हो गई, क्योंकि उसको गन्ना नहीं मिल पाता था। लेकिन यह जो योजना हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी लेकर आई हैं - एक जिला, एक उत्पादन। यदि एक जिले में एक ही फसल उत्पादित होगी तो उसके आधार पर उस जिले में एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित हो सकेंगी और उन एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज को भी पर्याप्त कच्चा माल मिलेगा। उसके माध्यम से वे एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज भी सर्वाइव करेंगी और किसानों को भी उनकी फसल का लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त होगा।

महोदय, अभी तक हम देखते, पढ़ते और सुनते आए हैं कि किसान वह कहलाता है, जो अन्न का उत्पादन करे, बागवानी करे, लेकिन हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव दिया है,

जिसके माध्यम से वह भी किसान कहलायेगा, जो बिजली का उत्पादन करेगा। बिजली के क्षेत्र की जो आवश्यकता है, उसकी पूर्ति में हमारे किसान भाई सहायक बन सकते हैं। उन्होंने प्रस्ताव दिया है कि किसानों की जो खाली भूमि है, उस खाली भूमि पर वे सौर ऊर्जा की प्लेटों के माध्यम से बिजली का उत्पादन करें। जो बिजली उनके उपयोग की है, वे उसका उपयोग करें और जो अतिरिक्त बिजली है, उस बिजली को ग्रिड के माध्यम से सरकार खरीदने के लिए तैयार है। वह दिन दूर नहीं है, जब हमारे किसान भाई बिजली उत्पादक के रूप में भी पूरे दुनिया में चिन्हित होंगे, पूरी दुनिया में सामने आएंगे। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का लक्ष्य है कि किसानों की आय दोगुनी करनी है, कई लोगों ने इस पर प्रश्न खड़ा किया है कि जब कृषि विकास दर कम है, तो किसानों की आय किस तरीके से दोगुनी करेंगे? कृषि विकास दर के दम पर किसानों की आय दोगुनी नहीं होगी। अगर किसानों की आय दोगुनी करनी है, तो कृषि के अतिरिक्त भी किसानों को कुछ न कुछ उपक्रम करना पड़ेगा।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

कृषि के अतिरिक्त भी किसानों को कुछ न कुछ काम करना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने विकल्प दिया है कि किसान अपनी परंपरागत खेती के साथ-साथ मत्स्य उत्पादन करे, कुक्कट पालन करे, दूध उत्पादन करे। उन्होंने यहाँ पर नीली क्रांति का भी एक खाका प्रस्तुत किया है, जो मछुआरे भाई हैं, उनके लिए भी योजनाएँ प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। उन्होंने दूध प्रसंस्करण की भी इकाई प्रत्येक जिले में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव दिया है। इसके माध्यम से किसानों को अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त होगी और उस अतिरिक्त आय के माध्यम से, खेती, किसानों के माध्यम से हमारे किसान भाइयों की आय दोगुनी हो सकती है। केवल खेती, किसानों ही नहीं, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश की जनता के प्रति जो मानवीय दृष्टिकोण दिखाया है, वह मानवीयता का स्वरूप स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में भी दिखायी देता है। आयुष्मान योजना की बहुत चर्चा होती है, लेकिन आयुष्मान योजना का जो मर्म है, उसको समझने की आवश्यकता है। यह समझने की आवश्यकता है कि आयुष्मान योजना क्यों आवश्यक है? मैं जिस परिवेश से आता हूँ, वह ग्रामीण परिवेश है और ग्रामीण परिवेश में मैंने बहुत से ऐसे परिवार देखे हैं कि उस परिवार में अगर किसी को गंभीर किस्म की बीमारी हो जाए, किसी को हार्ट की ऑपरेशन की जरूरत पड़ जाए, किसी को ब्रेन ट्यूमर हो जाए, किसी को कैंसर हो जाए, किसी की किडनी खराब हो जाए या किसी को अन्य तरह की कोई बड़ी सर्जरी की आवश्यकता हो, जिसमें लाख दो लाख, तीन लाख, चार लाख रुपए की आवश्यकता हो, तो गरीब आदमी छटपटाता है। वह अपनी बेबसी को कोसता है, अपनी गरीबी को कोसता है। उसको लगता है कि अगर मेरे पास कुछ पैसे होते, तो मैं अपने प्राणी का इलाज करा लेता, उसको मौत के मुँह में नहीं जाने देता। वह प्रयत्न भी करता है, अपनी जमीन बेचता है, अपने गहने-जेवर बेचता है, अपने बरतन-भाँडे बेचता है, लेकिन उसके हाथ से उसका प्राणी भी चला जाता है और वह भी कंगाल हो जाता है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए आयुष्मान योजना एक

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

क्रांतिकारी योजना है और इस आयुष्मान योजना के माध्यम से आज करोड़ों लोगों को मदद मिली है। आज इसके माध्यम से करोड़ों लोगों के प्राणों की रक्षा हो पाई है।

सर, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की पहल पर स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में जन-औषधि केन्द्रों की स्थापना हुई है और इस बजट में भी एक हजार नए जन-औषधि केन्द्र स्थापित करने की बात कही गई है। ... (समय की घंटी)... इन जन-औषधि केन्द्रों के माध्यम से तीन हजार से अधिक औषधियाँ वितरित की जाएँगी और तीन सौ से अधिक surgical equipment सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकते हैं। गरीब आदमी को और क्या चाहिए? जब वह बीमार हो, उसे सस्ती दवाई मिल जाए, जब वह बीमार हो, उसे आर्थिक मदद मिल जाए। केवल इतना ही नहीं उस गरीब व्यक्ति को गरीबी से लड़ने के लिए हमारी वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट में "मिशन इन्द्रधनुष" का प्रावधान किया है। ... (समय की घंटी)... "मिशन इन्द्रधनुष" के माध्यम से भारत की जनता को पाँच तरह की vaccines और 12 तरह की बीमारियों से लड़ने की ताकत दी जाती है। हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में फिट इंडिया का प्रावधान किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अजय जी, समय पूरा हो रहा है।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: उन्होंने फिट इंडिया का जो आह्वान किया है, वह बड़ा सरल आह्वान है, जनसाधारण से अपील है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि जो स्वस्थ होगा, वह देश में अपना ज्यादा योगदान दे पाएगा, देश की ज्यादा बेहतर तरीके से सेवा कर पाएगा, इसलिए इस बजट के माध्यम से हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वस्थ रहने का मंत्र, स्वस्थ रहने का आग्रह पूरे देशवासियों से किया है, जिससे वे देश में अपना ज्यादा से ज्यादा सकारात्मक योगदान दे सकें। मैंने कुछ बिंदुओं की चर्चा की है कि हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने किस तरीके से मानवीय दृष्टिकोण को अपने बजट में समावेश किया है और उनका यह बजट मानवीयता से ओत-प्रोत है, इसलिए मैं इस बजट के साथ खड़ा हूँ और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, इस बजट पर बहुत सारे financial wizards और जो बहुत सारे ब्रह्मज्ञानी हैं, उन्होंने अपने विचार रख दिए हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने निचोड़ निकाल दिया है। किसी ने पक्ष में, किसी ने विपक्ष में बोला। सर, क्योंकि मेरे पास टाइम बहुत कम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): छ: मिनट हैं।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: आपने पाँच-छ: मिनट दिए हैं

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): चलिए पाँच मिनट में पूरा करिए।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: आप मेहरबानी कीजिए, एक-दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: तो मैं विशेष तौर पर सीधा पंजाब और किसानों पर आना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बिल्कुल।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, इसमें सबसे पहले मैं यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि तीस साल में, 1990 से लेकर आज तक, 30 साल में एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर का जो जीडीपी में शेयर था, वह 30 परसेंट से कम होकर 13.9 परसेंट रह गया है। इसका मतलब है कि इन पिछले 30 सालों में तकरीबन 16 परसेंट कमी हुई है और अभी भी 42 परसेंट employment हिन्दुस्तान के गाँवों में ही है। गाँवों की जो इनकम है और जो employment rate है, उसका बहुत फर्क है, जिसकी वजह से आज -- हर पार्टी अच्छा करने की कोशिश करती है। हमें इधर तो यह रास्ता ढूँढ़ना है कि हमारी जो रूरल बेल्ट है, उसको कैसे मौका मिल सकता है? सर, मैं विशेष तौर पर आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एक बेल्ट है, जिसने पिछले 60-65 साल से देश में सबसे ज्यादा कंट्रीब्यूट किया, वह पंजाब, हरियाणा और वेस्टर्न यूपी के फार्मर्स हैं। उनको आज देश के सपोर्ट की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से मैं यही गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ विशेष तौर पर मैं पंजाब का हाल बताना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में तो यह हाल हो चुका है कि आज कोई भी जमींदार का बच्चा, किसान का बच्चा किसानी नहीं करना चाहता। हमारे नौजवान बच्चे स्कूल के बाद ही IELTS करते हैं और कोई कनाडा को भाग रहा है, कोई ऑस्ट्रेलिया जा रहा है, कोई न्यूजीलैंड जा रहा है, कोई यूरोप जा रहा है। सर, पिछले साल एक स्टडी हुई, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक स्टडी हुई, जिस स्टडी ने यह बात बताई कि हर साल सवा लाख पंजाबी अपने घर बेचकर, अपनी जमीन बेचकर, जिसे हम माँ से ज्यादा प्यार करते हैं, पराये मुल्कों में जा रहे हैं। पहले पाकिस्तान से आए, इस देश को, इस जमीन को आबाद किया और अब इसको छोड़कर वहाँ जाना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि आज हालात ऐसे हैं कि नौकरियाँ नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। हम सभी को सिर जोड़कर इधर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। सर, गवर्नमेंट की यूनिवर्सिटी ने एक स्टडी की कि पिछले एक साल में 27 हजार करोड़ पंजाब का रेवेन्यू देश के बाहर गया। Brain drain भी हो रहा है, हमारे इंजीनियर्स जा रहे हैं, हमारे डॉक्टर्स जा रहे हैं, जो हमारे पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान हैं, वे देश छोड़कर जा रहे हैं। So, the Government has to seriously think over this as to what has to be done. इसके आगे मैं आपसे यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी एग्रीकल्चर ग्रोथ है, वह ढाई परसेंट है और बजट में भी जो एलोकेशन हुई, वह भी तकरीबन ढाई-पौने तीन परसेंट हुई है। गवर्नमेंट का, मोदी जी की गवर्नमेंट का एक सपना है कि आमदनी डबल की जाए। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, यह करना चाहिए। हमें टारगेट बीट करना चाहिए, मगर उसके लिए जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के एग्रीकल्चर में दस साल के लिए कम से कम 15 परसेंट की increase नहीं आती, तब तक हम उसे डबल नहीं कर पाएंगे। हम सब किसानों के बेटे हैं, हमने खुद किसानी की हुई है। आज वहाँ के हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं। हमारे छोटे भाई Minister of State for Finance,

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश से हैं, यहाँ बैठे हैं, क्योंकि फाइनंस मिनिस्टर साहिबा इधर नहीं हैं। मेरी एक गुजारिश और सज़ेशन मनरेगा के बारे में है। अनुराग जी, यह मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ। आप कोशिश कीजिए कि सारे देश के किसान, जो पाँच एकड़ या उससे नीचे की जमीन वाले हैं, जो अपनी जमीन पर खेती करते हैं, जिनकी फैमिली भी इस तरह से खेती करती है, वे भी अगर मनरेगा में इन्क्लूड हो जाएँ, तो उससे उनकी आमदनी बढ़ सकती है। उसमें हमने जो गारंटी दी हुई है, वह कम से कम 150 दिनों की होनी चाहिए। उसका जो प्राइस है, वह कम से इतना होना चाहिए, जितना हमारा इंडेक्स है। सर, 14-15 स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट द्वारा दिए जा रहे *minimum wages* के बराबर भी पैसे नहीं दे पा रही हैं। अगर आप यह नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर रूरल इंडिया में पैसा कैसे पहुँचेगा? आप भी यह देख रहे हैं।

सर, जो NSSO की रिपोर्ट है, उसके अधीन इंडिया की जो *consumption* है, वह 8.8 परसेंट रूरल इंडिया में *fall* हुई है और *food consumption* 10 परसेंट नीचे आई है। अगर वहाँ पैसा जाएगा, तो *food consumption* भी बढ़ेगी और इससे हिन्दुस्तान के जमीन मालिकों को फायदा भी हो जाएगा। इसके साथ, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो *Food Processing Industry* है, उस पर विशेष ध्यान दीजिए। वह शहरों के क्लस्टरों की बजाय हिन्दुस्तान की रूरल बेल्ट में जाना चाहिए। जहाँ एग्रीकल्चर है, वहाँ इंडस्ट्री हो, ताकि छोटा किसान एग्रीकल्चर भी करे और एक टाइम फैक्टरी में काम करके भी अपना गुजारा करे।

सर, इसके साथ-साथ मैं पंजाब की तीन डिमांड्स रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारी कोशिश *diversification* की है। मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हम *paddy* छोड़ना चाहते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, *paddy* से भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। हम *maize* की तरफ जा रहे हैं। हमारी गुजारिश यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया *maize* को विशेष सपोर्ट करे। अगर वह मक्के को सपोर्ट करेगी, तो पंजाब अपना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएगा। इसके साथ ही, *paddy* की भी बात है। *Chief Minister of Punjab* ने विशेषकर मोदी साहब को लिखा है कि जब हमारा देश गैस चैम्बर बन जाता है, तो हमारी बदनामी होती है, क्योंकि सभी लोग यह कहते हैं कि पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसान पराली को आग लगा रहे हैं, इसलिए वे इसके लिए जिम्मेवार हैं। सर, हमारी गुजारिश यह है कि इसमें किसान को प्रति एकड़ 2,500 रुपये से लेकर 3,000 रुपये तक का खर्चा है। जब हिन्दुस्तान में *paddy* आ रही है, चावल आ रहा है, उस समय अगर आप *paddy* पर 100 रुपये का बोनस ऐलान कर दें, तो फिर वहाँ का किसान बिल्कुल अपनी पराली नहीं जलाएगा, यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

साथ में, हमारे भाई, शेखावत साहब यहाँ बैठ हुए हैं। शेखावत जी, हमारे पानी वाले मंत्री साहब, आपने अटल जी के नाम पर एक नई योजना बनाई और उसमें आपने छः स्टेट्स इन्क्लूड की, लेकिन भाई, आपने पंजाब को क्यों छोड़ दिया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत): सात स्टेट्स हैं।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: चलो, छः हो या सात स्टेट्स, लेकिन आपने उनमें से पंजाब को बाहर कर दिया। हमने कई साल पहले अपना पानी आपको दिया, राजस्थान ने पंजाब का पानी लिया, लेकिन जब आपकी बारी आई, तो आपने हमें बाहर निकाल दिया। मेरी गुजारिश है कि आप कृपा कीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बाजवा जी, अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: लास्ट में, मेरी एक ही रिक्वेस्ट है कि पंजाब के food का 34,000 करोड़ रुपया रहता है, जिसमें 6,000 करोड़ रुपये के बारे में 15th Finance Commission ने भी माना है कि यह पंजाब को देना है। अनुराग जी, मेरी हाथ जोड़कर आपसे विनम्र विनती है और आप हमारी बहन को भी कहिए कि पंजाब का 6,000 करोड़ रुपया कृपा करके जल्दी दीजिए। हम terrorism से भी लड़ रहे हैं, हम drugs से भी लड़ रहे हैं और कृपा कर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से हमारा लड़ना नहीं बनता है। आप कृपा कीजिए, आपकी बहुत-बहुत मेहरबानी। सर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह जी, आपका छः मिनट का समय है। सबका समय थोड़ा कम किया गया है, क्योंकि साढ़े तीन बजे रिप्लाय होना है, इसलिए सभी को संयम बरतना होगा।

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा कि विगत दो-तीन सालों से बजट की दिशा उन्होंने गाँवों की तरफ दर्शायी है और यही हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था की बेसिक रीढ़ है, जिस पर हमको grow करना है।

महोदय, इस बजट में उन्होंने सबके लिए सुविधाजनक व्यवस्था करने हेतु कुछ न कुछ दिया है, इसलिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा कृषि पर ध्यान दिया गया है, जो हमारी सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है। क्योंकि किसानों की अगर आय, सिर्फ किसान, खेतिहर मज़दूर ही नहीं, खेती करने वाले ही नहीं, खेती पर आधारित जितने भी उद्योग लगे हुए हैं, जैसे दुग्ध उत्पादन हो, मछली उत्पादन हो, इन सभी को अपनी दृष्टि में लाए हैं, ताकि उनकी आय दोगुनी हो। अगर उनकी आय दोगुनी होगी, तभी हमारी इकोनॉमी आगे flourish कर सकती है, अन्यथा हम जहां हैं, वहीं खड़े रहेंगे, क्योंकि आज जो बजट की व्यवस्थाएं देश में चल रही हैं, हम पश्चिमी देशों के मार्केट के रूप में स्वयं को सोच कर पूंजी, व्यवस्था और व्यापार पर आधारित बजट बनाते हैं। हमारे देश का बेसिक जो स्ट्रक्चर है, हमारी अलग संस्कृति क्या है, हमारी economic व्यवस्था क्या है, जो हमारे यहां 30 हजार वर्षों से चली आ रही है। हम उसको अपने ध्यान में नहीं लेते हैं, सिर्फ पैसों के बल पर लोगों की इकोनॉमिक स्थिति को बढ़ाते हैं और पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं, जिसके चलते समाज में काफी अव्यवस्थाएं भी फैलती हैं। एक तरफ पूंजी का accumulation भी होता है, उससे बहुत सी बुराइयां भी सामने आती

[श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह]

हैं, उस समाधान को करने में भी हमारे बजट का एक पोर्शन खर्च होता है। मान्यवर, हमारे यहां 10 हजार वर्षों से एक व्यवस्था चली आ रही है कि इसकी इकोनॉमिक व्यवस्था *stable* है, जिसको हम भरत इकोनॉमी कहते हैं। हम आज गाँव में *employment* की बात करते हैं कि वहां *employment* नहीं मिला, इतना *employment* नहीं मिला, इस पर रोज़गार सृजन नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आप जब गाँव में अध्ययन करने जाएंगे तो आपको स्पष्ट मालूम होगा कि गाँव का हर एक व्यक्ति *employed* है। हमारे यहां *economic system* में हमारे एक बहुत बड़े विद्वान दत्तोपन्त ठेंगड़ी जी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान का व्यक्ति जब जन्म लेता है तो वह *employed* होता है, हमारे यहां *unemployment problem* थी ही नहीं, लेकिन पश्चिमी देशों की विचारधारा आने के चलते जो परिस्थितियाँ *clumsy* हुई, उसके माध्यम से कहीं न कहीं हमारे बीच में यह स्थिति आ गई। आप एक गाँव का अध्ययन कीजिए, जब आप गाँव में जाएंगे तो देखेंगे कि यदि वहां एक हजार की *population* है, पूरे गाँव में जितना भी उत्पादन होता है, वे आपस में बाँट कर जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, उस पर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है। आप गाँव में जाइए, जिसको हमने आज जाति का नाम दे दिया है, वे उस समाज में एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं, एक-दूसरे की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए बने हैं। उस व्यवस्था में गाँव में जो पैदा होता है, वह बिना किसी के बोले आपस में बाँट कर आपस में सुखी रहते हैं। उनके सुख का लेवल पैसे वाले लोगों से ज्यादा है। वे दिन भर काम करते हैं और शाम को सोते हैं। हम इस *economy* को *ignore* करते हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली के किसी कोने में चले जाइए, सैलून का मालिक कोई दूसरा हो सकता है, लेकिन काम करने वाला, बाल काटने वाला और दाढ़ी बनाने वाला नाई ही होता है। आज भी उनमें कोई भेद नहीं है। आप जाएं देखें कि फर्नीचर का काम बहुत बड़ा है, मार्ट दूसरे का हो सकता है, लेकिन काम करने वाला बढ़ई ही है, उसी तरह हमारे यहां मछली उत्पादन में है। इन सब चीज़ों को अलग-अलग बाँट दिया गया है, जिसको हम लोगों ने जाति के नाम पर अलग कर दिया है। अगर हम उनकी इकोनॉमिकल स्थिति को डेवलप करने की प्लानिंग करते हैं, तो हमारे देश की *automatic* प्रगति होगी और हम पूंजीवाद की तरफ नहीं जाएंगे। हम पूरे समाज को एक साथ लेकर ऊपर चढ़ सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, जीडीपी की बात होती है, आप बताइए कि 70 सालों में हम लोगों ने इस पर लाखों करोड़ रुपये का बजट इन्वेस्ट किया है। उन बजट का प्रभाव कहाँ गया, सिर्फ 50-60 करोड़ लोगों तक ही सीमित रहा है। 70 से 80 करोड़ लोग गाँव में रहते हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई प्रभाव नहीं है, जीडीपी के डेवलपमेंट का उनके ऊपर कोई असर नहीं है, उनके ऊपर *inflation*, *deflation* का कोई असर नहीं है। उनका जीवन सामान्य गति से चल रहा है। अगर हमारी सोच हो कि हम उनकी उस व्यवस्था को धीरे-धीरे *establish* करते चले जाएं, तो पूरे देश की *economy* में *lower level* पर भी सबसे ज्यादा शांति और सुख की अनुभूति होती है। हमारे जितने महापुरुष हुए हैं, अगर *economical term* में देखें तो पाएंगे कि हमारे यहां कम साधन में अधिकतम सुख की प्राप्ति की व्यवस्था हुई है। पश्चिमी देशों में है कि *The more the goods and commodities will be consumed, the higher will be the standard*. हमारे यहां *minimum*

consumption और अधिकतम संतुष्टि की व्यवस्था है। हमारे जितने बड़े-बड़े महापुरुष हुए हैं, आप गौतम बुद्ध को ले लीजिए, महावीर जैन को ले लीजिए। आप नए युग में आइए, आर्थिक स्थिति में, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद देश में काफी चर्चा चली कि पश्चिमी देशों का the more goods वाला सिद्धांत लगाया जाए, हमारे यहां economists ने विरोध किया था कि If you want to have maximum satisfaction, you will have to reduce your wants and increase your income. At the equilibrium point, you will get maximum satisfaction. हमारे यहां आगे यह योजना बननी चाहिए कि जो ट्रेंड इस बजट में दिखाई दे रहा है कि गांव की तरफ जाना, गांव के लोगों की इकोनॉमी को सुदृढ़ करना, इसके लिए मैं पहले ही वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दे चुका हूं। हम लोगों को कहीं न कहीं नए ढंग से सोचने की प्रवृत्ति देश में डालनी चाहिए। जिस देश में Unemployment नहीं था, दस हजार वर्षों से हमारी इकोनॉमी settled थी, जिसे हम भरत इकोनॉमी कहते हैं, उसमें जो कमियां आई हैं, जो विकृतियां आई हैं, समाज में क्लेश उत्पन्न हुआ है, उसको हम आगे लेकर चलें, डेवलप करें, तो हम समग्र डेवलपमेंट की बात कर सकते हैं। यदि हम पूंजी, पैसा, व्यवस्था और व्यापार पर ही रहेंगे और जैसा मैंने कहा कि एक certain block के 50-60 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को सुविधा नहीं मिल पाई है और इसका परिणाम बहुत बुरा हुआ। महोदय, गांव में जो established employment था, उसके लोग छोड़कर शहर में भाग रहे हैं, नौकरी खोजने जा रहे हैं और आज एक ट्रेंड ऐसा हो गया है कि आप सोचिए दिल्ली में साधारण तरीके से जीवन व्यतीत के लिए करने के लिए एक हस्बैंड और वाइफ को 25 से 30 हजार रुपये महीना चाहिए, लेकिन वही जब गांव में जाते हैं, तो उनको दो हजार, तीन हजार में उतनी ही संतुष्टि और शांति मिलती है, जितनी दिल्ली में इतने रुपयों में भी उनको नहीं मिल पाती है। हम एक ऐसी योजना बना रहे हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत गांव के लोग, जिसे disguised unemployment कहते हैं, उस disguised unemployment को छोड़कर नौकरी करने के लिए बाहर आकर झुगगी-झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं, जिससे प्रॉब्लम्स क्रिएट होती हैं, शहर में समस्या खड़ी होती है। इसलिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट का दृष्टिकोण दिया है कि गांव की तरफ ले जाओ और गांव के लोगों की स्थिति को सुधारिए। अभी भी इन सब के लिए बजट में पैसा कम है, क्योंकि वह पूरा देश से पैसा कम हो रहा है, लेकिन एक गांव की इकोनॉमी को डेवलप करने के लिए आपको कितना खर्च लगता है? एक हजार population को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए यदि आप 4, 5 या 6 करोड़ रुपया गांव को देते हैं, तो उसकी व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ होगी। लेकिन एक हजार population को employment देने के लिए आपको 10 हजार, 20 हजार से 25 हजार तक रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा। ये परिस्थितियां जो देश में चल रही हैं, उनको सोचकर हम लोगों को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और उसी के आधार पर हम देश को डेवलप कर सकते हैं। एकतरफा पूंजी व्यवस्था को डेवलप करके हम कभी भी अपने लोगों को 100 परसेंट संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही इकोनॉमी को डेवलप कर सकते हैं। इसलिए बजट जो भी हो, आप सभी हमारे महापुरुष हैं, पुराने लोग हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं हमें अपना दृष्टिकोण बदलना पड़ेगा। महोदय, आंकड़े बहुत हैं और मैं सुबह से देख रहा हूं, कल से सुन रहा हूं कि सभी आंकड़ों

[श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह]

के बारे में बोल रहे हैं कि इसे बढ़ाया, इसे घटाया, इसको दीजिए, उसको दीजिए, इससे रिजल्ट क्या मिलता है? अंतिम रिजल्ट यह होता है कि अगले साल हम लोग फिर उसी लाइन पर चले जाते हैं। हमारी जो इकॉनामिक ग्रोथ है, जो गरीबों के उत्थान करने की बात है, वह वैसी ही रहती है, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, इसलिए कहीं न कहीं हमें अपनी सोच बदलनी चाहिए और पूरे समाज के लोगों के उत्थान करने की बात करनी चाहिए। मैं शुरू से उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ कि हम लोग उस समय इलाहाबाद में पढ़ते थे, तो माननीय लोहिया जी ने गांव की तरफ ही इंगित किया था कि जब तक गांव की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगा, तब तक देश की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी। वही चीज़ हमारे पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी अंत्योदय योजना के नाम पर लाए। सर, मुझे याद है कि 1962 में इलाहाबाद में फूलपुर चौमुहानी बना था, तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी वहां से लड़ रहे थे और लोहिया जी उनके खिलाफ लड़े थे। हम लोगों ने उनसे पूछा कि आप उनसे टकरा रहे हैं। वे बोले हम टकरा नहीं रहे हैं, विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम देश को समझा रहे हैं कि यह नीति गलत है और हम जो बता रहे हैं, वह नीति सही है, इसी पर देश का भला होगा। आज देखिए समाजवादी के नाम पर कितनी पार्टियां बन गई हैं? साम्यवादी बन गई, समाजवादी बन गई, सपा बन गई, बसपा बन गई, लेकिन जो ओरिजनल नीति और सिद्धांत थे, उसको छोड़कर हम लोग पश्चिमी देशों की लाइन पर चल रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा एक आग्रह है और सुझाव भी है कि हमारे यहां कृषि की आय दुगुना करने की बात कही जा रही है, लेकिन एक कड़ी थोड़ी कम दिखाई दे रही है, तो मैं उसके बारे में चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी उसको किसी न किसी रूप में लें। अगर किसान फसल पैदा करता है, उसके लिए आपने बहुत-सी योजनाओं में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था दी है। सोलर पम्प की व्यवस्था की है, सब किया है, लेकिन आज जो production हो रहा है, उसकी marketing की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं बिहार का उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। बिहार में उद्योग आदि कुछ नहीं हैं, वहां पर सिर्फ कृषि है। आज वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा धान पैदा होता है, मक्का पैदा होता है, जूट पैदा होता है, लेकिन इन सबकी marketing है ही नहीं, किसान घर पर रखकर बैठा हुआ है। अगर हमें किसानों की आय बढ़ानी है तो जब तक हम इन चीजों को purchase करने की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, उसके सारे के सारे सामान को नहीं खरीदेंगे, तब तक उसकी economic स्थिति कैसे सुधरेगी? फिर वह सब पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में चला जाता है, व्यवसायियों के हाथ में चला जाता है और बीच में बिचौलिए भी आ जाते हैं। इस प्रकार ये सब छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं, जिन पर हम ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। अभी एक दृष्टि आयी है, गांवों के संबंध में सोच बदली है, उनको ध्यान में रखा गया है, लेकिन उनका तेजी से विकास करने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। माननीय ठाकुर जी वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री हैं। हमारे सामने संस्कृति और पर्यटन का जिक्र आया। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में इनके संबंध में बताया था। ..(समय की घंटी)... आप देखिए कि पश्चिमी देशों से tourism के नाम पर लोग कहां आते हैं? वे लाल किला देखने आते हैं, कुतुब मीनार देखने आते हैं, आगरा देखने आते हैं, राजस्थान देखने आते हैं। लेकिन एक दूसरा पक्ष हिन्दुस्तान में है जो हमारी संस्कृति की मूलभूत संरचना है - वह है तीर्थाटन। ...(समय की घंटी)... देश में लगभग 11

से 12 करोड़ लोग हर साल तीर्थाटन के नाम पर चारों तरफ घूमते रहते हैं, लेकिन उनके बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। अगर हम tourism को लेते हैं तो हमें सांस्कृतिक स्थानों को उनके साथ जोड़ना चाहिए - वहां पर पैसा खर्च नहीं करना है, केवल उन रास्तों को सुगम करना है, उन पर investment नहीं है। आप देखिए कि tourism विभाग के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े शहर बसे हुए हैं, सेतुबंध रामेश्वरम किस आधार पर है, तिरुमाला तिरुपति किस आधार पर है - आप मथुरा, काशी, वृंदावन, पुरी या द्वारका जाइए, बड़े-बड़े सभी शहर tourism के नाम पर develop हो रहे हैं, वहां की economy उनके ऊपर based है। अतः हम अपने बजट में इनके ऊपर पूर्ण रूप से संज्ञान लेते हुए इन्हें include करें और इन रास्तों को और सुगम बनाएं। जब इस क्षेत्र में tourism बढ़ेगा तो स्वतः ही employment की व्यवस्था होगी, लोग वहां पर automatically जाएंगे, वे कम पूंजी में सुख की प्राप्ति करेंगे क्योंकि ज्यों ही वे देवी-देवताओं पर माथा टेकने के लिए जाते हैं, तो वे अपनी आवश्यकताओं को घर में छोड़कर जाते हैं। इसलिए इसको समेटकर देश की प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): "शुभं भवतु यात्रायां" - यात्राएं जारी रहें। प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौड़ा।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have five minutes. So, I will stick to five main points. Today is the anniversary of the tragic death of Shri Deendayal Upadhyaya. The BJP always talks about Antyodaya as the philosophy of Shri Deendayal Upadhyaya. I want to ask as to what is there in this Budget which reflects that concern. Recently, there was a survey that showed that consumer expenditures have dropped 8.8 per cent in rural India, for the first time in Indian history. Poverty is worsening. Malnutrition is worsening. And, what does this Government do? When we are at 102nd on the Global Hunger Index, they slash food subsidies in this Budget. They cut MNREGA funding, which is a social safety net for the poorest of the poor. This is what they do and turn to when they are desperate. Further, they don't release those funds in time to the States to pay to those people, to whom this money is already due. Even for their new-found love for refugees, the funding for refugees and rehabilitation has been cut by 78.6 per cent. They talk about 'aspirational'. They talk about 'caring'. What is this story about investment in human capital? In Education Budgets, the share of money going to education, as the share of the Government expenditure, was 4.14 per cent in 2014. Now, it is 3.3 per cent. Is this how we are building for the future? In real terms, there is no increase from the last year to this year. There is this whole new Education Policy, and for that, there is no funding that is

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

visible. 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao', another empty slogan, for that, last year's Budget Estimates was at ₹ 280 crores, this year's Budget Estimates, has come down to ₹ 220 crores. We want to improve the quality of education and train the teachers, funding for the Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers' Teaching is down by 62 per cent, from ₹ 130 crores to ₹ 50 crores. What about Digital India? Another term that is often parroted, has come down by 23 per cent, and funding for research and innovation has also come down by 50 per cent. Sir, what does that mean in terms of investment in the future? It is a real tragedy. Some of my colleagues have already covered a range of topics, but, I want to further highlight as to what happens to the States. We are the Council of States. What this Government is doing in terms and conditions of the 15th Finance Commission and the manner in which the funds are sought to be collected through cesses—which are not shared with States—all these result in less and less money. Sir, only 30 per cent of the overall revenues are going to the States. This basically means that while you try here to have some kind of control over fiscal deficits, but, you are actually passing on that burden to the States, where most of the implementation takes place. The overall deficit of Centre and States is increasing and that will hurt the economy going forward. Sir, the Finance Minister has the good fortune of being elected from my State of Karnataka, and what is the gratitude that is shown to Karnataka in this Budget? After years, we had fought for my native district of Kolar to get a Railway Coach Factory, Sir, it has been replaced in this Budget with a repair workshop. If a repair workshop is what the BJP considers to be a coach factory, I do not know in which world they are living in. This is part of their sale of the Railways that they are first focusing on. We have been fighting across party lines for having suburban rail in Bengaluru. Sir, an amount of ₹1,600 crores was announced in the Budget for this, but, in the Railway-focus pink book, only ₹ 1 crore can be found. What is going on, who are you trying to fool? Bengaluru is the most productive city which adds so much to our GDP. Sir, in the Economic Survey, there is a whole chapter on trust. Trust is vital because only when there is confidence, will there be investment and growth. Sir, this Government and this Budget suffer from a trust deficit and credibility deficit. There is a massive infrastructure announcement. Sir, ₹ 103 lakh crores was announced as the national infrastructure pipeline, that is, not a pipeline it is a pipedream. In this, the Government is only putting in Rs 12,500 crores. In the kind of environment that we are in today, where the revenues of India are the lowest in sixteen quarters, when capacity utilization is extremely low, where are they going to find the

private resources or the foreign resources to make up for that little amount that the Government is putting in for Infrastructure? Sir, consumer confidence is at its worst in five years. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... and the largest problem is with data. If you do not have proper numbers, if you do not have something to guide you, how are you going to prepare a Budget, how are you going to take India forward? We are caught in a web of deceit, as far as this Government and its numbers are concerned. Ultimately, Sir, this is a very, very tragic time. In the Economic Survey, they had a whole section on Thalonomics. They are trying to fool us saying that the prices are remaining the same. No, the amount of food is going down and soon under this Government, people's thali will be khali. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): थैंक यू, सर। मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं पहले hon. Prime Minister को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनकी लीडरशिप में, hon. Finance Minister ने बजट पेश किया है। मैं पहले हल दिन जब पढ़ रहा था, तो मुझे याद आया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने प्रेज़िडेंशियल एड्रेस में एक बात कही कि क्राइसिस-क्राइसिस बोला जा रहा है, इसका एक logical argument होना चाहिए और वे उसके सभी आन्सर देने के लिए तैयार हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर की जो स्ट्रॉन्ग लीडरशिप है, उसमें हम लोगों की बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि hon. Prime Minister, श्री मोदी जी आगे साढ़े चार साल सरकार चलाएंगे और जो क्राइसिस की बातें कही जा रही हैं, उन क्राइसिस पर ध्यान न देते हुए, वे 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बात कह रहे हैं। उन्होंने 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बात कही है, to be positive and optimistic, उन्होंने जो 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी की बात कही है, उसका reflection इस बजट में हुआ है। इसीलिए मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कोई नेगेटिव बात नहीं सोची है और हम लोगों को नया सोचने के लिए एक मौका दिया है। ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने हम लोगों के लिए जो aspirational India और "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" की बात को बजट में इन्क्लूड किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह बजट एक विज़नरी बजट है और यह बजट हम लोगों के लिए शुभ दिन लाएगा। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस देश को चलाने वाले हैं और वे सभी मुद्दों को देखेंगे। जो लोग क्राइसिस की बात बोल रहे हैं, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इन लोगों ने इसकी पूरी स्टडी की होगी और ये नेगेटिव बात के लिए क्राइसिस की बात को उठा रहे हैं। आप देखिए, सरकार ने "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" की बात बोली है। मैं छोटी बात नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, 14th फाइनेंस कमीशन से जो पंचायत को पैसा गया, वह कांग्रेस और बीजेपी, सबको समान पैसा गया है, यह "सबका साथ और सबका विकास" का एक नमूना है।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

Purchasing Power और decentralization of administration पंचायत तक हमारी गवर्नमेंट लेकर गई है। सर, मैंने एक बात देखी है। मैं एक मेम्बर से चर्चा कर रहा था कि किसान, आदिवासी

[श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा]

को लेकर सभी संसद में बहुत बातें बोलते हैं और बहुत सदस्यों ने किसान के ऊपर टेंशन ली है कि किसान का क्या होगा? हम लोगों ने देखा है कि जो Agriculture Credit comprehensive measures 100 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में - Blue economy, Kisan Rail, Kisan Udan, One product - One District Scheme, Jaivik Kheti Portal, Zero Budget Natural Farming, PM Kusum, Village Storage Scheme, Inclusiveness of NABARD, इन सबमें किसान की ही बात बोली गई है। हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैंने उनको देखा है कि उन्होंने हमेशा फॉरमर्स के हित में ही बात बोली है। हमने बजट में आयुष्मान भारत, एम्स, फिट इंडिया, हैल्थ स्कीम्स को देखा है। ये जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, अपोजिशन के सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, वे केवल एकतरफा बात बोल रहे हैं। मुझे यह पढ़कर अच्छा लगा, जब मैंने पढ़ा कि टी.बी. हारेगा और देश जीतेगा। यह एक लाइन में दिया है, जो कि पूरे देश को टी.बी. से मुक्ति दिलाएगा। सबसे अच्छी किसान की बात बोलने वाले किसी भी सदस्य ने इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। जो पशुधन में Foot Mouth Disease है और PPR in Sheep and Goats में है, सरकार उसको 2025 तक खत्म करेगी। इस बात की भी किसी ने चर्चा नहीं की। इसको चर्चा में उठाना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि फॉरमर्स की बात बोलने वालों को Foot Mouth Disease के बारे में भी बोलना चाहिए था। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद करता हूं कि वे केवल आदमी के लिए ही चिंतित नहीं हैं, बल्कि पशुधन के लिए भी चिंतित हैं और इस बात को उन्होंने बजट में रिप्लेक्ट भी किया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस टाइम में 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बात बोलने वाले हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने हम सब को बोला है, उन्होंने रिक्वेस्ट की है कि हम सब नेगेटिव बात बोल कर पूरी इंडियन इकोनॉमी को खराब न करें। हमारी जो इंडियन इकोनॉमी चल रही है, उसमें ब्लैक मनी नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि असम जैसे स्टेट में, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट स्टेट्स में ब्लैक मनी का जो प्रभाव था, उस प्रभाव को इस सरकार ने खत्म कर दिया है। वहां पर extremism को खत्म करने की बात चल रही है और हमें ब्लैक मनी खत्म होने का प्रभाव नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में दिखाई पड़ रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि यह इस बजट का पॉजिटिव प्रभाव पड़ा है।

सर, हमारे एक ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने बोला है, उन्होंने बहुत आंकड़े दिए हैं, मैंने भी बहुत आंकड़े सुने हैं, मैं कल से आंकड़े सुन रहा था और मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की बात पर आ रहा हूं। मैं जिस स्टेट से आया हूं, वहां से एक टाइम एक मेम्बर प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, जिस सीट से वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, मैं उसी सीट से यहां आया हूं। मैं इस सदन में पहले भी बोल चुका हूं और मुझे कभी महसूस नहीं हुआ कि हम लोगों के असम राज्य से कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर था। मैं किसी को पर्सनली कोई यील्डिंग नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन बहुत दूर गुजरात से एक आदमी आया, जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर बना। उसने प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद पचास बार से ज्यादा उन जगहों पर भ्रमण किया, जहां पर कोई जाता नहीं था। सब लोग सोचते थे कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में शांति नहीं है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कुछ प्रॉब्लम है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने वहां

पर जाकर बहुत काम किया है। मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि अभी इस बजट में जो म्यूजियम की बात आई है, उसमें शिवसागर को शामिल किया गया है। शिवसागर ऐसी जगह है, जहां पर अहम कम्युनिटी, अहम किंगडम है, जिसने 600 साल तक राज किया और वहां 555 आर्कियोलॉजिकल साइट्स हैं। इसके लिए हम लोगों ने रिक्वेस्ट की थी, जिसको सरकार ने मान लिया है। इससे वहां पर टूरिज्म डेवलप होगा, इसके बारे में हम लोग 100 प्रतिशत आश्वस्त हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, वहां पर बोडो एग्रीमेंट हो गया। वहां पर इतने साल से बोडो extremism ने डिस्टर्ब करके रखा था। अब वहां पर बोडो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है। महोदय, वहां बोडो एकाॅर्ड हुआ है। उसमें 7 तारीख को हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर गए थे। वहां के 5 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों ने उनका welcome किया था। मुझे लगता है कि इससे हमारी गवर्नमेंट का North-East में peace process का जो पहलू है, उसे एक बल मिला है। हम लोग हमेशा से चाहते रहे हैं कि वहां से हमेशा के लिए extremists की समस्या खत्म हो जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि NSCN हो या ULFA हो, वे लोग भी mainstream में शामिल होकर हो जाएं और वहां से extremists की समस्या को हमेशा के लिए खत्म करना चाहिए।

महोदय, हमारे Home Minister, श्री अमित शाह जी की strong leadership और Prime Minister की guidance से देश तरक्की कर रहा है। वहां खुद ब्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जाकर एश्योर करके आए हैं।

सर, मैंने देखा यहां की जो डोनर मिनिस्ट्री थी, उसमें finance की बहुत problem आती थी। अभी जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसमें एक बात की गई है कि Improved flow of funds through online portal by the Government and greater access to financial assistance of multilateral and bilateral funding agencies. इसका बजट में प्रावधान किया गया। पहले इसमें जो फंड भेजने की व्यवस्था थी, वह यह थी कि कोई भी मामला हो, वह स्टेट से पहले डोनर मिनिस्ट्री में आएगा और वहां से फिर स्टेट में जाएगा और फिर वहां से किसी प्राइवेट कंपनी को उसे examination को भेजा जाता था, लेकिन अब यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि इस पूरे प्रकरण में स्टेट में ही sanction होगा और अब केवल पैसों के लिए ही डोनर मिनिस्ट्री में मामला आएगा। इस प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ कि डोनर मिनिस्ट्री को strong बनाने के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है।

सर, मुझे लगता है कि tourism के क्षेत्र के लिए इस बजट में 1456 करोड़ रुपए की allotment की गई है, उसमें से 968 करोड़ रुपए अभी release किए गए हैं। हमारी गवर्नमेंट, NDA की गवर्नमेंट, आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में North-East को सभी क्षेत्रों में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो प्रयास कर रही है, उनके लिए मैं मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपने विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट को आंकड़ों में जाकर देखने के बजाय

[श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा]

एक vision के रूप में बजट को देखा जाए, क्योंकि इस बजट में देश को जोड़ने और देश में लोगों की purchasing power लाने के लिए एक सुंदर व्यवस्था की गई है। इस शताब्दी में यह एक अच्छा बजट है। श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी को और सदन में बैठे हुए श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर जी को भी मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के मिनिस्टर को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ केवल नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के मिनिस्टर ही नहीं, बल्कि ज्यादातर हर मिनिस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट गए। इसके लिए मैं पुनः सभी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th February, 2020, has adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do appoint Ms. Mahua Moitra and Shri Manish Tewari to serve as members of the Joint Committee on the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Prof. Saugata Roy and Ms. S. Jothi Mani from the Joint Committee."

THE UNION BUDGET 2020-21 – Contd.

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। मैं बजट वर्ष 2020-21 के support में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस बजट में एक बहुत अच्छा vision दिया है तथा इसे बहुत अच्छी तरह से सजाया गया है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी तथा उनकी पूरी टीम को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, मैं दो-चार छोटे-छोटे प्वाइंट्स को उठाऊंगी, क्योंकि दो दिन से मैं इसके बारे में बहुत बड़े-बड़े तथ्य सुन रही हूँ और डाक्टर्स और कहां ICU आदि कहकर लोगों में हताशा फैलाई जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो लोग हताशा व्यक्त कर रहे थे, उनमें से आधे माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे ही नहीं हैं। वे यहां से चले गए, क्योंकि उन्हें पता है कि हताशा के बारे में बात करके कोई फायदा नहीं है, बल्कि वे खुद ही हताश हो गए हैं, यही परिस्थिति है।

महोदय, हमारे श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव जी ने जो BJP के माननीय सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझाया, लेकिन मैं उनकी बात को थोड़ा सा अपने तरीके से कहना चाहूंगी कि इकोनॉमी के बारे में ICU, ventilator, financial Corona virus आदि यह सब कहा जा रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सचमुच जो इंसान ICU में गए हैं या ventilator पर हैं, उनका मजाक न उड़ाया जाए। आज की तारीख में Corona virus विश्व में ऐसी अजीब चीज है, उसे लेकर मजाक नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह मजाक वाला विषय नहीं है।

महोदय, वर्ष 2014 में हमें देश की economy के हाथ-पैर और कमर तोड़कर दी गई थी, तब जनता ने देश को बचाने हेतु BJP को चुना, जो इन्हें खटक रहा है। यह देश के लिए futuristic Budget है। इन्हें उस दृष्टि से इस बजट को देखने की आदत डालनी पड़ेगी कांग्रेस को, हम जैसे लोगों को, जिन्होंने बचपन से politics नहीं की है, लेकिन taxpayer थे, इसलिए हम चूँकि 30 साल से टैक्स देते रहे हैं, इसलिए थोड़ी-थोड़ी economic policies समझ में आती थी। क्या आप मुझे यह बता सकते हैं कि जब केंद्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, 34 years left थी, पश्चिम बंगाल में थी, 10 years टीएमसी भी है, तब 200 से 250 से ऊपर की factories किसने बंद की? करीबन 270 factories बंद हो चुकी हैं। ये factories किसने बंद कीं? उनकी factories के हाथ-पैर तोड़कर रखे गए थे। BJP सरकार पाँच साले पहले आई है और इन पाँच सालों से इन्हें बचाने की कोशिश हो रही है। इतनी सारी factories के हाथ-पैर तोड़ कर रखे गए थे। कलकत्ता फैन, हिंद मोटर, जे.के. स्टील, Bangalakhomi कॉटन, मिल आदि। इनके अलावा मैं हजारों नाम और ले सकती हूँ। ये क्यों बंद हो गईं? मैं आपको इनके बारे में बता सकती हूँ। यहाँ पर कुछ लोग प्राइमरी स्कूल और प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स के बारे में बोल रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक-एक करके इनकी हालत के बारे में बताती हूँ कि इनकी पश्चिम बंगाल में क्या हालत है। सभी लोगों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों के बारे में बोला है, मुझे भी अपने राज्य के बारे में बोलना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं जब भी बोलती हूँ, तो यहाँ पर यह कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट लिस्ट में है, लेकिन अभी बजट पर चर्चा चल रही है, इसलिए मुझे कोई कुछ नहीं बोल सकेगा। यूनियनबाजी करके खत्म किए गए हैं... क्यों appropriate labour law नहीं था, हमें इस सवाल का जवाब चाहिए। यह बजट क्या है? यह बजट है - अधिकार versus दायित्व। हमें अधिकार और दायित्व - इन दोनों को ही समझना पड़ेगा। यह quality versus quantity का विषय है। हमें इन दोनों को ही समझना होगा। मैं बताती हूँ कि इस देश में छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर भी आज की तारीख में भी लोग क्यों नहीं एक इलेक्ट्रिकल बल्ब का होल्डर अच्छी तरह से बनाना सीखें? केन्द्र सरकार को क्यों स्मिल डेवलपमेंट पर इतना जोर लगाना पड़ रहा है, क्यों इतना पैसा खर्च करना पड़ रहा है? वे क्यों नहीं सीखें? पहले सरकार ने इस पर इतना ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया? यह सरकार stable Government है, इसीलिए stable बजट बना सकी। पिछली टर्म में मैंने No Confidence Motion देखा था। यह पूरे 12 घंटे चला था। मैंने लोक सभा में बैठकर देखा था। वह देखने के बाद दुनिया में, भारत में सभी लोगों ने तय किया था कि एक कठिन और heavyweight सरकार देने की जरूरत है और अब वही दी है।

[श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली]

सर, हम यह जो अधिकार versus दायित्व की बात कर रहे हैं, इस पर मेरा प्रश्न है। आप मुझे यह बताइए कि हमारे देश में जब नई ट्रेन बनने जा रही है, तब ट्रेनें तोड़ी भी जा रही हैं, फिर यहाँ पर लोग किस किस के बजट के हिसाब से बोल रहे हैं? कल यहाँ पर जो लोग बजट पर पश्चिम बंगाल के बारे में बोलकर चले गए थे, मेरा आपके जरिये उनसे यह सवाल है कि भारत सरकार ट्रेन बनाती जा रही है, लेकिन आप ट्रेन क्यों तोड़ते जा रहे हैं, आप ट्रेन क्यों जलाए जा रहे हैं? यह अधिकार versus दायित्व का बजट है।

सर, हमारे देश में क्या नहीं है? हमारे देश में पहाड़ है, जंगल है, मरुभूमि है। हमारे देश में क्या नहीं है? हमारे देश में समुद्र है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इतना सब होने के बाद भी इतने सालों तक टूरिज्म में ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया था? क्यों इस सरकार के आने के बाद पूरे भारत को टूरिज्म के क्षेत्र में एक टूरिज्म डेस्टिनेशन बनाने का प्रयत्न शुरू हुआ है? सर, सरकार की तरफ से हमारे भारत को एक टूरिज्म डेस्टिनेशन बनाने का प्रयत्न शुरू हो चुका है।

सर, वर्ल्ड फोरम में हमारा रैंक 2014 में 65 था, जो अब 34 से ऊपर आ गया। यह कैसे हुआ? हमारा फॉरेन एक्सचेंज बढ़ रहा है, क्या इसकी वजह से हुआ? यह कैसे हुआ? हमने चाहा था इसलिए हुआ। यह सरकार, पिछली बार से, 2014 से इसको करना चाह रही थी। विदेश से हजारों लोग आकर इस देश पर सिनेमा बनाकर जाते थे, इस देश की गरीबी को लेकर सिनेमा बनाकर विदेश में दिखाते थे और पैसा और नाम भी कमाते थे। आप मुझे बताइए कि क्यों? कोलकाता में एक करेंसी बिल्डिंग का inauguration हुआ है। यह बिल्डिंग रिपेयर हुई है, इस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। आज हर एक पोर्ट डेवलप हो रहा है, कोलकाता पोर्ट डेवलप हो रहा है, हेरिटेज साइट्स भी डेवलप कर रहे हैं। ये क्यों कर रहे हैं? क्या इतने सालों से सब सो रहे थे या यह करेंसी बिल्डिंग देखने के लिए सिर्फ मोदी जी के आने की जरूरत थी? अगर हम अपनी इस हेरिटेज पर पहले से ध्यान देते तो हमारा और भी economical development हो जाता। यह पहले ही डेवलप हो जाता।

महोदय, एक छोटी सी बात है। California में यह जो कहा गया है - one district, one product, मैं इसके लिए आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि आप California में बाहर से, कहीं भी एक छोटा-सा एप्पल का टुकड़ा लेकर जाकर तो देखिएगा, आपको जाने नहीं देंगे। क्यों? They are careful about their pollen grain contamination. इस contamination का क्यों ध्यान रखा जाता है? आज इस देश में यह प्लान किया जा रहा है कि हम one district, one product पर गौर करेंगे। यह बहुत खूबसूरत आइडिया है। यह natural traditional farming ही हमारे देश का गौरव था और हम इसी पर जोर लगा रहे हैं।

सर, बहुत साल पहले, मैं 1992-93 की बात कर रही हूँ, हमें रोम टू नेपल्स क्रूज़ शिप में जाना पड़ा था। हम तब से सोच रहे हैं कि हम कितनी बार विदेश गए, हम कितनी बार सोचते

रहे कि हमारे देश में जब इतनी नदियाँ हैं तो फिर इसका बंदोबस्त क्यों नहीं होता है? इतने साल बाद अब हो रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Roopaji, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Sir, just one minute more please. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं एक छोटी सी बात बता कर अपनी बात को खत्म करना चाहती हूँ। हरेक दिन यहाँ पर लोग fiscal deficit की बात कर रहे हैं। हम जैसे साधारण लोग इतने आँकड़े तो समझते नहीं हैं, हमको इतना समझना है कि fiscal deficit का हिसाब दिखा कर इसको बनाए रखने के लिए क्या हम गरीबों के लिए जो इतने सारे projects शुरू किए गए हैं, इनको नहीं चलाएँगे? मोदी सरकार के 116 projects चल रहे हैं। क्या हम इनमें पैसा खर्च नहीं करेंगे? यह घर है, अगर घर में बच्चों की तबीयत खराब होती है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो आयुष्मान भारत चाहिए या नहीं? मैं मानती हूँ कि यह बहुत ही intelligent Budget है। मैं आप सबको और प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देती हूँ। Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Banda Prakash, two minutes only.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. With lots of hope, we had gone to the gallery of Lok Sabha and heard the speech of hon. Finance Minister on that day. It was a very lengthy speech. Finally, she was also exhausted. After hearing everything, people from Telangana were also disappointed. They had made so many promises for the States earlier but they have deviated from that totally. I totally endorse with what our leader Dr. K. Keshava Rao spoke on the subject. That is how they have cut down the grants, States' devolution of the funds on GST difference. I need not tell that again, Sir. Madam took a lot of time on the Budget speech and on the subject which belong to the States only. Agriculture, health, education, as per the Constitution, these all fall under State subjects but if we look at all the things allotment-wise, it is totally negative.

I want to mention another important thing here. While making her speech, she also mentioned about SC, ST, women and minority sections of the society. They would fall under vibrant economy. They have exempted the name of the OBCs. Other Backward Classes is totally exempted. Even in the Budget speech she has mentioned as Scheduled Castes' and OBCs' Budget. If we search for entire thing in the Budget expenditure, there

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

is no name of Other Backward Classes. It is zero. Backward Classes in this Budget are totally thrown out of the total Budget. This is very unfortunate.

Our hon. Prime Minister is from OBC sections. We never expected such type of treatment for the Backward Classes.

Another thing, which I wish to bring to your kind notice, is this. We had lot of hopes on the A.P. Re-organization Act. We thought that they would fulfil the promises in this Budget itself, that is, coach factory at Telangana, Tribal University at Telangana. Last time, they allotted only ₹10 crores. It is not opened yet. So also Bayyaram steel plant and good network for the railway lines, but they have totally ignored. I would request the hon. Finance Minister at this stage also, please try to consider the demands of Telangana. Please include it in the Budget. Thank you, Sir.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करना चाहूँगा कि आपने बजट जैसे गम्भीर विषय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मान्यवर, महात्मा गाँधी जी ने कहा था कि देश की खुशहाली का रास्ता खेतों और खलिहानों के बीच से होकर जाता है। माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने उनके उस मूल मंत्र को स्मरण करते हुए जो हमारा 2020-21 का बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें कृषि के क्षेत्र में समुचित ध्यान रखने का काम किया गया है। अन्नदाता को अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएँ मिलें, हमारी कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़े, हमारा कृषक अधिक सामर्थ्यवान हो, उसकी purchasing power बढ़े, इस दिशा में पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है। मान्यवर, इसीलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का निर्णय लिया था। उस 2022 तक आय दोगुनी करने को क्रियान्वित करने के प्रावधान इस बजट भाषण में किये गये हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनकी बार-बार सराहना करता हूँ, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मान्यवर, भारत दुनिया की पाँचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है। हमें इस पर गर्व है। आबादी के हिसाब से हम दुनिया की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी जनसंख्या हैं, लेकिन अभी आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम दुनिया की पाँचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हैं। भारत का प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश 2009 से 2014 तक 190 billion dollar था, जो 2014 से 2019 में बढ़ कर 284 billion dollar हो गया। यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है कि इन पाँच वर्ष की उपलब्धियों-- अपने मित्रों से मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आलोचना करते समय इन सारी चीजों पर भी उनका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इन वर्षों में हमने देश के 271 million लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का काम किया, उनके जीवन-स्तर को सुधारने का काम किया। हमारा जो समावेशी विकास का रास्ता था, उसके रास्ते हमने गरीबी की रेखा से उनको ऊपर लाने का काम किया। मान्यवर, हमने इस बजट में एक महत्वाकांक्षी भारत की कल्पना की है। हमने एक महत्वाकांक्षी देश के रूप में आगे

बढ़ने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। कई बार जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2025 तक 5 trillion dollar की economy बनाने की बात की, तो उसको लेकर हमारे मित्रों को बेचैनी होती है, लेकिन जब हम सपने बड़े नहीं देखेंगे, तो हम बड़े काम कैसे करेंगे? तो हमने इस बजट से एक महत्वाकांक्षी भारत के निर्माण की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया है।

मान्यवर, सबके लिए हमारा आर्थिक विकास हो। हमने जो नारा दिया था कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', तो अपने बजट में हमने उसको प्रावधानित किया है। हमारे देश का सर्वांगीण विकास, समावेशी विकास एक कल्पना ही नहीं है, उसे साकार रूप देने के लिए हमारा बजट प्रतिबद्ध है। उसमें उन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को किया गया है।

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की उस परिकल्पना, "अन्त्योदय" की परिकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए बजट में तमाम उपबंधों को प्रस्तावित किया गया है। समाज के अंतिम छोर पर बैठा जो व्यक्ति है, उसकी आय कैसे सुधरे, उसका जीवन-स्तर कैसे सुधरे, उसके जीवन की जो उपयोगी वस्तुएँ हैं, वे उसे कैसे उपलब्ध हों, यह हमारी दृष्टि में, ध्यान में रहा है, इसलिए समाज के आखिरी छोर के व्यक्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए अन्त्योदयोन्मुखी हमारा बजट है, जो हमने प्रस्तावित किया है।

मान्यवर, 2022 तक जैसा मैंने कहा कि किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लिए हमने 6.11 करोड़ किसानों को 'फसल बीमा योजना' से जोड़ने का काम किया है। इसी तरह से मत्स्यपालन, मधुमक्खीपालन, पशुपालन के क्षेत्र में हमने बड़ी तेजी के साथ किसानों को प्रेरित करने का प्रयास किया है। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि 2022-23 तक हम देश में 200 लाख मीट्रिक टन मछलियों का उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। हमारा यह प्रयास है कि मत्स्यपालकों के 500 से ज्यादा समूहों को बना कर हम 1 लाख करोड़ के मत्स्य का निर्यात प्रतिवर्ष करेंगे। हमने मत्स्यपालन की दिशा में यह लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सम्भव हो सकेगा। हमारे अपने देश के जो 'सागर मित्र' हैं, जो मत्स्यपालक गुप्स हैं, उन सबके सहयोग से हम इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

मान्यवर, दुग्ध उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अभी तक हमारे यहाँ 52.2 मीट्रिक टन दूध का उत्पादन होता था। इसको बढ़ाकर हमने 108.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन दुग्ध के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। इस प्रकार हमने दोगुने से अधिक दुग्ध उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा है।

मान्यवर, आरोग्यता, स्वच्छता और जल के लिए 69,000 करोड़ प्रस्तावित किये गये हैं। 20,000 अस्पताल 'प्रधान मंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना' से सम्बद्ध करके 2,000 औषधियाँ हम सस्ते मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने का काम कर रहे हैं। मान्यवर, 2025 तक इस देश को टीबी मुक्त बनाने का भी हमारा लक्ष्य है। स्वास्थ्य की दिशा में पर्याप्त प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। 2014 में जीडीपी का हमारे ऊपर जो केन्द्रीय कर था, वह 52.8 प्रतिशत था, जो आज घटकर 48.7 परसेन्ट रह गया। 52.8 परसेन्ट से 48.7 जो केन्द्रीय कर हमारी जीडीपी पर था, वह घटा है, यह भी एक सराहना की बात है।

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा कि बागवानी के क्षेत्र में 311 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन करके हमने एक नया कीर्तिमान अर्जित किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हमारे देश का खाद्यान्न उत्पादन है, उससे भी बड़ा उ बागवानी उत्पादन का लक्ष्य हमने पाया है। इससे भी हमारी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में काफी मजबूती आई है और शनैः-शनैः यह और आगे बढ़ेगी, हमारी जो कृषि आय है, वह बढ़ेगी तथा किसानों की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होगी।

इसके साथ ही जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमने दुग्ध उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में 53.5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 108 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि मत्स्य पालन के क्षेत्र में 2022-2023 तक 200 लाख मीट्रिक टन करने का हमारा लक्ष्य है। 3,477 सागर मित्रों तथा 500 मत्स्य पालक उत्पादक संगठनों के माध्यम से फिशरीज़ एक्सटेंशन को शामिल करते हुए 2024-2025 तक मछली के निर्यात को बढ़ाकर एक लाख करोड़ रुपये करने का हमारा लक्ष्य है। कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि सिंचाई ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, अभी तो हमने शुरू किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: सात मिनट हो गए हैं, जो समय है, उसके अनुसार ही समाप्त करें। पार्टी ने जो समय दिया है, मैं उसके अनुसार ही कर रहा हूँ, प्लीज, कोऑपरेट करें।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: जैसी आपकी इच्छा, क्या मैं बैठ जाऊँ?

श्री उपसभापति: आपके सात मिनट पूरे होने वाले हैं, आप अपनी बात कन्क्लूड करें।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: हमने कृषि, सिंचाई के लिए 1.7 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की है। ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज के लिए 1.23 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया है। हर घर को नल से जल की आपूर्ति हो, इसके लिए भी 3 लाख, 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था बजट में की गई है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 99,300 करोड़ रुपये, कौशल विकास के क्षेत्र में तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये और उद्योग और वाणिज्य के क्षेत्र में 27,300 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

मान्यवर, यह एक ऐतिहासिक बजट है, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तावित बजट का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी और हमारी माननीय वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी को बधाई देता हूँ। उन्होंने सभी वर्गों गांव, गरीब, किसान, युवा, महिला, अगड़े-पिछड़े, दलित आदि सबका ध्यान रखकर इस बजट को प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इसके लिए उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।

मान्यवर, कल से लगातार यह सुनने में आ रहा है, कुछ लोग कह रहे हैं कि आर्थिक स्थिति वेन्टिलेटर पर है, कुछ लोग आईसीयू में बता रहे हैं, अन्य कुछ और बता रहे हैं। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति डिपेन्ड इस बात पर करती है कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां कृषि की हालत क्या है तथा किसानों और कृषि की हालत कितनी सुधरी है? जब देश आजाद हुआ था तो 75 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि से जुड़े हुए थे और कृषि का योगदान देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में 51.8 फीसदी था। यदि उससे पहले 1750 तक के समय को हम लेते हैं तो विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का योगदान 25 फीसदी था। तब भारत विश्व गुरु था, सबसे सम्पन्न राष्ट्र था। जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने सत्ता संभाली, उस समय कृषि का योगदान देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में 14 फीसदी से नीचे था। किसान की परेशानी यह है कि यदि वह पैदा कर देता है तो भंडारण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे यहां 25 फीसदी अनाज सड़कर चला जाता है। जितना आस्ट्रेलिया में पैदा होता है, उतना अनाज हमारे यहां सड़कर चला जाता है। सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। यहां 54 फीसदी जमीन भगवान भरोसे रहती थी। मोदी जी तो सत्ता में 2014 में आए और आने के बाद उन्होंने देखा कि किसान की हालत क्या है। हमने एक बैठक में मालूम किया, तो उसमें बताया गया कि किसान की औसत आमदनी 20 हजार रुपए सालाना है। जब मैंने पूछा कि देश का लगभग 86 फीसदी जो लघु सीमांत किसान है, उसकी औसत आमदनी क्या है? मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपने जो औसत आमदनी बताई है, उसमें तो वैसे 10 परसेंट किसान भी हैं, जो 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा जमीन cultivate कर रहे हैं, उसने बताया कि जी हाँ। मैंने पूछा कि लघु सीमांत किसानों की औसत आमदनी कितनी है? उन्होंने बताया कि उनकी औसत आमदनी 6,324 रुपए सालाना है, जो कि एक मजदूर से भी खराब है। यह हालत किसकी वजह से हुई? 50 वर्षों तक देश को चलाने वाले जो थे, उन्होंने गाँव को, किसान को उनके बजट का हिस्सा नहीं दिया। अभी कल हमारे बहुत ही वरिष्ठ सदस्य, पूर्व में वित्त मंत्री रहे हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले वर्ष एक लाख पचास हजार करोड़ रुपया कृषि के लिए रखा गया था, जब कि खर्च किया एक लाख बीस हजार करोड़ रुपया। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमने पिछले एक वर्ष में एक लाख बीस हजार करोड़ रुपए कृषि पर खर्च किया, लेकिन आपके शासन काल में 2009 से 2014 तक, पाँच वर्षों में 1,21,082 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। आपने पाँच वर्षों में 1,21,082 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया और हमने एक वर्ष में 1,20,000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया।

मान्यवर, खर्च क्यों कम हुआ? हमारी बहुत सी योजनाएँ ऐसी हैं, जिनको कुछ प्रदेश लागू नहीं करते हैं। वे इसलिए लागू नहीं करते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री का नाम न हो। इससे पहले वर्ष में कृषि के लिए करीब 63,668 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था, लेकिन इसको बाद में बढ़ा कर 86,000 करोड़ रुपए से ऊपर ले गए। इसको बढ़ाया गया, हमारी सरकार ने बढ़ाया। आपके समय में तो कभी किसी साल 30,000 करोड़ रुपए से ऊपर नहीं पहुँचा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस साल कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास पर 2,83,000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। इस तरह से किसान, कृषि और गाँव को प्राथमिकता पर लिया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपने वित्त मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ।

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर]

मान्यवर, यही नहीं, पिछले पाँच वर्षों में सरकार ने जो काम किया, जितनी योजनाएँ थीं, चाहे वह किसान के लिए soil health card हो, 21 करोड़ लोगों तक soil health card पहुँचा दिया, चाहे नीम कोटेड यूरिया हो, चाहे प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना हो, जिसमें करीब 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए का corpus fund भी बनाया और चाहे प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना हो, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में 50 फीसदी फसल पर जो नुकसान मिलता था 33 परसेंट नुकसान पर, उसको डेढ़ गुना देने का काम किया। किसान को क्या चाहिए? गाँव में क्या चाहिए? किसान को पैदावार का सही दाम मिल जाए। आप लोगों ने स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट को दबा कर रखा था, लेकिन हमारी पिछली सरकार ने लागत का डेढ़ गुना दाम घोषित किया, उसको लागू किया। इसके अलावा मैं यह कहता हूँ कि भंडारण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, प्रोसेसिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जो eNAM से common trading platform बने हैं, इसके तहत 585 मंडियों को जोड़ा गया है। इससे मंडियों में होने वाली लूट से किसानों को बचाने का काम किया गया। माइनर इरिगेशन के लिए ड्रिप सिस्टम और sprinkle system को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अलग से बजट का प्रावधान किया गया। कहीं न कहीं भंडारण के लिए कोल्ड चेन की स्थापना करने का काम किया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल भी पूरे बजट में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर जोर देने का काम किया गया है। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है, मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि ब्लॉक स्तर पर भी भंडारण के लिए सरकार प्रोत्साहित करने का काम करेगी। तालल्लुक और ब्लॉक स्तर पर जो शीतगृह बनाए जाएँगे, इसके लिए भी प्रोत्साहन की राशि तय करने का काम किया है।

मान्यवर, कृषि ऋण के रूप में पिछले साल के मुकाबले करीब 11 फीसदी की वृद्धि की है। 15 लाख करोड़ रुपए कृषि ऋण वितरित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है, जब कि पिछले साल 13.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए था। मैं इसके लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का जो लक्ष्य रखा है, इसके लिए जो किसान सम्मान निधि की बात थी, यह कहा गया कि किसान सम्मान निधि में 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का बजट था, 54 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ, इसको इस साल कम करके 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जिन्होंने किसान सम्मान निधि को लागू नहीं किया? कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम नहीं चाहते हैं। ऐसे किसान, जिनका लेखा ठीक नहीं है, revenue record ठीक नहीं है, उनके अलावा सबको किसान सम्मान निधि का लाभ मिला है, चाहे वह लघु सीमांत किसान हो या बड़ा किसान हो। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... छः हजार रुपए सालाना हर किसान को देने का काम हुआ है। पहले ऐसा नहीं था।

मान्यवर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी ये कह रहे थे कि इनके टाइम में सब चीज़ें घटीं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मृदा परीक्षण के लिए 2009 से 2014 तक 43 लैब्स थीं और 2014 से 2019 के बीच में 9,243 लैब्स बनीं, साथ ही, 8,752 छोटी लैब्स बनीं। इनके टाइम में कृषि यंत्रीकरण के लिए, 2009 से 2014 तक 151.4 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए और एनडीए के टाइम में 1,553.88 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए इनके टाइम

में 12,516 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए, एनडीए के टाइम में 32,208 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। मान्यवर, बीमित गैर-कृषि किसानों के लिए इनके टाइम में केवल 29 लाख दिए गए, हमारे टाइम में 2.73 करोड़ दिए गए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय तोमर जी, कन्क्लूड करिए। ऑलरेडी एक मिनट ज्यादा हो गया है।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, रेलवे लाइन हो या इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर हो, जितने टाइम में इन्होंने 80-82 हजार किलोमीटर बनाई, उतने टाइम में हमने 1 लाख, 22 हजार किलोमीटर बना दी। जितने टाइम में इन्होंने 1,100 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन बिछाई, उतने टाइम में हमने 2,600 किलोमीटर बिछा दी। चाहे दोहरीकरण का मामला हो। अब बजट में इन्होंने यह बात रखी है कि किसान रेल, किसान उड़ान -- सर, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जैसे flowers हैं, सब्जियाँ हैं, जितने perishable हैं, फल हैं, ये खत्म हो जाते हैं। इनके लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, रेलवे की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इनसे किसानों का बहुत भला होने वाला है। क्योंकि निर्यात बढ़ेगा और किसान संपन्न होगा, उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगी, तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति अपने आप सुधर जाएगी।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इस लंबे-चौड़े भाषण से कोई ठोस बदलाव नहीं होने वाला है। मैं शायरी से बात करता हूँ कि-

"पंछी ये समझते हैं चमन बदला है,
हंसते हैं सितारे कि गगन बदला है,
शमशान की खामोशी मगर कहती है,
हैं लाश वही सिर्फ क़फन बदला है"

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बजट देश की जनता की समस्याओं के समाधान तथा देश के जनता की आशा, विश्वास तथा विकास का प्रतिबिम्ब होता है, लेकिन इस लंबे बजट में देश का बेरोजगार युवा सरकार के द्वारा दो करोड़ नौकरियों की सूची में अपना नाम ढूँढ़ रहा है और किसान फसल की दोगुना कीमत ढूँढ़ रहा है। गरीब, ओबीसी, एससी-एसटी अपना आरक्षण, अपना हिस्सा, अपना अधिकार तलाश रहे हैं। देश का छात्र गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की पाठशाला तलाश रहा है और नागरिक काले धन में से जो दस लाख रुपए खाते में जमा होने थे, उनके लिए वह खाते में अपना नाम ढूँढ़ रहा है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, रोजगार के अवसर कम होते जा रहे हैं, छोटे-मझोले उद्योग बंद हो रहे हैं, नए उद्योगों के लिए किसानों की जमीन ली जाती है। हमारे Dabhaura में हजारों एकड़ जमीन ली गई, लेकिन कोई नए उद्योग नहीं लगाए जा

[श्री राजमणि पटेल]

रहे हैं। लाखों पद खाली पड़े हैं, लेकिन भर्ती नहीं हो रही है। पद समाप्त किए जा रहे हैं। पदों का विज्ञापन दिया जाता है, लेकिन करोड़ों रुपए फीस वसूलने के बाद कोई भर्ती नहीं होती है। एक तरफ, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चौपट हो रही है, दूसरी तरफ, सरकार द्वारा पाँच ट्रेलियन डॉलर का सपना दिखाया जा रहा है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एससी-एसटी-ओबीसी का आरक्षित कोटा तक नहीं भरा जा रहा है। जो गरीब छात्र बैंकों से कर्ज लेकर पढ़ाई पूरी करते हैं, लेकिन रोजगार नहीं मिलने से कर्ज नहीं चुका पाते, उनका कर्ज माफ नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वे आत्महत्या के लिए विवश हो रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राजमणि पटेल जी, अब खत्म करें। आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री राजमणि पटेल: मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। अब आपका संरक्षण चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: सारे सही बात बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन समय के लिए मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊँगा, फिर आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। आप कन्क्लूड करें।

श्री राजमणि पटेल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह मानती है कि census में मिली जानकारी महत्वपूर्ण होती है, जिसे एकत्रित करने के लिए डिजिटल तकनीक का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ओबीसी की पृथक जनगणना क्यों नहीं कराई जा रही है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ठोस census में ओबीसी का कॉलम जोड़ा जाए, जिससे देश के 52 फीसदी ओबीसी के लोगों को न्याय मिल सके, हक मिल सके। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

"सरकार की फाइलों में गाँव का मौसम गुलाबी है,
मगर ये आंकड़े झूठे हैं ये दावा किताबी है,
इनकी मेज चाँदी की, इनके जाम सोने के"

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अमर शंकर साबले जी, अब केवल आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। राजमणि जी, आपकी बात अब रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजमणि पटेल: *

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): ** आदरणीय सभापति जी, आपका आभार। मैं पूरे महाराष्ट्र की तरफ से आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आपने मेरी मातृभाषा मराठी में मुझे बात करने

*Not recorded.

**Hindi translation of the original speech made in Marathi.

का मौका दिया। मैं सभापति जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने मातृभाषा में बात करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया। इस विषय पर बात करने का मौका दिया, इस के लिए मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। जिसके हाथ में पालने की डोर है, वह माता ही दुनिया का भला करती है। यह होती है मातृशक्ति की ताकत, मातृशक्ति में अपने बाल बच्चों का लालन-पालन करने की तथा गृहस्थी चलाने की ताकत होती है और यह शक्ति जानकर आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने निर्मला सीतारमण जी को यह बजट पेश करने मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। यह ज़िम्मेदारी सफलतापूर्वक पूरी करने के लिए मैं सर्वप्रथम उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और उन्होंने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसे अपना समर्थन देता हूँ।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत तुकाराम, संत नामदेव, संत चोखा मेला जैसे संतों के विचारों से समृद्ध है। संत तुकाराम महाराज ने अपने दोहे में जो कहा है, उस दोहे की पंक्ति के अनुसार मोदी सरकार का बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश करने का प्रयास किया है और इस बजट में संत तुकाराम महाराज की भावनाओं का भावार्थ दिखाई पड़ता है। मोदी सरकार का संकल्प, वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने अपने बजट में दिखाया है। यह दोहा है, प्रथम व्यवसाय के द्वारा धन जोड़िये, इसे सक्षम गति का अनुभव मिलेगा और वह उत्तम प्रकार से जीवन-यापन करेगा।

इसका मतलब है हर व्यक्ति को अच्छे व्यवहार से धन कमाना चाहिए। अच्छे मार्ग से कमाया हुआ धन सुख देता है और जीवन को समृद्ध कर देता है। यह धन खुद के साथ समाज का भी भला करता है। धन कीमती है। इससे पूरे समाज के सारे घटकों को अच्छा जीवन प्राप्त होता है। उसे सही तरीके से खर्च करना चाहिए। ऐसा संतों ने कहा। अच्छे व्यवहार से ऊर्जावान भारत, महत्वाकांक्षी भारत, विकासशील भारत का संकल्प पेश किया है। विवाद से विश्वास और विश्वास से जिम्मेदार समाज बनता है, तभी सबका साथ सबका विकास प्राप्त होता है।

भारतीय संविधान के शिल्पकार डॉ. बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर जी के "State and Minorities" इस किताब में दलित वंचित समाज के लिए 5 सूत्र बताये हैं - जमीन, रोजगार, शिक्षा, एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप, और आरक्षण। इन 5 सूत्रों के आधार पर शाश्वत विकास हो सकता है ऐसा विश्वास डॉक्टर अम्बेडकर जी ने दिया था। भूमिहीन को भूमि और जो मेहनत करेगा उसी की जमीन होगी, इस विचार से जमीन का दुबारा आवंटन होना चाहिए। कृषि प्रधान भारत में, इस जमीन से ही सोना निकाला जा सकता है और किसान को हमें शक्ति देनी चाहिए।

मोदी सरकार कृषि सिंचाई और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए 16 सूत्री योजना लाई है। कृषि और सिंचाई के लिए 1 लाख, 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए निधि का आवंटन किया है। ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज के लिए 1.23 लाख करोड़ रुपया आवंटित हुआ है। कृषि ऋण पर 15 लाख करोड़ रुपए। अकाल से पीड़ित 100 जिलों के लिए योजना है। मत्स्य पालन के लिए नीली क्रांति, किसान रेल, एक उत्पाद - एक जिला, ग्राम भंडार, और पशुधन योजना मजबूत हुई है। दुनिया का सबसे ज्यादा युवा शक्ति केंद्र भारत बन रहा है। युवाओं के रोजगार के लिए 100 लाख करोड़

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

रूपए का प्रावधान है और विविध योजनाएं हैं। ऊर्जा, सड़क निर्माण, रेलवे, परिवहन, कृषि, सिंचाई, एयरपोर्ट डिजिटल इंडिया क्षेत्रों द्वारा रोजगार निर्माण होगा। इस तरफ वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने ध्यान दिया है। महोदय, उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक नीति, फैक्ट्री नियमन 2011 के कानून में संशोधन हुआ है। निवेश क्लीयरेंस सेल है। एक जिला एक उत्पाद नीति, मैं प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना को गति देने का लक्ष्य है। प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना में प्रावधान बढ़ाकर, अब तक 73.47 लाख लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है, इससे एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप को गति मिलेगी।

दुनिया के 19 विकसित और विकासशील देशों में वर्ष 2030 तक 8.52 करोड़ कुशल कर्मचारियों की कमी होने की संभावना है। इतने कर्मचारी शक्ति देने की क्षमता भारत देश में है। इस दिशा में जो कदम उठाए हैं, उसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं। शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए अच्छा प्रावधान रखा गया है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार के लिए शिक्षा क्षेत्र में विदेशी निवेश को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है। SC/ST/OBC लोगों की अच्छी शिक्षा के लिए ऑनलाइन शिक्षा की योजना है।

आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, डाटा एनालिस्ट, रोबोटिक्स इंजीनियरिंग को गति देने का प्रयत्न तथा कटिंग ऐज तकनीक को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। टेक्नोलॉजी क्लस्टर का प्रावधान है। विदेश में नौकरी करने वालों के लिए विशेष ब्रिज कोर्स जैसे उपाय इस बजट में बताए गए हैं। आदरणीय बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर जी का बताया हुआ आरक्षण। जब तक समाज में भेदभाव है, तब तक यह आरक्षण चाहिए और जिन्हें आरक्षण दिया गया है, उनकी गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए विविध योजनाएँ होनी चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में दलितों के लिए आरक्षण उनका कल्याण, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए मोदी सरकार वचनबद्ध है, ऐसा राज्य सभा नेता माननीय थावरचन्द गहलोत जी ने जो विश्वास दिया है और इस समाज के विकास के लिए वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने जो विश्वास दिखाया, उसके लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं और इस बजट के लिए अपना समर्थन व्यक्त करता हूं।

श्री सभापति: अमर शंकर जी, खूब-खूब आभार। नरेन्द्र जाधव जी, मराठी और तेलुगू का कुछ संबंध है क्या? मुझे तो सच में समझ में आ रहा है कि वे क्या बोल रहे थे। मैंने बीच में थोड़ा भाषान्तर भी सुनने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन उसकी ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ी। श्री रामदास अठावले जी, आपके लिए एक ही शर्त है कि आप भी मराठी में ही बोलिएगा। क्या आप इकोनॉमी पर मराठी में बोल सकते हैं। आपके पास 2 मिनट का समय है।

श्री रामदास अठावले: सभापति महोदय,

"अच्छे बजट के लिए हम मोदी सरकार का स्वागत करते हैं,

इसलिए कांग्रेस वाले डरते हैं।

देश के लिए हम मरते हैं...(व्यवधान)..."

4.00 P.M.

श्री सभापति: आप provoke मत कीजिए, नहीं तो फिर वे full मज़े में आ जाएंगे।

श्री रामदास अठावले:

"देश के लिए हम मरते हैं, इसलिए चुनाव में आप हारते हैं। "

यह जो वर्ष 2020-21 का बजट है, यह सर्वसामान्य लोगों को आर्थिक प्रगति की दिशा में ले जाने वाला बजट है। यह बजट दलित, आदिवासी, किसान, बेरोज़गार आदि को शक्ति देने वाला बजट है। पहले भी बजट आते थे, लेकिन यह जो बजट है, यह विकास का टिकट है। इस बजट के माध्यम से निर्मला सीतारमण जी, जो हमारी बहुत एक्टिव मिनिस्टर भी हैं... उन्होंने किसानों के लिए, दलितों के लिए, आदिवासियों के लिए, बेरोजगारों के लिए, महिलाओं के लिए, हमारे खिलाड़ियों के लिए और सभी क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए बजट में बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान किया है और इसलिए मैं रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से निर्मला सीतारमण जी और मोदी सरकार का हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

हमारे समाज को आगे के साल में और भी ज्यादा बजट देना चाहिए, उसके लिए मैं नम्र निवेदन करने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आप लोग जानते हैं कि हमारा शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए जो बजट था, वह 2019-20 में 81,340 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन हमारा 2020-21 का जो बजट है, वह 85,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। इसमें चार हजार करोड़ की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। हमारा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय का 2019-20 का बजट 8,885 था, लेकिन 2020-21 में उसमें 1,219 करोड़ की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और 10,104 करोड़ रुपये हमें मिले हैं। बजट में वरिष्ठ नागरिक और दिव्यांगजनों के लिए 9,500 करोड़ रुपये मिले हैं। उसी तरह शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए 53,700 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। इसी तरह से हर जाति के लिए बजट में जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसी तरह स्किल्ड ट्रेनिंग के लिए भी इसमें अच्छा प्रावधान किया गया है। इस बजट में महिलाओं के लिए, बच्चों के लिए और स्टूडेंट्स के लिए अच्छा प्रावधान किया गया है और इसलिए इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं आज यहां खड़ा हूँ और मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से आपका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे दो शब्द बोलने का मौका दिया। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, since today is the last day, I would like to quickly dispose of the Special Mentions. Members may mention the subject and lay their Special Mentions. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy — hon. Member not present; Shri K.J. Alphons — hon. Member not present; Shri Husain Dalwai.

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Demand to establish a Central University at Ratnagiri in
Konkan region of Maharashtra**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Konkan is a flourishing zone in Maharashtra. Much of Konkan's development is halted due to lack of good educational infrastructure. There has been a long-pending demand for setting up a Central University, as the Konkan flock has put it as their highest requirement.

The lack of a Central University can be better understood by all citizens who wish to pursue their dreams to be well-versed and well-read. For students studying in Sawantwadi in Konkan, the Mumbai University is almost 650 kilometres away and it is difficult for them to travel that far for any study.

The plan of bifurcating Mumbai University has, in the past, been discussed many times. The Konkan Region has 83 colleges from Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri, over which Mumbai University has jurisdiction as they are affiliated to the Mumbai University.

It is also vital to have better professors assigned to this university who can take it upon themselves to nourish young minds. A well-endowed library should be the least of the demands that one can ask for.

The focus would be on bettering the quality of education, building infrastructure and increasing the skills of teachers.

The educational infrastructure is a crucial step towards evolving good and responsible citizens. I request for a Central University in Ratnagiri. It will prove to be a boon for all students and education-aspirants alike.

**Demand to include contribution of renowned personalities of freedom
struggle and social upliftment in educational curriculum**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): ** महोदय, देश की स्वतंत्रता और समाज की सुस्थिति के लिए जिन-जिन महापुरुषों ने अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान राष्ट्र निर्माण में दिया है, उनकी स्मृति को शाश्वत प्रेरणा बनाने के लिए उसकी जानकारी जनसामान्य को देने के साथ ही वर्तमान संतति को, छात्रों को, युवाओं को उनके शिक्षण के दौरान देने की आवश्यकता है।

* Laid on the Table

** Hindi translation of the original speech made in Sanskrit.

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम में शैक्षणिक स्तर के उन्नत क्रमानुसार संबंधित विषय की जानकारी शिक्षण के लिए निर्धारित करे, जिससे भारतीय सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, अधिष्ठान समृद्ध कर राष्ट्र महापुरुषों के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता व्यक्त कर सके।

"उन धीन-वीर लोगों का सदैव स्मरण करना चाहिए,
जिन्होंने शत्रुओं को परास्त किया है।
ऐसे व्यक्तियों का स्मरण जन समाज में नव चैतन्य का संचार करना है।
उस लक्ष्मी स्वरूपा माता को वंदन जो अतुल्या है,
जो अपने पवित्र जल और फल से भारत को समृद्धि प्रदान करती हैं।"
वन्दे मातरम्।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ashok Bajpai — hon. Member not present. Shri K.J. Alphons, you have come. Just mention the subject of your Special Mention and lay it on the Table.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): May I take half-a-minute to read it, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

**Demand to re-structure bank loans to address crisis in cashew
industry at Kollam, Kerala**

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, for decades, Kollam in Kerala was a globally reputed cashew processing centre. Over three lakh people, mostly women, have been employed in the industry. Out of 834 factories located here, over 700 have shut down, leaving the cashew workers in utter poverty. The factory owners are in deep debt and banks have attached their properties.

I request the Government of India, the Ministry of Finance, and also the Ministry of Commerce to intervene and restructure the bank loans so that factories can be re-opened and workers re-employed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next, Dr. Sasmit Patra.

डा. सस्मित पात्रा (ओडिशा): सर, कल हो गया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, Shri Tiruchi Siva — hon. Member not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... *Subject hi nahin hai, Punia ji.* I should know what the issue is.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): I had given it yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, what was the issue?

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: MGNREGA, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, it's same. Name of both of you — Dr. Sasmit Patra and Shri P.L. Punia — will be added.

Now, hon. Finance Minister to respond.

THE UNION BUDGET 2020-21 – *contd.*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I wish to thank all the Members who have participated in this discussion. I am told that fifty-five Members have participated in the discussion and have spoken about the Budget. I have stated from the beginning that my Speech in the Lok Sabha was fairly long, I admit.

But it had so many things to say about because all of us in the Ministry and the Prime Minister himself have spent a lot of time, between July, when the Budget was presented, and now, to look at the various ways in which various sectors, which have been interacting with us, can be engaged with and also to ensure that their aspirations were met because many of them were facing a lot of challenges. So, in my reply, having heard many of the Members, and in my absence through the MoS taking the detailed notes, I would like to respond to most of the speakers. But, of course, I will briefly go through some of the initial comments that I have to make about what is our economy, which most of you all know, but I would take this opportunity to highlight.

Sir, the nominal GDP of the country has increased from 2 trillion dollars in 2014-15 to 2.7 trillion dollars in 2018-19, and it has reached 2.9 trillion dollars by 2019-20. The macro-economic stability is something which all of us will have to keep in mind. The average GDP growth has been at 7.4 per cent and inflation has been at 4.5 per cent. Then, based on the RBI's estimates, the Central Government's liabilities have come down from 52.2 per cent of GDP by the end of March, 2014, to 49.4 per cent by the end of March, 2019, clearly showing a healthy trend in terms of liability to the GDP.

Now, with all these and also the various steps taken between July and now, the question often asked is: Are there any green shoots? What is your timeline for recovering the economy? I would like to point out seven specific green shoots before I get into details of answers to some of the questions. The global sentiment is towards India, in a very favourable mood, and that is seen by the investments which are coming from the foreign investors who are continuing to show confidence in India. The net FDI flows was 24.4 billion dollars in April-November, 2019-20, as compared to 21.1 billion dollars in April-November, 2018-19. Secondly, the net FPI flows in April-November, 2019-20, has been very positive at 12.6 billion dollars as against an outflow of 8.7 billion dollars in April-November, 2018-19. Thirdly, we have announced the National Infrastructure Pipeline and in that, we have already identified projects worth ₹103 lakh crores for which ₹22,000 crores have already been invested in the India Infrastructure Finance Company, and also a subsidiary of the National Infrastructure Investment Fund. So, with these ₹22,000 crores and market being leveraged to it, we are sure that ₹1,00,000 crores can easily be taken for spending on infrastructure. Then, the industrial activity has seen a rebound. In November, 2019, the IIP numbers have registered a positive growth of 1.8 per cent as compared to the contraction by 3.4 per cent in October, 2019, and by 4.3 per cent in September, 2019. So, the PMI manufacturing, that is, Purchase Managers Index has registered a steady improvement, increasing from 51.2 in November, 2019, to 52.7 and 55.3 by January, 2020. So, it was 52.7 in December, 2019 and 55.3 in January, 2020. Earlier, I mentioned about manufacturing. Now PMI services have also increased from 49.2 in October, 2019 to 52.7 in November, 2019 and further to 53.3 in December, 2019. Sir, the next point is of the Forex, Foreign Exchange Reserves that have been built up from 413 billion by the end of March, 2019 to 466.69 billion as on 24th January, 2020.

Now, Gross GST revenue generation has been a matter of concern for everybody. I would like to show that the revenue collection is really improving and consistently improving. In the month of January, Sir, ₹1,10,828 crores has been collected. During April, 2019-January, 2020, the Gross GST revenue collected has surpassed one lakh more than six times and therefore pointing towards an increased economic activity overall. Just to give specific, Sir, November, 2019 compared to November, 2018, there is a six per cent growth in the GST revenue collection; December, 2019 compared to December, 2018, nine per cent increase in GST collection; come to January, 2020 with January, 2019, twelve per cent increase in GST collection. So, continuously in November,

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December and January, we have seen a collection increase and therefore the negative growth which was seen in the GST revenue collection in September and in October has been overcome. Now we have three steady months of increase in GST revenue.

Sir, then I go to the seventh point of green shoots in the economy. There is a positive confidence on the Indian economy. The secondary markets continue to be upbeat and the BSE Sensex increased by 5.6 per cent up to 31st January that I am speaking over end-March, 2019. More than this, the lagged effect of the previous cuts of Repo rate have started showing and therefore I see that also playing on the stock markets. Nifty India Consumption Index has also maintained a positive growth.

Sir, then there are other indicators through which we can establish that there are definitely a lot of green shoots. Now, I would want to go into the details of the four engines of economic growth, which is normally referred here as 'private consumption, public investment, private investments and also exports'. Before I go into that, the whole set of details on that, as to what we have done for bringing impetus to each one of them, I want to specifically go back to talking about the points that former Finance Minister, hon. Member of this House, has spoken about, and all of us listened with great intent and keenness to know what is being said.

Sir, permit me to say, there was more sarcasm than content in the speech. There was more sarcasm than content in the speech, and, of course, some expressions which were used have been very effectively rebutted. I am very grateful to Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, the floor leader of JD(U), for taking pointedly the issues which have been mentioned about masses and classes. So, I would like to go point-by-point to say about that, and before I go into that detail, just a light-hearted comment, if you would permit me. When all of us were equally worried about delivering onions, questioned about Government's intent on making things easy for people who have to consume onions, all of us have been working on it and all of us tried answering earnestly, none of us had avocado on our mind. But who had it, Sir? Not the masses certainly. So, with that, I would also want to say that a lot of assumptions were being put on us. The Government is predisposed in its attempt to be protectionist, predisposed against FTAs, predisposed about the strength of the Indian rupee. So, one thing I concede, Sir.

We are certainly pre-disposed about one thing, and that is, not to repeat the faulty remedies which the UPA Government had given in 2008-09 when there was a crisis.

None of that will be repeated by us. That is the pre-disposed mindset of this Government. So, pre-disposed we are, yes, but not for those items which were listed against us, but we are certainly for this.

Sir, there was this other thing also. The former Minister was very obsessed with calling us very 'incompetent doctors'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you who the 'incompetent doctors' were. Sir pointedly asked, 'why didn't you come and consult us?' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Anand Sharma.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will tell you who this is now. Arrogant we are, is it? Masses we are, is it? I would like to tell you this, Sir. I have listened to every one of the Members and I shall definitely take each one of their comments and suggestions and answer them, but not when they are constantly throwing barbs at us saying, 'Oh! Very incompetent doctors', 'masses and classes'. I would like to answer this, Sir. What was the remedy offered in 2008-09, and what did it result in? We certainly don't want that burden on the Indian economy, for today or for the future. And, I have got specifics with which I would say this.

Sir, India was very fortunate, between 2004 and 2014, to have inherited the good work of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee as a result of which there was such a cushion available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Anand Sharmaji...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. You are a very senior Member. You have been in Government and you would like to come into Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't sit and make comments. Please; the Minister is.....*(Interruptions)*... Former Minister.....*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record, including what has been said earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. I can assure you, nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, therefore, I would like to list out some of the diagnoses of what went wrong between 2008 and 2009 and the treatment that had been offered here.

Sir, the twin balance sheet problem is something which we have inherited in 2014 as a result of which a whole lot of issues have cropped up for the health of public sector banks, for the number of cronies who have run away from the country and whom we are trying to bring back. So, that twin balance sheet problem is not something which I would want to learn from those 'very competent doctors'. That is one. Secondly, NPAs ran into lakhs of crores of rupees. We are retrieving all of them and, in every Session of Parliament, we are standing up and answering questions on how much has been brought back and the number of people on whom we have taken action. NPAs ran into lakhs of crores of rupees and, of course, the cronies have run out of the country. We are getting them all back. That is another remedy offered during the crisis of 2008-09. We certainly do not want to inherit or copy those remedies of 'competent doctors'.

Then, Sir, inflation was in double digits. Food inflation was also in double digits, and consistently at that. I have read out the figures, but I would talk about the fiscal deficit also during that period. Today, the FRBM Act is being shown to us. Do you know what it is? Do you know what you are doing to it? I would like to quote it back to ask how much of FRBM has been violated in every year of the UPA Government, but we have not done that. So, we have not taken the remedies offered by the 'competent doctors'. On handling inflation, we have kept it well under four per cent all through our rule, and under Prime Minister, Shri Modi, food inflation has never crossed the acceptable threshold.

Sir, I now come to data and account fudging on which we are most often questioned. I just like to highlight two things here. Between 2005-06 and 2010-11, every year, there was an issue of oil bonds. The total value of oil bonds issued was ₹1,40,000 crore and that compared to the GDP then made up for 1.9 per cent of the GDP then. Imagine what it would be today! But then it was 1.9 per cent of the GDP then. Even today, we are paying every year ₹9,900 crore on these bonds as interest. That was the total value of bonds for which we are paying interest. All right, Government borrow and we have to pay interest. It is understood. Government's liability on oil subsidy is something where we all have to see when we are talked down to fudging of accounts.

Government's liability on oil subsidy was shifted to Oil Marketing Companies so that their books appear nice and they don't have any kind of too much of overload. The Oil Marketing Companies were kept with this burden. After we have come out in 2014, we have taken that also. Contrast that to what we are doing now. This is the Budget presented in 2020-21. We have shown both in the Expenditure profile and the Budget Speech what extra budgetary borrowings are and where this extra budgetary borrowing, particularly from the NSSF, for food security is happening. We have shown it publicly. We have not hidden it; nor have we hidden it even from the Speech. We have said that and clearly mentioned at the bottom as 'Capital Infusion of ₹70,000 crore for Public Sector Banks in July Budget. It is also shown here. We have not fudged any of these accounts; we have not pushed it on to Oil Marketing Companies; we have not kept our books nice, clean and pretty, but we have shown everything where they should be shown. Therefore, Sir, we need to understand 'competent doctors'.

Then I come to flight of capital in 2012-13. I will just read out net FDI flow in crores of rupees or in US million dollars every year and the percentage growth over the previous year. In 2010-11, it was ₹97,320 crore; in 2011-12, it was ₹1,65,146 crore and so on. In 2012-13, the percentage growth was minus 36 per cent. Literally, FDI ran out of this country between 2012 and 2013. It was minus 36 per cent! This is about 'competent doctors' holding the economy together. Then we were told, "You have a predisposed mindset about FTAs, you don't want bilateral agreements, you don't want FTAs." The FTAs which were agreed during that time have been reviewed not just by us in the Ministry, but have been reviewed severally by several experts and have been reviewed by the much-praised Chief Economic Advisor, who is often nowadays quoted by the Opposition Benches. Even he has said that FTAs are harming many of us. *...(Interruptions)...* It is all right, Sir. It was if FTAs drafted during that time, negotiated during that time. I appreciate the Commerce Minister today, who is spending hours on FTAs and the impact it is having on Indian industry. For negotiating such FTAs, I would like to appreciate today's response in the ground for the competent doctors. Today, no one wants us even to talk about bilateral because industries are scared, MSMEs are scared, the effect of some of the old time FTAs are hurting them, and I have no hesitation in saying that such people should have an interaction with those who have agreed with those FTAs, competent doctors again. Sir, then I will come back. The country is accused today, 'Oh, harassment. Harassment is happening. The criminalization of IT Acts and so on.' I will just quote the example of one Act. In 2014,

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I was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. Since then till today, there are a number of Amendments that the 2013 Companies Act is going through. You can ask anyone in this House, anyone, here and there, about it. There is a huge amount of work one has got to do for cleansing the Companies Act passed in 2013 which has such a lot of criminal elements. Till today, all of us are bearing the brunt and our first five years have gone in... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Repeal that law.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, we are doing. *...(Interruptions)...*
Repealing is what is happening. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very bad, very bad. *...(Interruptions)...* Sitting and commenting is very, very bad. *...(Interruptions)...* Everything, sitting and commenting will not go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nirmalaji, please carry on. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't join issue, unless I permit.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is Parliament, this is not a primary school.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'This is Parliament, this is not a primary School.' I am very happy for the comment. Thank you, I welcome the comment. Remember that. Remember that this is not a primary school. A very important lesson to all of us. *...(Interruptions)...*
Yes, to all.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, when we are talked to, we have to be like a good student. But, when the student gets up to speak, it is a bit difficult to accept. I agree. Sir, I was also told, 'Oh, look, CII today is telling you how to remove criminalization from the various Acts. You must listen to them.' I wish to say, Sir, as soon as I tabled the Budget, I went to a CII Forum and invited the CII to say, please give me any suggestions which you want us to take up so that the criminal elements, which have gotten into our statutes, will be removed. I have offered it. Please do recognize that.

Sir, I also wish to mention about what has been told that the Defence Budget is very poorly allocated! We have not given much at all. And, the Ministry of Defence

*Not recorded.

and the newly appointed COD, Chief of Defence Staff, should all protest. Such things were mentioned in this House. 'They should protest to us', was mentioned in this House. Sir, the entire Defence Ministry was paralysed. The Defence of India was paralysed. They didn't have equipment. And, look at the way, bulletproof dresses were not available! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): The CAG report says this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): You go and listen to your report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nirmalaji, don't join issue with them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The CAG report which says about bulletproof vests for the soldiers, relates to what has not been bought during their time. And, when I was there, I had ensured that every soldier gets bulletproof vests. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, what about Rafale? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why didn't they buy it? ...*(Interruptions)*... So, having paralysed Defence of India, it's very odd. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: A former Minister wants the Defence Ministry to protest! I am shocked at the way in which governance is being treated. I am shocked. I can give details with record when the bulletproof vests were bought. It was after Prime Minister came and he said, 'it's shocking. First make sure that our soldiers get bulletproof vests'. So, it is all right to quote. ...*(Interruptions)*... We were made fun of again about toilets under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Example of Madhya Pradesh was given here saying that 46,365 toilets have disappeared. We were told that. I just want to say that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has initiated a formal verification process and has responded to us to say, through the District Collector, this is going on. So far, about 46,365 have been checked and it has been found that only 649 were actually missing. Since all financial incentives in Madhya Pradesh have been paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) over the past three years, any gap will be identified and filled on priority. Now, this is Madhya Pradesh Government responding to us. "Appropriate action will be taken against all those found responsible for any

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missing toilet." This is what has been stated by them. Now, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is also following up. There was also this 'just as predisposed' was attributed to us for three or four categories. I also heard the former Minister repeatedly saying, "Ask us to believe". I want the Opposition to believe their own State Government. They have given this reply. Forty-six thousand toilets went missing! Oh, no! The number is only 649, about which Madhya Pradesh Government is taking action. We would like to believe them. I am sure they would want to believe them too.

Sir, with a lot of sentiment, Mid-Day Meal was talked about. "You are not giving food to the children! ", was thrown back at us. I would like to tell you with data. In 2018-19, the actual expenditure on that scheme was ₹9,514.34 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. Our Government has been increasing allocations at every stage. We have kept BE for 2020-21 higher than the BE of 2019-20. And, even the RE is considerably higher than the BE of 2019-20. In 2018-19, we had made a BE provision of ₹55,000 crores, and at RE stage, we increased it to ₹61,084 crores. The actuals were even higher at ₹61,815 crores. Just contrast this with just one fact from 2011-12. The BE was ₹40,000 crores then. The RE was ₹31,000 crores. An amount of ₹40,000 crores in BE comes down to ₹31,000 crores in RE, and actually what it was? Actually, it was ₹29,215 crores. Sir, I am not very good in Hindi, but somebody said this is not even dikhawa; it is chhalawa. I don't know but if this is the way it is, I want to contrast this with the neeyat of the Modi Government, where the BE, the actual and the RE are all increasing by stages and the allotment for the BE and RE for 2020-21 are much higher. So, I want to tell you that even the unspent balance has been kept in mind.

Sir, the other is on the Mid-Day Meal. I hope I have cleared that by stating the actual figures. The RE of 2019-20 has been kept at ₹9,912.21 crores. Where have the unspent balances of about ₹800 crores gone? I am telling you. The unspent balances of about ₹800 crores have all been adjusted this year itself and the allocation made under 2020-21 is ₹11,000 crores, like the BE; not one paisa reduced on that. Sir, Shri Madhusudan Mistry, who has got a lot of experience of looking into the Budgets of Gujarat, yesterday, his elaborate speech very clearly highlighted very good points on which I am duty-bound to answer. Sir, the differences that Shri Mistry talked about are because of the difference between the gross expenditure and net expenditure, both depictions are correct. For example, in the gross terms, the interest payments in BE 2020-21 is ₹ 7,33,203.15 crores. This reflects the total outgo from the Consolidated Fund

of India. The approval of Parliament for this expenditure will be obtained at the time of passing of the Demand for Grants and the Appropriation associated in the post-recess phase of this Budget Session, that will explain it all. However, out of this amount, an estimated amount of ₹ 25,000 crore which Shri Mistry correctly pointed out, will come into the Consolidated Fund of India as receipts. These receipts accrue because of the premium that the Government debt issuance commands. Therefore, there will be that difference due to that premium. Further, the impact on the total expenditure and on the fiscal deficit will only be the net amount and not the gross amount. Since, about ₹ 7.3 lakh crores were spent, while ₹ 25,000 crores are received back, the net impact is only ₹ 7,08,203.16 crores, so that explains the difference in the figures which appear.

Sir, I will come to the fiscal deficit related data. It is very important. Under Prime Minister Modi, fiscal discipline is maintained all through between 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and down till BE 2020-21. I will just read out the fiscal deficit number. In the year 2014-15, the fiscal deficit was 4.1 per cent; in 2015-16, 3.9 per cent; in 2016-17, 3.5 per cent; in 2017-18, 3.5 per cent; in 2018-19, 3.4 per cent, BE 2019-20, 3.3 per cent; now, RE 19-20, 3.8 per cent, where we have used the forbearance in the FRBM Act, and, therefore, used the window to escape Clause. We have shown a trajectory through which the glide path is established. For, next year, *i.e.*, 2020-21 BE, we have already put it at 3.5 per cent. So, this is what Prime Minister Modi and his Government respecting the FRBM Act is showing as the deficit consistently, keeping it well within the limits which are allowed by the FRBM. Sir, FRBM Act is there from 2003-04. Now, let us just look at 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 figures. I have given the trajectory between 2014 till today, so, let me also go back to look at those five years. In the year 2008-09, it was 6.1 per cent; in 2009-10, 6.6 per cent, going up; in 2010-11, 4.9 per cent; I have read the future and present and then only I have gone there, Sir, so, have the patience to hear it, in 2011-12, 5.9 per cent; in 2012-13, 4.9 per cent again; and in 2013-14, 4.5 per cent. So, ours is a consistent list of coming down and only when this extraordinary year because of very many developments have we used the window escape Clause which the FRBM Act gives us. Also, there was a concern expressed. Your capital expenditure may go up, but, your revenue expenditure is going up a lot more which will mean that you won't be able to spend on capital expenditure. Probably, the former Minister forgot non-debt capital receipts and only looked at the revenue receipts and, therefore, came to this conclusion. But I must here say, revenue expenditure going up always is not negative because revenue expenditure also includes expenditure

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on schools and hospitals. They are spent for human capital and also in Government of India, all Centrally-sponsored schemes, which total to 3.4 lakh crores of rupees are booked under revenue expenditure, a part of which is used for creating capital assets at the State level, and, that itself is 2.1 lakh crore of rupees. So, if, out of the revenue expenditure of Centrally-sponsored schemes, which is 3.4 lakh crore of rupees, 2.1 lakh crore of rupees is going for capital building, there is no way in which capital expenditure is coming down. In fact, I would like to highlight the fact that overall expenditure of Government of India has gone up by 16.5 per cent when we need this expenditure now, given the situation. And, this figure is 2018-19 (Actuals) vs. 2019-20 (RE) and the CAPEX has gone up, I am comparing BE to BE, by 21 per cent. Capital Expenditure has increased by 21 per cent and yet, more importantly, Sir, we have kept the fiscal discipline, and, we have not cut down, on the contrary, increased on capital expenditure, and, that is specifically a typical thing, which I want to highlight of how governance is given importance by Prime Minister Modi. Capital expenditure has not suffered. Fiscal deficit has not been let loose. We are managing both, and, that is the discipline which I want to be recognized.

Sir, there was specific question by hon. Member from Kerala, Shri K.K. Ragesh. Borrowings by Kerala were decided on the basis of lower estimates. I need to inform him that borrowings by Kerala were decided on the basis of lower estimates of public accounts. This led to over-borrowings by Kerala, which has to be adjusted at the RE stage. Hence, in 2019-20, the borrowings ceiling fixed were revised downwards from 2019-20. That is the possible explanation that I can offer. From ₹ 24,915 crore, it was revised down to, as you said, ₹ 16,600-odd crore.

Sir, there are a few important points, which I would elaborate on the way in which the Government has looked after the MSME sector. There are more than seven different steps that we have taken. I am not sure if I should elaborate on it but I would like to add one or two points, which are absolutely new. Since July, we have been making a lot of attempts to make sure that the MSME sector is protected. The latest step which is proposed in the Budget is that we have arranged for a quasi equity, fully guaranteed through a Credit Guarantee Trust, which we can provide for the MSMEs. Although given as a quasi equity, the MSME sector can use it, raise loans with it and will be able to perform better. So, this is fully guaranteed through the Credit Guarantee Trust for the medium and small entrepreneurs. Because of this, we expect the MSMEs to have

a bit of relief and they will be able to carry on their businesses. Also, we have ensured that the turnover threshold above which companies have to get their books or accounts audited, has been raised from one crore of rupees to five crore of rupees so that MSMEs can have a bit of relief given to them. Sir, we have also raised the customs duty, making us appear as though we are protectionist, on several items, which are made successfully and in good quality by our own MSMEs. We don't want these commodities coming into India, and, they are not raw products, they are not inputs, they are not intermediary goods, they are final finished products which consumers buy. Instead if they buy it from the MSMEs, it will certainly help, and, therefore, we have bridged the customs duty on those items.

Sir, the Reserve Bank of India has also conceded to our request. More than five lakh MSMEs have benefited by the extension of date which had happened earlier. Up to March 31, 2020 they have extended that date further. Therefore, very many MSMEs, which did not benefit earlier by the date extension, can now use it so that they will not be declared as NPAs. Further, we have also made sure that a scheme of ₹1,000 crore will be anchored by the Exim Bank together with SIDBI so that pharmaceuticals, auto components and certain other such MSMEs can benefit from this. Finally, there shall be a National Logistics Policy which will help the e-logistics market. It will have a single window. Employment generation will be made sure by that and it will be making MSMEs competitive. There are several measures that we have taken for Startups and youth as well. But I would not go further on it, except to say, Sir, no one sector has had any cut in their resources.

Just for our reference, I wanted to read out a few of the health-related achievements that this Government has achieved. The maternal mortality rate between 2014 and 2015 was 167. It is now 122. India is appreciated for this faster rate of decline than the global rate itself. When it comes to 'under-five mortality rate' per thousand live births, 45 was the number in 2014-15, and today it is 37 which is a faster rate of decline than global average. Infant mortality rate, which is again per thousand live births, was 39 in 2014-15 and now it has come down to 33. Again, it is a faster rate of decline than globally. On increase in the number of MBBS seats, the number of seats available in 2014-15 was 51,127 and now it is 80,312. On increase in the number of Post Graduation (PG) seats, it was 25,375 in 2014-15 and now it is 49,562. Health Human Resources Augmentation includes GDMOs, ANMs, Staff Nurses, Specialists, AYUSH doctors and paramedics for

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the National Health Mission. The number was 1.86 lakh crore in 2014-15 and now they get 2.53 lakh crore, so that we improve on human resources for medical. For ASHA workers, it was 9.07 lakh in 2014-15 and it has gone to 10.46 lakh now. The number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), which are working 24x7, was 9,131 in 2014-15 and now we have 9,445. This is the last one. It has two very important points. One is the incidence of TB cases in India per lakh population. Incidence was 223 in 2014-15 and now it has come down to 199 which is 10.7 per cent reduction in the number of TB cases in this country. Finally, the number of malaria cases was 11,02,205 in March 2015 and now it has come down to 3,34,693.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. There are complete details on every Ministry. No resources have been cut down for anybody. But I wish to assure all the Members, who have participated in the discussion, that the Government is keen to work together with everybody and we want the economy to gallop. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh. One clarification only.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have just one clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. Yesterday, I had raised a number of questions regarding the impact of Budget on State finances. This morning, a leading newspaper has the following headline, and I wish to seek a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister.

The headline is that States will not get...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. What is your clarification?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me read it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not quote the newspaper. Seek the clarification.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is, "States may not get GST compensation in full says Finance Ministry". I would like to ask from hon. Finance Minister. Parliament has passed a law which says that all States will get full GST compensation for a period of five years. Is that policy going to change? Is that going to be contingent on the States agreeing to an increase in GST rates?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rameshji, please.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is an important issue about State finances. I just want that clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I allowed you. You sought a clarification. She is responding.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, on the GST compensation for the States, I have, in fact, answered questions during the July Budget Session, post that and even now. I am not sure what the newspaper report is about. We have very clearly stated. In fact, in the Budget Speech, I have given a clear paragraph to say that in two instalments, I shall clear what has been collected till now, even dues drawing from the earlier years in respect of compensation.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my clarification from the hon. Finance Minister is about the fiscal deficit. The borrowed money figure which she has given for 2020-21 Budget is 3.5 per cent, if my understanding is correct, whereas the revenue deficit which you have is 2.8 per cent. That leaves only 0.7 per cent for the capital expenditure out of the borrowed money. Please clarify this.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No response. I have stated all that I have to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, Special Mentions.

***SPECIAL MENTIONS – contd.**

**Demand to address pension related grievances of retired
employees of banks**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, pension to retired bank employees is paid out of Pension Fund contributed by the bank employees while in service.

The Pension Fund so constituted is out of an agreement between Bank Employees' Unions and Associations (UFBU) and the Association of Indian Banks (IBA).

It is to bring to the notice of the House that the pension of these lakhs of retired bank employees has not been revised since the past 20 years. The pension of the

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

retired employees has not kept pace with the rising inflation and has created huge disparity between the pensions drawn by the former employees of the same rank. The retired bankers, who are approximately 6 lakhs, are left with no option other than to approach the Finance Ministry to employees of the same rank. The retired bankers, who are approximately 6 lakhs, are left with no option other than to approach the Finance Ministry to change the system of pensions in the banking sector which is both discriminatory and disrespectful.

With these facts, I request the Government to instruct all the banks to:

1. register the Pension Fund under Indian Trusts Act, thereby giving it a level of protection; (2) recognize the majority retired employees associations as negotiating agents; (3) to appoint retired employees elected from the registered associations as their representatives on the "Pension Fund Trust Boards" duly constituted under the law; and (4) take any other such steps which could bring parity to the pensions withdrawn by ex- bankers of the same level.

**Demand to enhance posts of judges to address huge
pendency of court cases**

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, प्रायः कहा जाता है कि "जस्टिस डिलेड इज जस्टिस डिनाइड"। यूँ तो यह न्याय प्रणाली का प्राथमिक सिद्धान्त है, मगर मात्र एक कहावत बन कर रह गया है, क्योंकि जब हम देखते हैं कि केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 59,859 मुकदमे लंबित हैं। देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में 45.81 लाख मुकदमे लंबित हैं तथा नेशनल जुडिशियल डाटा ग्रिड के अनुसार 3.19 करोड़ मुकदमे विभिन्न जिला न्यायालयों एवं सह-न्यायालयों में लंबित हैं। इस प्रकार लंबित मुकदमों की संख्या स्वयं में गंभीर चिन्ता का विषय है।

मेरा मानना है कि उपलब्ध जजों की संख्या तथा जुडिशियल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के सहारे इन्हें निपटाना संभव नहीं है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक ओर जुडिशियल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाया जाए तथा दूसरी ओर नए जजों की नियुक्ति या फिर निकट विगत में सेवामुक्त हुए जजों को पुनः सेवा-अवसर या सेवा-विस्तार दिए जाने से त्वरित जजों की संख्या बढ़ाकर लंबित मुकदमों को निस्तारित किया जा सकता है। वर्तमान समय में विभिन्न हाई कोर्टों में केवल 1,079 जज ही कार्यरत हैं। जिला न्यायालयों एवं सह-न्यायालयों में 23,597 जजों की नियुक्ति हेतु स्वीकृति प्राप्त है, जबकि केवल 18,144 जज सेवारत हैं तथा 5,453 जजों के पद रिक्त हैं।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के चीफ जस्टिस ने एरियर्स कमेटी का गठन भी इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए किया था। गंभीर अपराधों को त्वरित न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक स्पेशल कोर्ट

का गठन भी किया जाता है, परन्तु लंबित मुकदमों की संख्या कम नहीं हो रही है, यह चिंता का विषय है। इसलिए मेरा विश्वास है कि लंबित मुकदमों के निस्तारण को गति प्रदान करने के लिए जजों की संख्या बढ़ाना ही एकमात्र उपाय है, धन्यवाद।

**Demand to address the issue of non-payment of wages under MGNREGA
to "Gram Rozgar Sevaks" in Uttar Pradesh**

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मनरेगा के माध्यम से ग्रामीण परिवारों को 100 दिनों का गारंटी रोजगार दिया जाता है। इस पूरे कार्यक्रम में ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर "ग्राम रोजगार सेवक" मुख्य भूमिका निभाते हैं। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 37,000 ग्राम रोजगार सेवक हैं, जिन्हें प्रतिमाह 6,000 रुपये दिए जाते हैं। भारत सरकार के शासनादेश दिनांक 18 मार्च, 2009 के अनुसार "ग्राम पंचायत, जिला पंचायत एवं कार्यदायी संस्था, इन सभी को सम्मिलित करते हुए योजना मद में जनपद स्तर पर जिस धनराशि का व्यय किया जाएगा, उसका 6 प्रतिशत प्रशासनिक व्यय मद में खर्च किया जाएगा।" एवं "प्रशासनिक व्यय मद की धनराशि से सर्वप्रथम योजना के कार्मिकों का मानदेय का भुगतान किया जाएगा।" लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में नियमों का उल्लंघन करते हुए इनके वेतन का भुगतान न करके अन्य खर्चों को पहले पूरा किया जा रहा है। इस कारण हजारों "ग्राम रोजगार सेवकों" को 2017-18 से वेतन का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 के 110 करोड़ एवं 2018-2019 के 60 करोड़ का भुगतान बाकी है, जबकि अन्य मद में खर्च की जा रही राशि में भारी अनियमितताओं की शिकायतें हैं। अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सहित अन्य सभी राज्यों को निर्देश दिए जाएं कि प्रशासनिक व्यय में सर्वप्रथम कार्मिकों का वेतन भुगतान हो। राज्यों द्वारा किए जा रहे अन्य व्यय का ऑडिट किया जाए तथा अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए जाएं।

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

**The Constitution (Schedule Tribes) Order
(Amendment) Bill, 2020**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019 which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2019, has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th February, 2020, with the following amendments:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. Page 1, line 1,-
for "Seventieth", substitute "Seventy-first".
2. Page 1, line 3,-
for "2019", substttute "2020".
2. I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 121 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha with the request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to Lok Sabha."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Finance Minister and hon. Members. The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Monday, the 2nd March, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past
four of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 2nd March, 2020.*